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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1926-27

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.



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CHART 1.

The Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India. (*a*) During the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government).

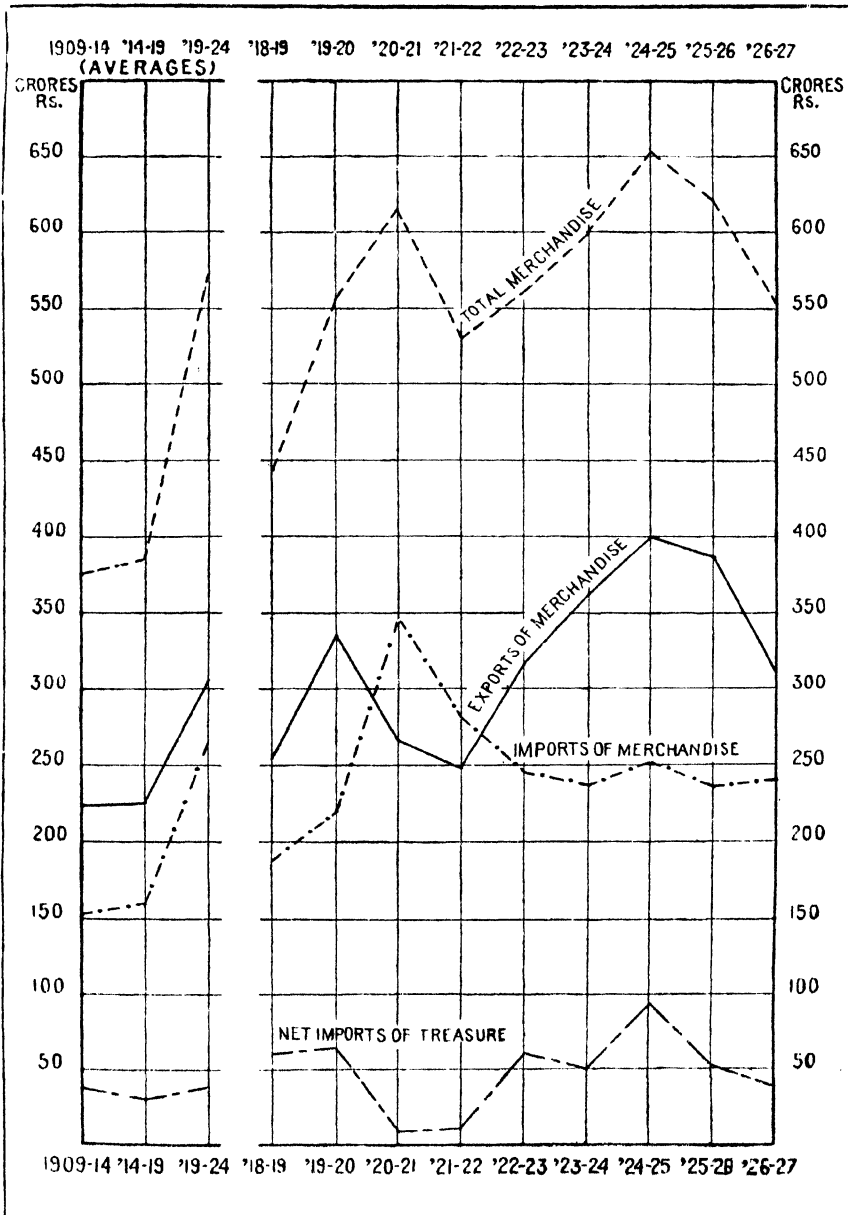


CHART 1.

The Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India. (*b*) During the 60 years (1864-69 to 1919-24). Quinquennial averages.

(Private and Government).

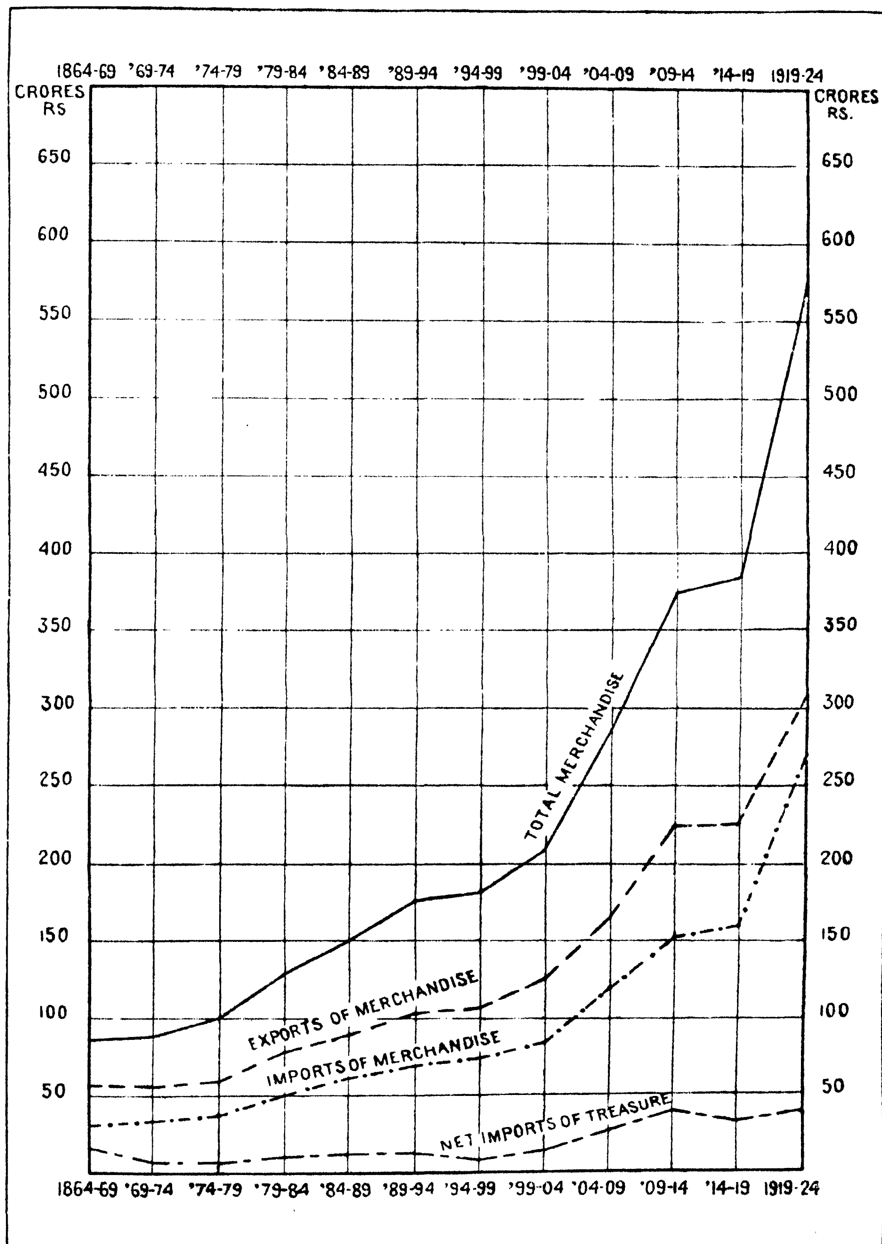


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the Import trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

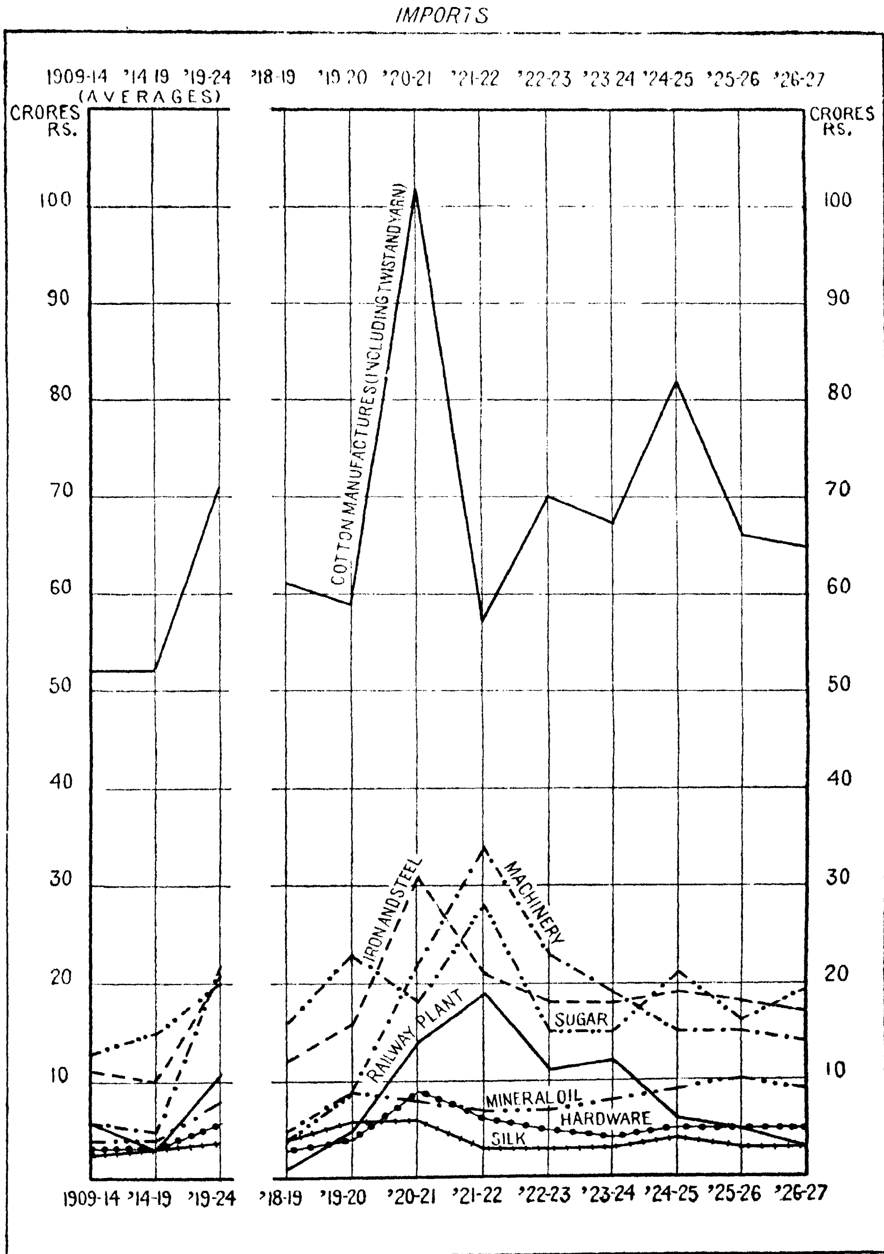


CHART 2.

(*b*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

1909-14 '14-19 '19-24 (AVERAGES) '18-19 '19-20 '20-21 '21-22 '22-23 '23-24 '24-25 '25-26 '26-27

CRORES RS.

100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10

COTTON RAW AND MANUFACTURES
JUTE RAW AND MANUFACTURES
FOODGRAINS
TEA
SEEDS
HIDES AND SKINS
METALS AND ORES

1909-14 '14-19 '19-24 '18-19 '19-20 '20-21 '21-22 '22-23 '23-24 '24-25 '25-26 '26-27

CHART 3.

Import and Export Trade of India (Private Merchandise only) and Excess of Exports over Imports.

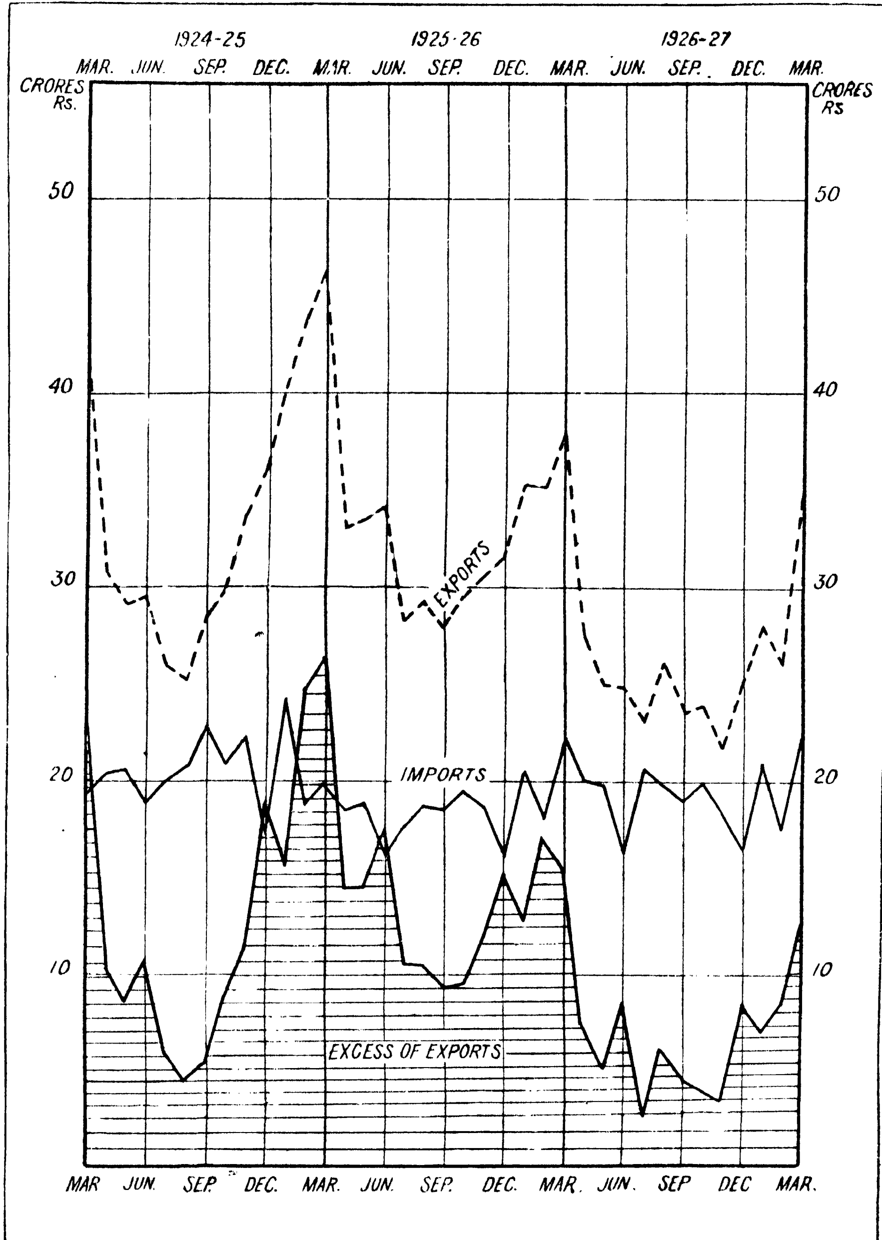


CHART 4.

(*a*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(i)-IMPORTS

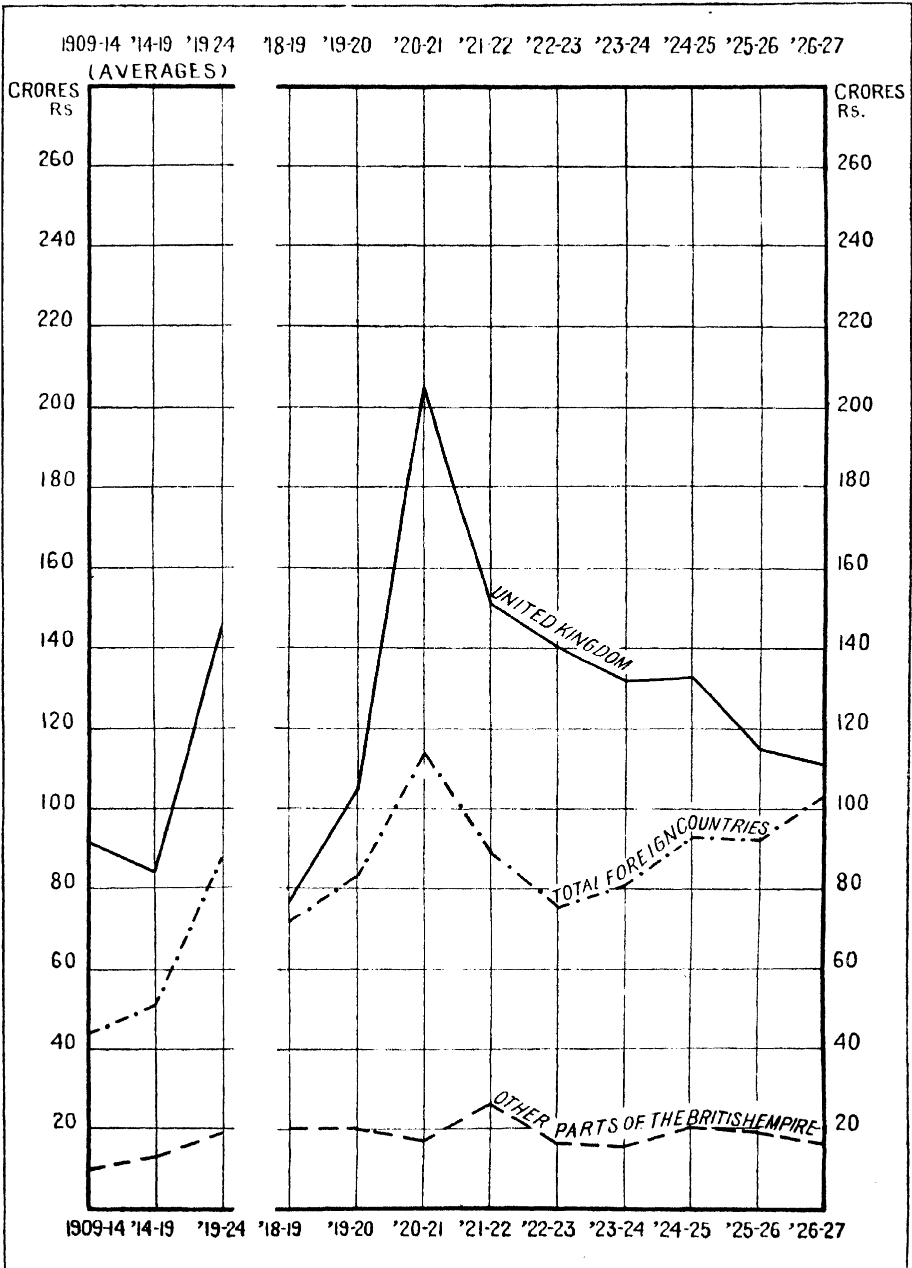


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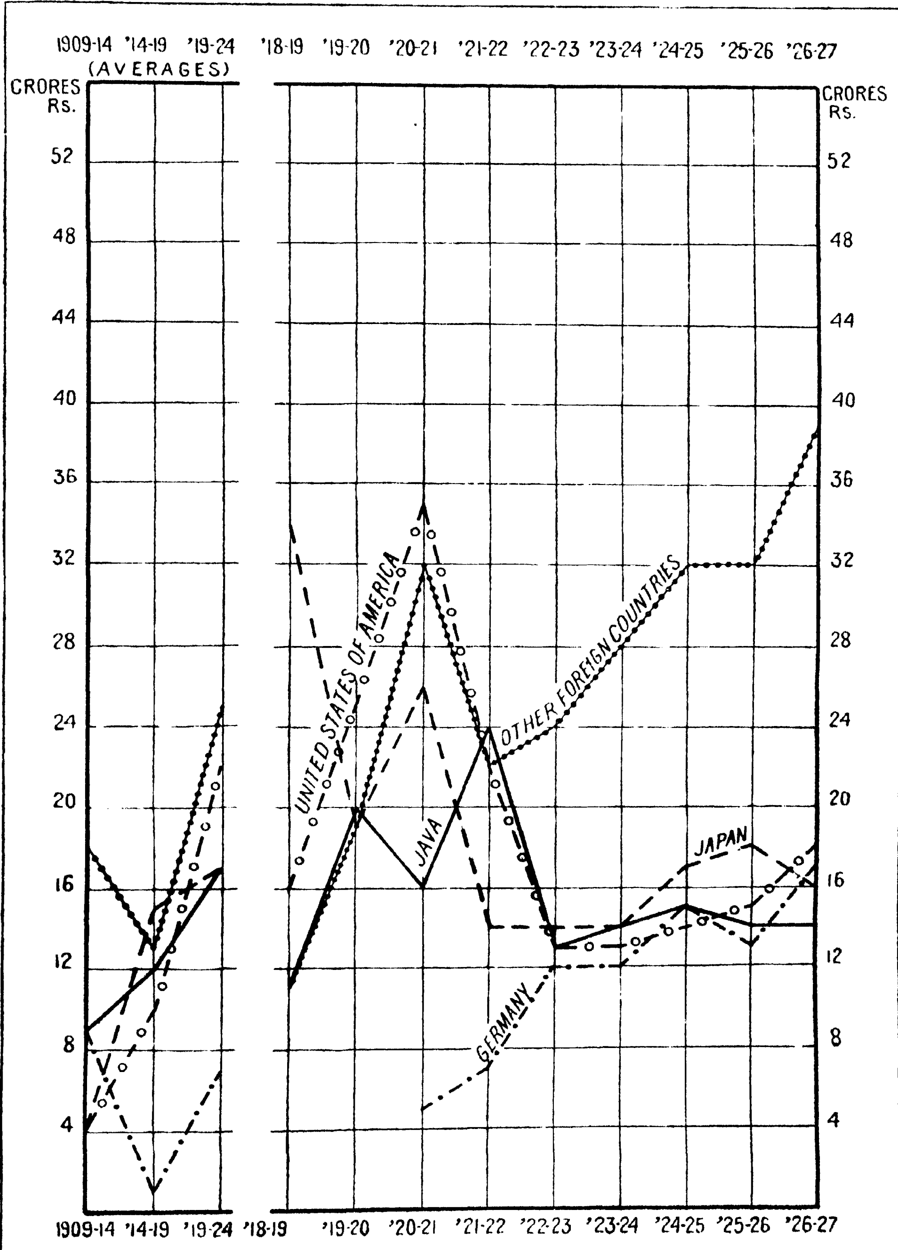


CHART 4.

(*b*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

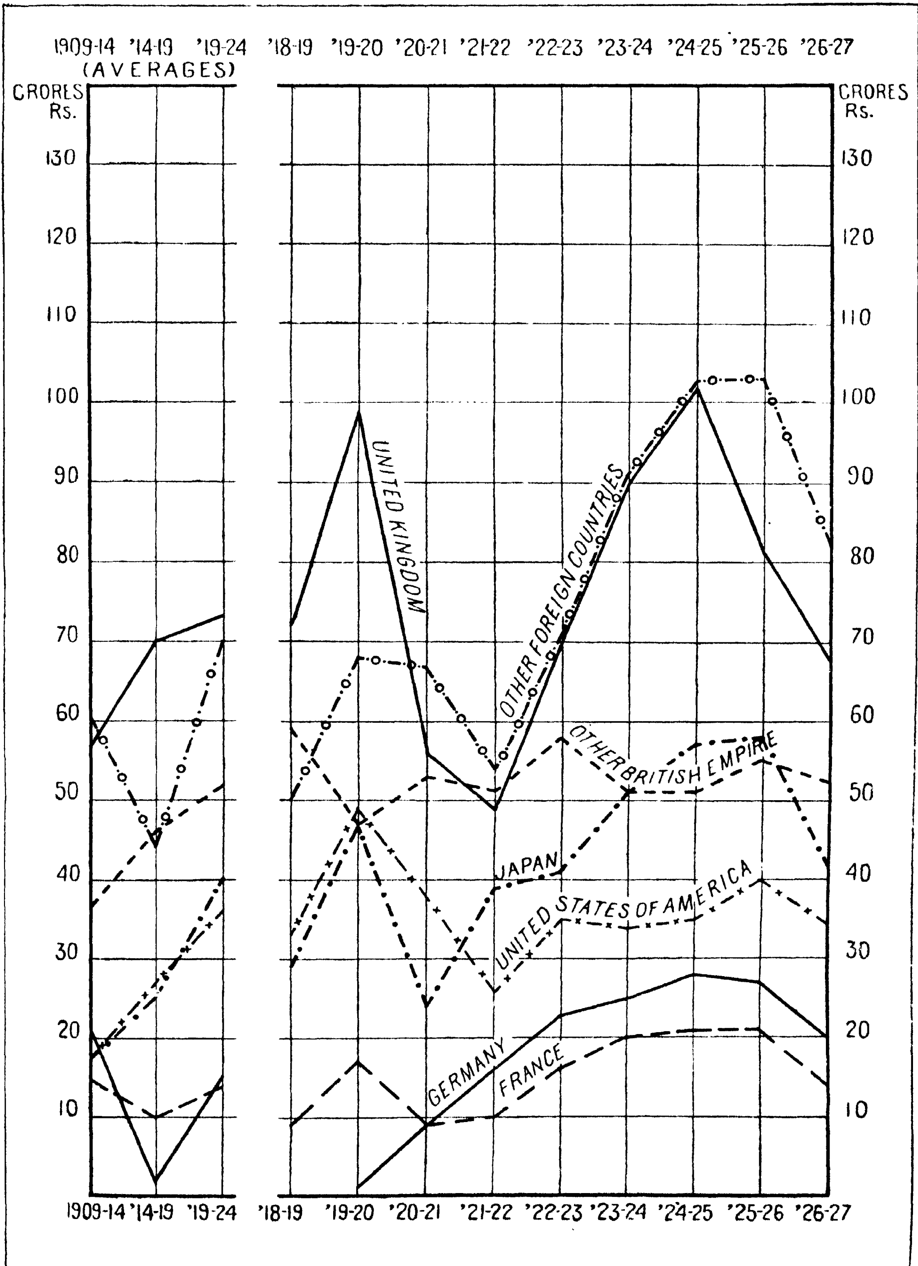


CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

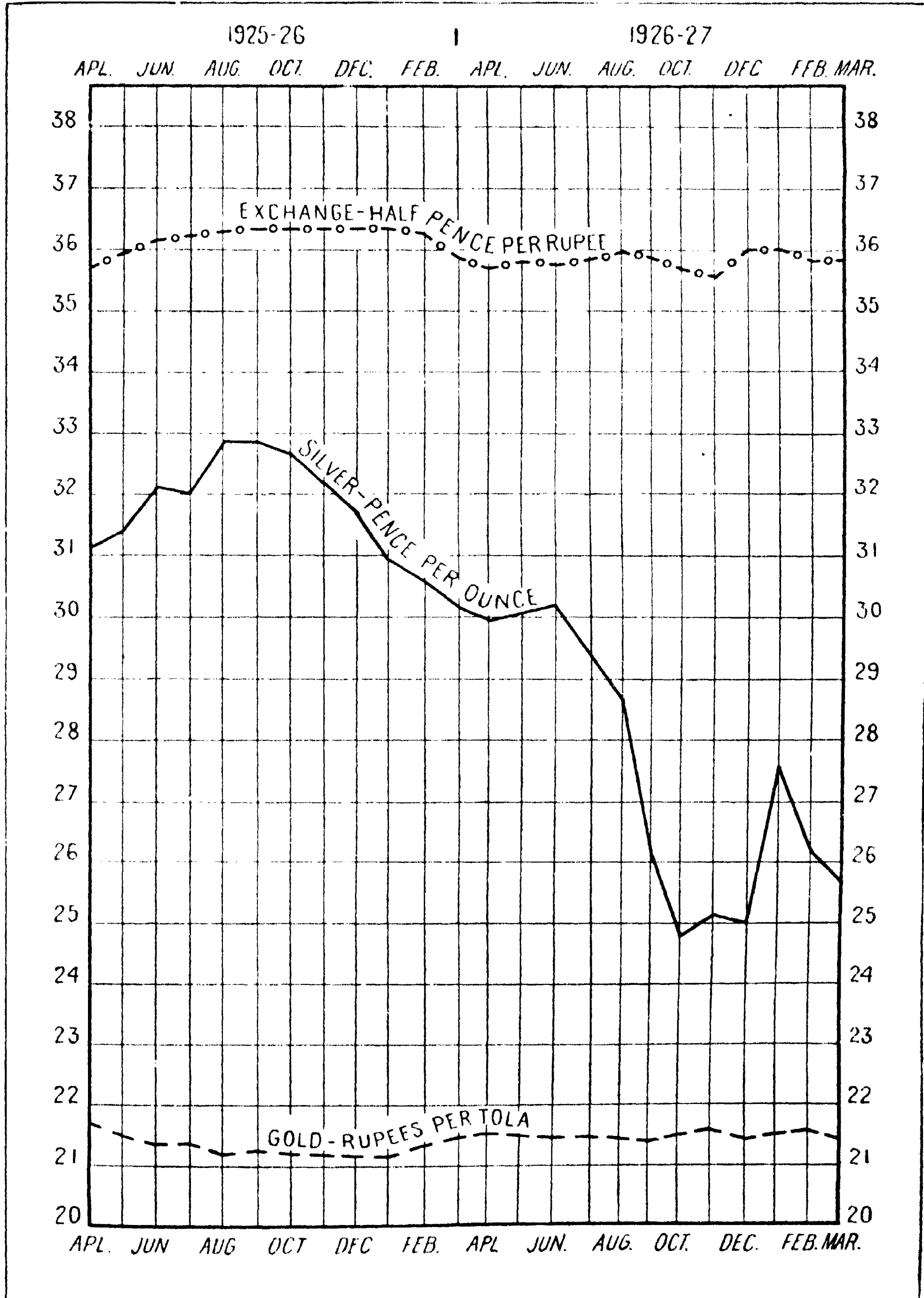


CHART 7.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

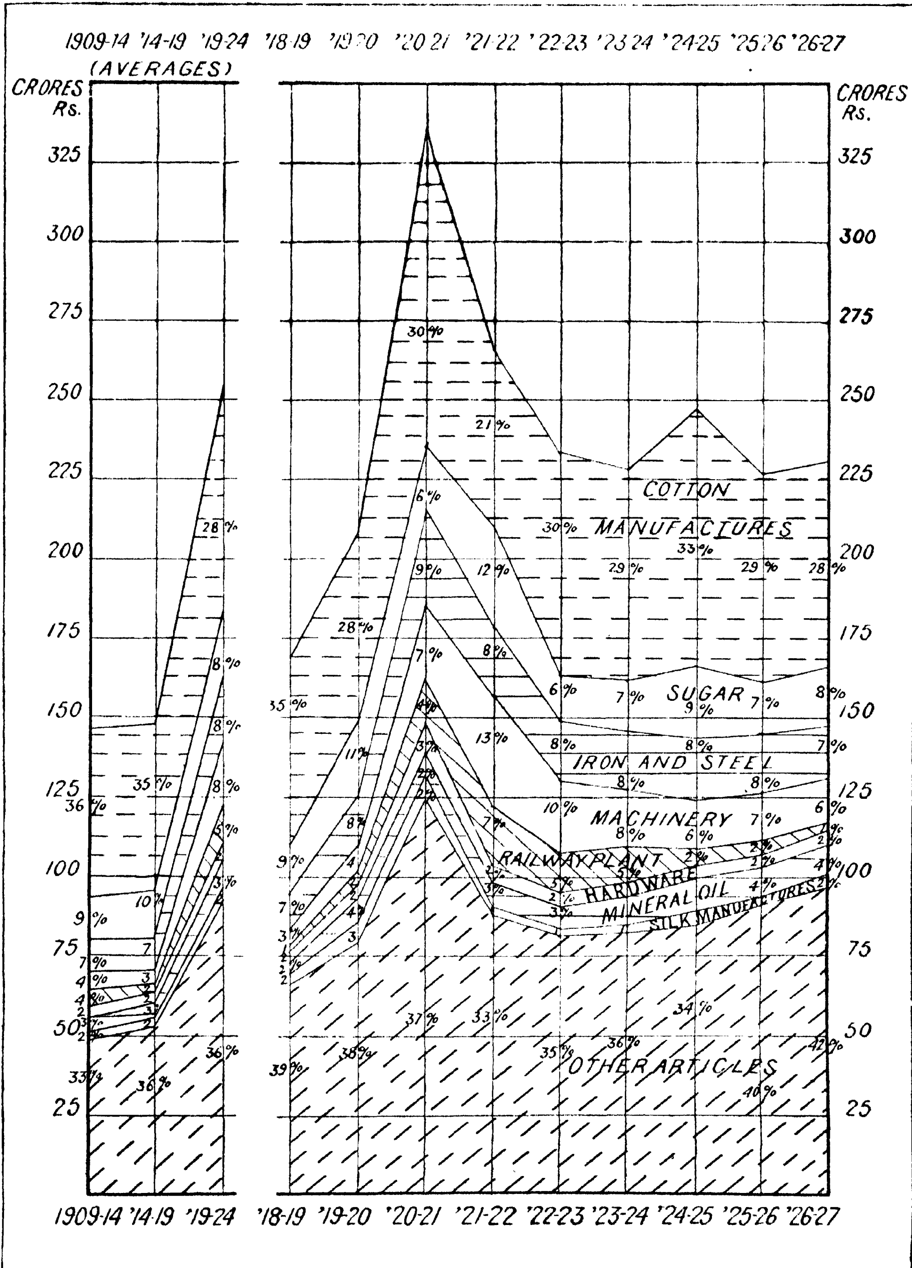


CHART 7.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

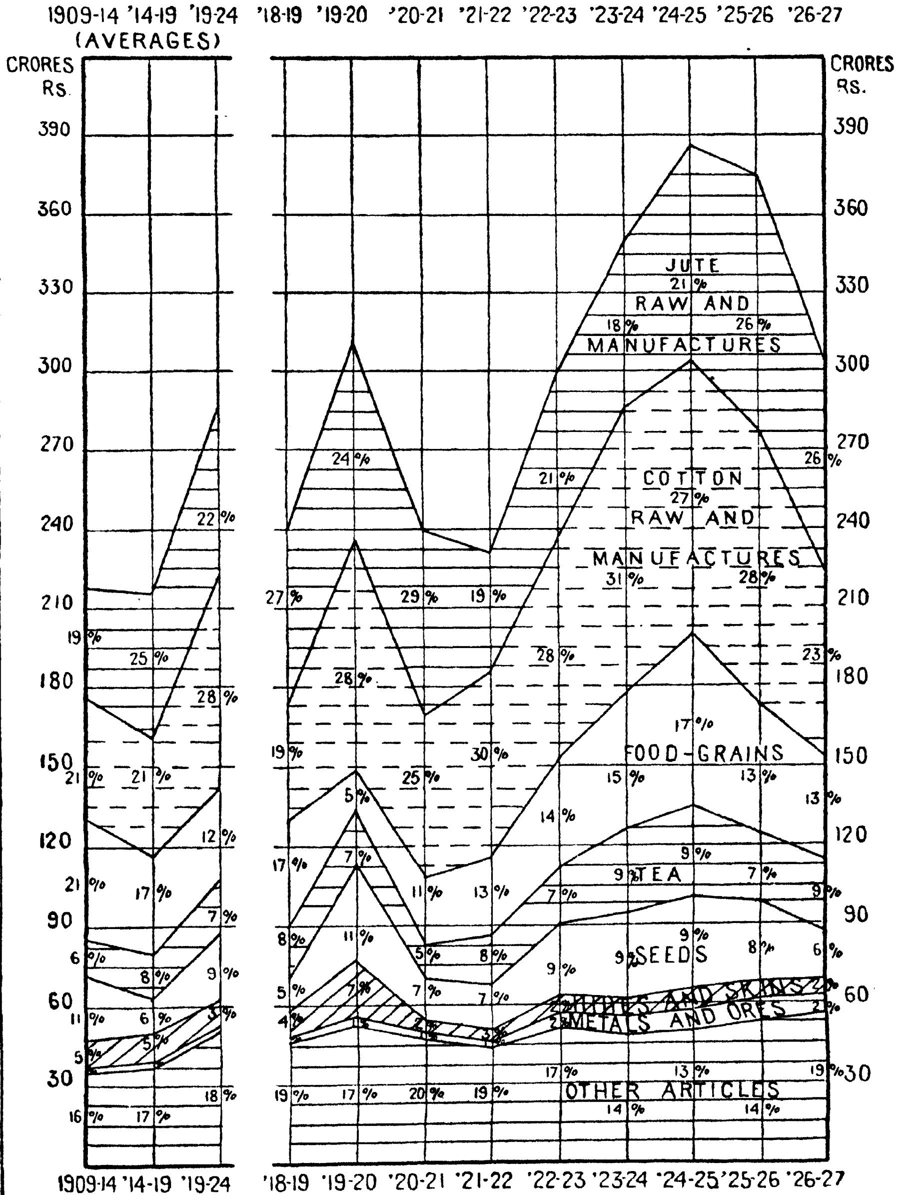


CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal Countries in the Import trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

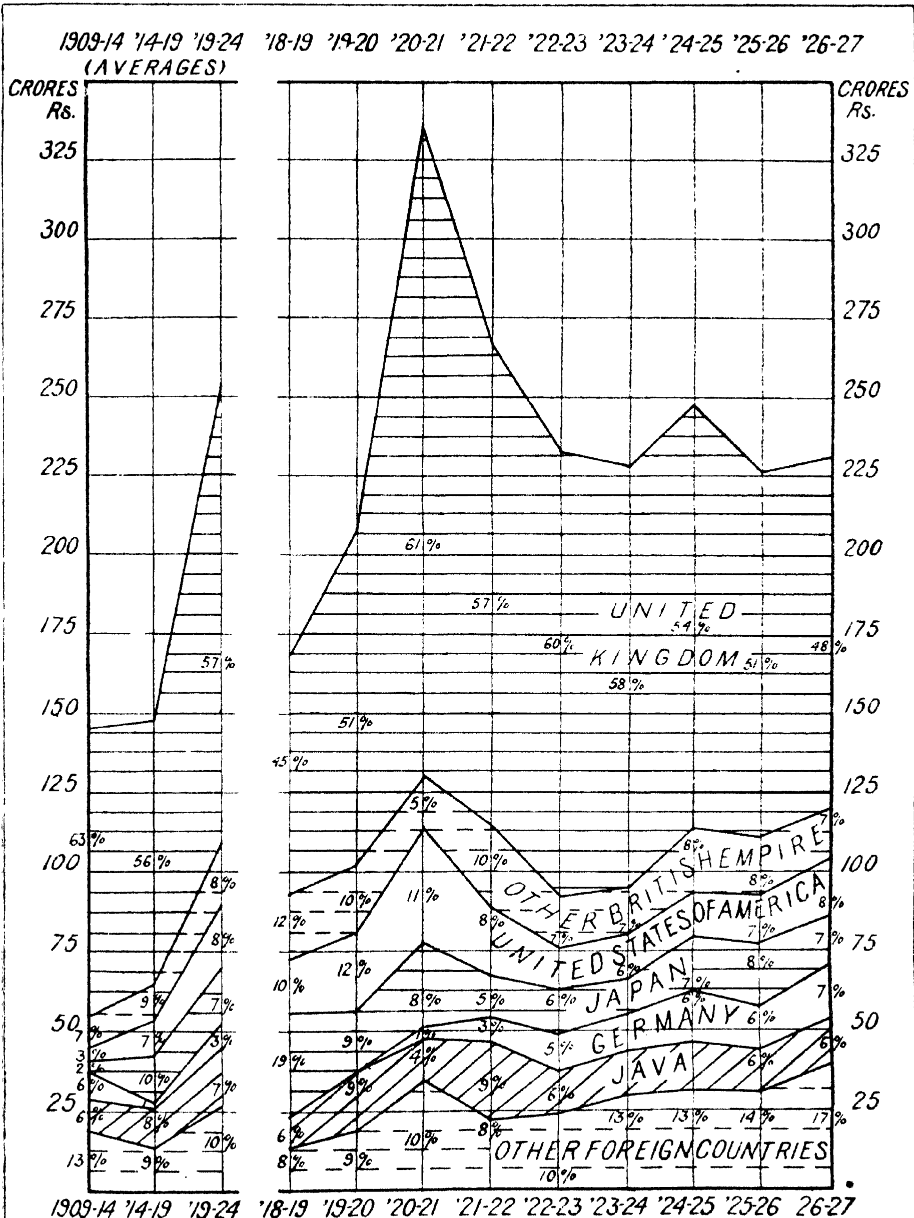
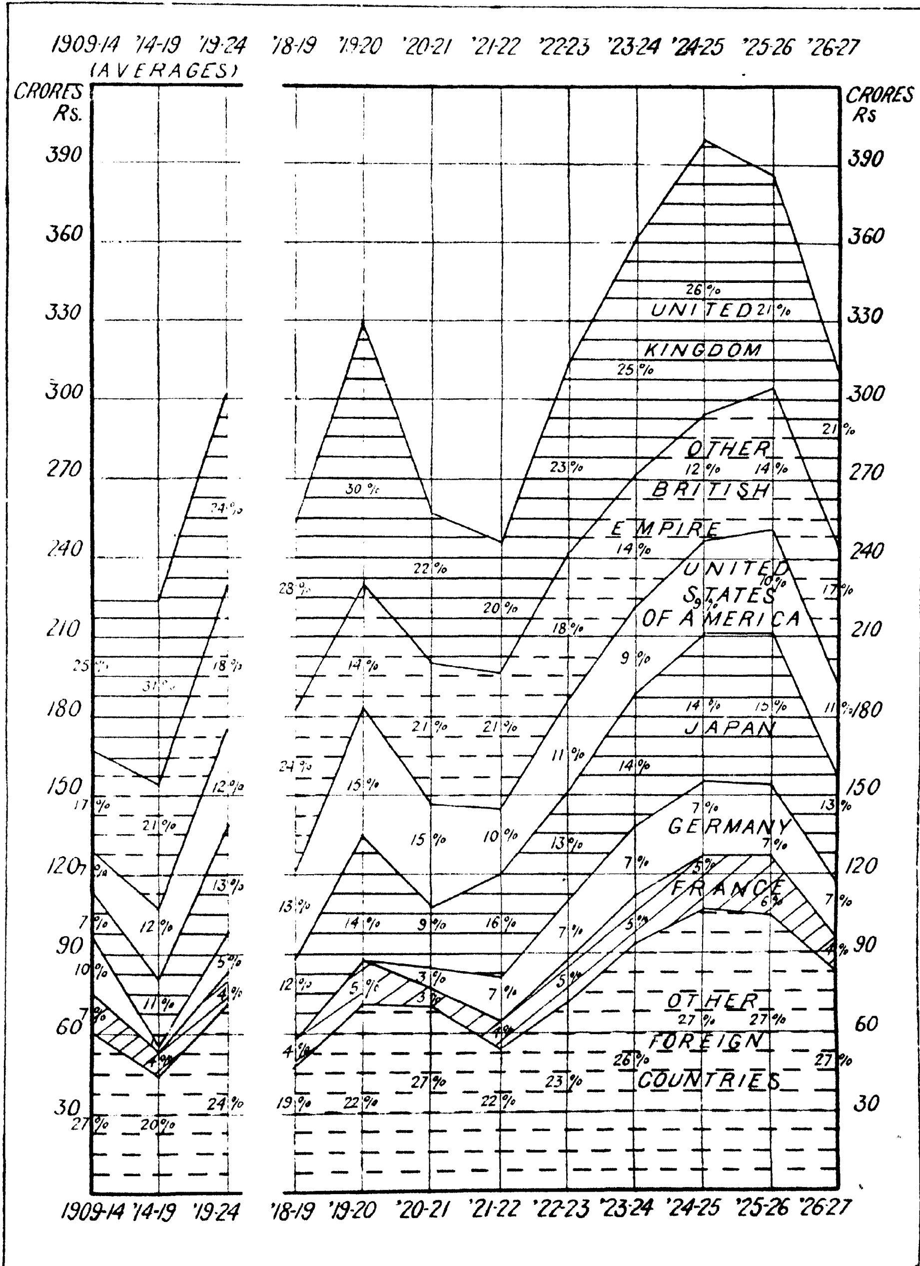


CHART 8.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal Countries in the Export trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-wa. war and post-war periods.



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REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1926-27.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The importance to international trade of stability in national finances and currencies was given special prominence in the Review of the Trade of India for 1925-26 and a brief historical summary of the measures which had been taken to secure this end was outlined there. An indication was given showing (1) the countries which had been able to return to their pre-war standards, (2) the countries which had established gold currencies with new parities, and (3) the existence of a group of countries which so far had not found it possible to break away from paper currencies unrelated to gold. During the year under review further progress toward world-wide financial stability has been made and the fluctuations of currencies in relation to each other have been less violent, except in a few outstanding cases. Despite this tendency toward a return to financial stability the main problem in international trade is still the financial one, and its solution would appear to depend on the attitude which will be adopted by various countries toward the international financial relations resulting from the war and still outstanding. Most of the impediments in the way of expansion of international trade, such as tariff barriers, rapidly changing tariff rates, prohibitions, unstable currencies, contraction of credit, of production and of purchasing power, etc., can be traced back to this international financial problem and until this problem is solved it is difficult to visualize any healthy and steady world-wide expansion of industry and trade.

Of the events outside India which have a bearing on trade the following are among those of greater importance, either temporarily or permanently, to India during the year.

Coal strike in Great Britain.—The effects of the coal strike were naturally greatest in the United Kingdom but they were felt in most other countries trading with the United Kingdom. Coal, iron and steel, and machinery in normal times move from the United Kingdom and European countries to other parts of the world and grain, wool, sugar, rice, oilseeds, and timber flow to Great Britain and the countries of Western Europe. Great Britain usually exports over 50 million tons of coal per annum and the cessation of these coal exports upset the balance of overseas commerce. The results of the coal strike can be seen in the trade statistics of almost all countries. In India's overseas trade for 1926-27 they are obvious in the large falls in imports into India of iron and steel and other metals, of machinery, railway plant and rolling stock, to mention only a few more important items. Regarding India's export trade the strike was, to some extent, responsible for a decrease in the export of certain raw materials. In common with other coal producing countries India's exports of coal increased temporarily during the period of the strike and some of the markets then secured have been retained.

The Imperial Conference of 1926.—In October of the year under review the Imperial Conference assembled again after a period of three years.

General.

While at the meetings in 1923 considerable attention had been given to questions of tariffs within the Empire, at the Conference of 1926 such subjects as transport, communications, research and marketing occupied positions of much greater prominence. On the economic side of the activities of the Conference increased emphasis was laid on the principle that increased purchasing power in a country depends very largely on increased export sales and that between various parts of the Empire the process of buying and selling must be mutual in order to be expansive. In regard to Industrial Research recommendations were made in favour of the strenuous prosecution and publication of investigations along many lines of applied science.

The formation of the Empire Marketing Board.—The Empire Marketing Board was set up by the British Government in 1926 to further the marketing of Empire produce in the United Kingdom and to advise the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs on the expenditure of a grant of £1,000,000 a year placed by Parliament at his disposal for that purpose. Its establishment was recommended by the Imperial Economic Committee—a body responsible to all the Governments of the Empire. The principal objective of the Empire Marketing Board is to increase mutual buying and selling between the various parts of the Empire, and the approach to this goal will be by the spread of information regarding the products of the various partners in the Empire, supplemented by financing scientific research in any part of the Empire where such research promises Empire agricultural development.

International Economic Conference.—Although this Conference held its meetings beyond the period under review most of the preparatory work fell within 1926-27. The important features of the work of the Conference are the resolutions on the tariff question and the changed attitude toward the economic importance of agriculture among world problems. As regards the tariff question, in the words of the President of the Conference, "the essential conclusion which emerges from the discussion in this field is that the Conference declares, 'that the time has come to put an end to the increase in tariffs and to move in the opposite direction.'" Further when dealing with agriculture the President again said that "perhaps the most important outcome of the agricultural discussions is the realisation of the essential interdependence of agriculture, industry and commerce; that in the words of the report, 'it would be vain to hope that one could enjoy lasting prosperity independently of the others.'"

Among the many important events in India during the year the following are worthy of notice as being vital to India's foreign trade.

Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance.—The Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance was issued during the year. The principal recommendations were (1) the adoption of a gold bullion standard, (2) the formation of a Central Reserve Bank, and (3) the stabilisation of the rupee at one shilling and six pence. The third recommendation, *viz.*, stabilisation of the rupee at one shilling and six pence, was accepted by the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd March and by the Council of State on the 25th March, 1927. The legislation necessary to give effect to the recommendation of the Commission for the establishment of a Reserve Bank is at present under consideration in draft form by a select committee of the two houses.

General.

Royal Commission on Agriculture.—The Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture met during the year under review and began taking evidence on the questions referred to it. The volume of material already collected is very large and the work of the Commission will continue into the year 1927-28.

Total Exports and Imports.—The value of total exports of merchandise amounted to R309 crores as compared with R385 crores in 1925-26, showing a reduction of about 20 per cent. The most important factor that contributed to this decrease was the heavy fall in the world prices of raw materials, particularly of cotton and jute. On the other hand, the value of imports showed some slight expansion, being valued at R231 crores as against R226 crores in the preceding year, an increase of approximately 2 per cent.

Normally about three-fourths of India's imports consist of manufactured articles, while raw materials including foodstuffs bear about the same proportion to her total exports. In 1926-27 manufactured goods accounted for a lower proportion of her imports (*viz.*, 72·8 per cent as compared with 74·3 per cent in the preceding year and 76·6 per cent in the pre-war period) and a higher proportion of her exports (*viz.*, 28·3 per cent as compared with 23·9 per cent in 1925-26 and 23·1 per cent in the pre-war period).

Imports.—The principal features of the import trade of the year are summarized below. Imports of cotton piecegoods increased by 224 million yards or 14 per cent in quantity to 1,783 million yards, while in value the corresponding increase was only of R51 lakhs or 1 per cent. White goods rose from R16 crores to R17½ crores and coloured goods from nearly R16 crores to R17¼ crores, while grey goods, notwithstanding an increase of 39 million yards in quantity, fell from R22 crores to R19⅔ crores. Imports of cotton twist and yarn were valued at R6⅔ crores against R7¾ crores in the preceding year. The imports of sugar increased by 15 per cent in quantity from 805,000 tons to 924,000 tons and by 21 per cent in value from R16 crores to R19 crores. In iron and steel the quantity imported decreased by 4 per cent from 884,000 tons to 845,000 tons and the value by 7 per cent from R18 crores to R16¾ crores. Machinery and millwork declined from R15 crores to R14 crores. The imports of railway plant and rolling-stock on private account receded from R5 crores to R3¼ crores. Imports of hardware and motor cars were valued at R5 crores and R3 crores respectively, as in the preceding year. Mineral oils fell away from 200 million gallons to 183 million gallons in quantity and from R10 crores to R9 crores in value. The value of imported provisions rose from R4⅔ crores to R5½ crores. Alizarine and aniline dyes increased in quantity from 10⅓ million lbs. to 15 million lbs. while in value there was an advance by R27 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs. A larger quantity of foreign cotton was absorbed during the year, 45,700 tons valued at R5 crores against 17,500 tons valued at R3⅔ crores in the preceding year. Imports of liquors and paper were valued at R3,53 lakhs and R2,78 lakhs showing increases of R19 lakhs and R26 lakhs respectively over imports in the preceding year.

Exports.—On the export side the total value of raw cotton and cotton manufactures exported fell from R105 crores to R70 crores. Raw cotton declined by 24 per cent in quantity from 745,000 tons to 569,000 tons and by 38 per cent in value from R95 crores to R58⅔ crores. Raw jute increased in quantity by 9 per cent from 647,000 tons to 708,000 tons but, as the previous

year's high range of prices was not maintained, decreased in value by 29 per cent from R38 crores to R26¾ crores. Exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth also increased in quantity, while the value realised fell. The total value of raw jute and jute manufactures shipped fell from R97 crores to R80 crores. Exports of foodgrains fell from 3,063,000 tons to 2,429,000 tons in quantity and from R48 crores to R39 crores in value. Shipments of rice fell from 2,549,000 tons valued at R39⅔ crores to 2,035,000 tons valued at nearly R33 crores and of wheat from 212,000 tons valued at R3⅔ crores to 176,000 tons valued at R2¾ crores. Exports of barley and pulse also decreased. Tea showed an improvement, shipments increasing in quantity by 23 million lbs. and in value by R2 crores to 349 million lbs. valued at R29 crores. The total quantity of oilseeds exported again decreased by 412,000 tons to 838,000 tons while the value of the shipments fell by R10½ crores to R19 crores.

Course of India's Foreign Trade.—The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable measure of the course of trade:—

(In crores of Rupees)

—	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Imports . . .	183	101	142	124	138	120	137	143	156
Exports . . .	244	198	172	182	214	240	250	246	228
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	299	314	306	352	360	387	389	384

It will be observed that during the year 1926-27 the export trade was less active than in the three preceding years when it had either approached or regained the pre-war level. The import trade, on the other hand, recorded a distinct advance. A comparison of the values given in the preceding table with the actually recorded values for each year gives the following index numbers for imports and exports:—

—	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Imports . . .	100	206	237	214	169	190	180	158	148
Exports . . .	100	158	140	127	140	145	154	152	132

These figures show that the general level of prices for exports was distinctly lower than imports; this partly explains why the import trade is still a good way off from the pre-war level. The figures for 1925-26 show that an approximation in price levels took place in that year, but the figures against imports and exports for 1926-27 show that the margin has again increased.

Balance of trade.—The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India which reached the record figure of R161 crores in 1925-26 fell to R79 crores in the year under review. As might be expected therefore there was a contraction in India's absorption of the precious metals, the net imports of treasure being R39 crores against R52 crores in the preceding year. The net imports of gold amounted to nearly R19½ crores or R15½ crores less than in 1925-26 while the net imports of silver showed a small increase of R3 crores from R17 crores to R20 crores owing to reduced shipments of white metal to China.

Index Numbers.—The trend of prices in India and abroad, particularly in the United Kingdom, Japan and America, India's three best customers, was,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA.

(Prices in July 1914=100).

Period	Food grains		Sugar	Tea	Other Food Articles	Oilseeds	Oil, Mustard	Textiles					Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Building Materials (Teak wood)	All Commodities
	Cereals	Pulses						Jute, raw	Jute Manufactures	Cotton, raw	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles (Wool and Silk)					
1914 End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915, Annual Average	115	122	164	115	121	81	78	68	109	89	97	94	102	120	128	99	112
1916 „ „	106	107	184	114	146	85	71	80	129	121	134	114	118	186	155	80	128
1917 „ „	92	96	189	95	185	83	71	65	138	174	203	129	112	266	183	103	145
1918 „ „	110	119	180	95	226	104	104	75	210	309	298	145	96	301	184	143	178
1919 „ „	163	180	268	105	206	198	161	115	175	230	295	149	184	236	192	137	196
1920 „ „	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	140	153	325	162	147	238	231	138	201
1921 „ „	145	160	270	100	157	135	108	83	105	143	280	142	108	237	242	146	178
1922 „ „	137	152	221	159	186	147	116	110	144	191	239	162	120	175	235	131	176
1923 „ „	114	112	246	206	222	138	100	90	138	244	221	163	135	165	207	120	172
1924 „ „	123	114	239	205	217	144	107	102	159	272	229	146	124	162	193	103	173
1925 „ „	136	128	179	180	184	146	113	154	177	205	210	132	104	131	165	119	159
1926 „ „	140	149	178	180	163	134	117	120	147	147	173	119	113	140	141	132	148
1926, April	139	140	180	203	153	133	111	146	155	148	182	118	121	142	133	132	149
May	137	139	189	203	149	133	111	123	136	143	183	112	105	139	133	132	146
June	143	141	187	182	154	133	121	126	141	149	177	112	104	138	136	132	147
July	146	147	173	165	164	137	120	93	135	158	170	117	113	137	134	132	145
August	148	148	175	173	166	138	124	95	133	162	170	119	112	141	132	112	147
September	139	159	177	162	163	131	120	88	138	157	168	124	107	136	142	132	146
October	140	157	176	150	157	133	124	86	146	136	161	127	107	135	145	132	144
November	139	162	182	158	165	132	124	87	133	121	154	127	109	139	157	132	146
December	133	160	186	153	169	137	124	89	143	119	153	124	118	138	152	132	146
1927, January	143	155	184	140	165	141	114	93	139	127	156	122	117	138	149	132	146
February	142	156	190	138	167	143	120	91	139	150	163	128	123	140	150	141	148
March	141	155	176	138	166	134	118	93	145	148	163	127	119	138	145	146	146

on the whole, downward, in spite of large increases in the prices of certain commodities affected by the coal strike in the United Kingdom. The influence of the coal strike was, however, offset by the fall in prices of raw cotton and textile goods. The "Statist" wholesale price index number fell from 125·5 to 123·6, the Bank of Japan from 238·9 to 226·6 and in the United States of America the Bradstreet's index number from 12·9 to 12·5. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta fell from 149 to 146. The table on the preceding page shows the index numbers of the wholesale prices of staple commodities in Calcutta. Taking the averages for the calendar year 1926, it will be seen that among imports, sugar stood at 178, cotton manufactures at 173, and metals at 140. On the export side tea shows 180, cereals 140, pulses 149, while other important commodities of export were on a much lower level than in the preceding year—raw cotton 147, raw jute 120, jute manufactures 147 and oilseeds 134. Hides and skins showed an advance from 104 to 113. The maximum for all commodities was 149 and the minimum 144 which gives a smaller range of variation than in the years immediately preceding the one under review.

Rupee Exchange.—The sterling value of the rupee was in the neighbourhood of 1*s*. 6*d*. throughout the year, the highest and lowest quotation for telegraphic transfers on London being 1*s*. 6$\frac{1}{32}$*d*. and 1*s*. 5¾*d*., respectively. At times, however, the rate showed a tendency to weaken and on one occasion in December, 1926, the Government of India had to resort to selling sterling on London, to keep rates on the 1*s*. 6*d*. basis. These sales amounted to £1,425,000 during the year and were made at the rate of 1*s*. 5¾*d*. to the rupee.

Bank Rate.—In the money market, conditions were exceptionally easy throughout the greater part of the year. In the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate stood at 6 per cent but dropped to 5 per cent on the 20th May. For the six months from June to the end of December the rate remained at 4 per cent. Thereafter seasonal demands for money combined with special reasons for hesitancy in the exchange market led to a gradual rise in the Bank rate to 7 per cent on the 9th February 1927, which was maintained until the close of the year.

Government of India Paper.—The following figures which compare the price and yield per cent of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past twelve years show how greatly India's credit has improved within recent years.

	Price Rs.	Price a.	Yield per cent
1916	81	4	4·3
1917	69	0	5·1
1918	67	0	5·2
1919	71	0	4·9
1920	60	0	5·8
1921	56	0	6·2
1922	55	8	6·3
1923	61	0	5·7
1924	67	0	5·2
1925	67	14	5·2
1926	74	6	4·7
1927	78	11	4·4

General.

Freight Rates.—Shipping freights were abnormal during the year owing to shortage of coal during many months as a result of the British coal strike and the demand for tonnage to convey coal to the United Kingdom. Taking the year 1913 as a basis, the "Economist" index number of whole-cargo charter rates was 119 in March 1927 as compared with 90 in March 1926, 107 in March 1925, and 122 in March 1924. Indian rates are given in table No. 52.

Tariff Changes.—Certain minor changes in the tariff were introduced with effect from April 1926, such as the removal of the import duty on stick or seed lac and hay-presses, the reduction of the rates of duty on saccharine and saccharine tablets and on certain items of textile machinery, and the imposition of specific duties in place of *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent on portland cement and on mineral oils used for batching and for lubrication These were fully dealt with in last year's review. The improvement in financial position has enabled the Government of India to effect important reductions in customs duties with effect from 1st March 1927. The import duty on motor cars has been reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem* and on tyres from 30 per cent to 15 per cent with a view to encouraging the development of motor transport in India. The import duty of 15 per cent on rubber seeds and stumps has been abolished at the special representation of the Government of Burma, in order to assist rubber cultivation. The export duty of R1-8 per 100 lbs on tea has also been abolished and measures have been taken to compensate for the loss of revenue arising therefrom by making the whole of the non-agricultural income of the tea companies liable to income-tax. On the other hand, the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco has been raised from R1 to R1-8 per lb. The other important changes introduced were made in pursuance of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, which was enacted on the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

Tariff Board's Report on the Steel Industry in India.—The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, which granted protection to the Indian steel industry, was due to expire on the 31st March 1927. As provided in that Act, the Tariff Board was directed to make a fresh enquiry as to the necessity for further continuance of protection, and the degree of protection required. They accordingly made a very careful examination of the whole position in 1926 and submitted a report to the Government of India recommending the continuance of protection on certain lines for a further period of seven years. The system of bounties was to be abolished and the protection was to be afforded by means of customs duties only. The Board proposed a double scale of duties, a basic duty fixed with reference to the price of British steel and leviable on steel coming from all countries, and an additional duty based on the difference between British and continental prices and leviable on non-British steel only. In their opinion this was necessary in order to secure an equitable distribution of the burden over the different classes of consumers and to ensure the stability of the scheme of protection. They also recommended that the basic duty should not be modified until after a statutory enquiry to be held not earlier than 1933-34, but suggested that the Governor-General in Council should be vested with power to vary the additional duty in either direction on a consideration of variations in the price of non-British steel. The Board

proposed very little material change in the list of protected iron and steel manufactures except that in the case of plates and sheets the protection was proposed to be extended to chequered plates and to sheets of all descriptions excluding those coated with metal other than tin or zinc. In the case of tin plates the protective duty was to be reduced from R85 to R48 per ton.

The Government of India accepted the main recommendations and introduced a bill in the Indian Legislature to give effect to them. The Bill was accepted by the legislature and came into force on the 1st April 1927. The details of the duty now levied are given in Table No. 54. The duty on unwrought zinc was also removed from 1st April 1927.

Preferences by British Government to Empire produce.—It is interesting to mention here the preferences accorded by the British Government to Empire produce, as the United Kingdom is by far the biggest single market for Indian goods. The following statement shows the preferential rates given to articles in which India is interested :—

		Full rate	Preferential rate
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Coffee	per cwt.	0 14 0	0 11 8
Currants	,,	0 2 0	Free
Raisins and other dutiable fruits	,,	0 7 0	Free
Tea	per lb.	0 0 4	Five-sixths of full rate.
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured—			
Containing 10 per cent or more of moisture—			
Unstripped	,,	0 8 10	0 6 9½
Stripped	,,	0 8 10½	0 6 9⅞
Containing less than 10 per cent of moisture—			
Unstripped	,,	0 9 9½	0 7 6⅜
Stripped	,,	0 9 10	0 7 6¾
Manufactured—			
Cigars	,,	0 16 10	0 12 11¼
Lace and embroidery	*ad valorem*	33⅓ per cent	Two-thirds of full rate.
Silk, raw and manufactured	per lb.	Rates varying from 1*s.* to 7*s.* 9*d.*	Five-sixths of full rate.

Exchange of Notes with Greece.—*A modus vivendi* was concluded by an exchange of Notes with Greece on 11th September, 1926, providing for the reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment of the goods produced or manufactured in the respective countries and for the reduction of the import duty on currants to a duty equivalent to two shillings per cwt. Consequent on the conclusion of this arrangement with Greece on 11th September, 1926, the import duty on currants was reduced to R1-4-0 per cwt.

Graphs.—In the graphs (*a*) 2, 4, 7 and 8, annual figures of trade have been shown for the last nine years together with the five year averages for the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise in 1926-27.
Cotton and cotton goods	71,86,44	69,99,28	86,57,25	69,31,26	70,08,13	30·30
Metals and ores	25,29,26	24,37,09	26,31,36	25,37,45	23,85,07	10·31
Sugar	15,48,90	15,45,07	20,90,24	15,83,36	19,16,50	8·28
Machinery and millwork	23,46,11	19,13,19	14,74,07	14,88,59	13,63,14	5·89
Oils	7,00,16	8,65,18	9,69,49	10,60,16	9,18,78	3·97
Vehicles	3,42,56	4,34,09	4,41,91	5,74,89	6,39,93	2·77
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,77,30	2,80,22	3,91,77	4,64,74	5,50,49	2·38
Hardware	5,14,90	4,42,29	4,98,69	5,19,57	5,06,62	2·19
Silk raw and manufactures	4,76,87	4,62,17	4,92,15	3,74,70	4,59,71	1·99
Wool raw and manufactures	1,64,61	2,84,65	4,35,41	4,66,96	4,46,36	1·93
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	3,15,15	3,25,77	3,02,16	3,53,83	4,01,18	1·73
Liquors	3,42,74	3,14,58	3,28,43	3,33,75	3,52,86	1·52
Railway plant and rolling stock	11,05,81	11,72,46	6,07,55	4,99,54	3,26,24	1·41
Spices	2,45,35	2,58,78	2,66,00	3,28,01	3,12,29	1·35
Paper and pasteboard	2,78,67	2,71,08	3,03,47	2,81,05	3,08,20	1·33
Tobacco	2,25,67	2,26,18	1,97,88	2,13,35	2,56,11	1·11
Glass and glassware	2,59,60	2,45,74	2,60,01	2,59,46	2,52,88	1·09
Chemicals	2,01,70	2,04,74	2,08,83	2,02,64	2,44,35	1·06
Dyes	2,78,90	2,93,53	2,90,70	1,82,17	2,13,23	·92
Rubber	1,80,20	1,68,42	1,56,06	2,17,72	2,10,96	·91
Drugs and medicines	1,66,08	1,81,33	1,81,24	1,83,45	2,06,60	·89
Apparel	1,09,13	1,41,25	1,54,39	1,65,61	1,77,87	·77
Fruits and vegetables	1,83,57	1,70,80	1,59,46	1,57,00	1,61,76	·70
Soap	1,13,95	1,19,27	1,32,48	1,46,11	1,52,41	·66
Paints and painters' materials	1,37,70	1,30,89	1,26,53	1,29,77	1,44,23	·62
Salt	1,68,80	1,10,28	1,42,78	1,04,20	1,26,20	·55
Building and engineering materials	1,61,87	1,24,77	1,17,37	1,19,08	1,23,91	·54
Haberdashery and millinery	93,02	99,02	1,15,57	1,09,99	1,13,41	·49
Precious stones and pearls, unset	2,25,74	1,79,81	1,19,55	1,24,03	1,06,99	·46

Imports—contd.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

——	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise in 1926-27.
Grain, pulse and flour	54,32	43,90	10,41	65,77	91,69	·40
Earthenware and porcelain	79,92	70,91	74,87	76,45	82,82	·36
Stationery	91,74	89,06	81,58	88,91	81,96	·35
Belting for machinery	83,20	88,12	94,34	82,22	81,29	·35
Matches	1,61,81	1,45,92	88,89	93,45	75,09	·32
Wood and timber	58,49	65,39	58,74	65,65	73,09	·32
Arms, ammunition and military stores	62,83	64,68	91,81	89,70	68,88	·30
Tea	45,52	82,26	62,83	60,30	66,72	·29
Tea chests	62,56	64,92	92,79	84,93	62,85	·27
Toys and requisites for games	53,36	62,88	59,06	54,27	62,11	·27
Boots and shoes	18,01	25,45	29,27	40,40	57,13	·25
Toilet requisites	41,70	48,94	45,11	49,56	57,02	·25
Books, printed, etc.	50,98	51,42	64,47	56,88	56,60	·24
Umbrellas and fittings	43,44	55,99	48,27	51,10	52,57	·23
Animals, living	25,83	19,87	30,35	34,56	41,85	·18
Cutlery	23,15	23,14	40,02	33,08	41,38	·18
Jute and jute goods	16,85	21,99	28,64	51,04	40,37	·17
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,30	29,67	31,27	37,72	38,66	·17
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	17,90	16,11	11,33	19,61	38,52	·17
Coal and coke	3,22,47	1,76,20	1,32,44	97,65	35,69	·15
Manures	11,54	13,12	19,09	32,53	35,40	·15
Paper making materials	24,26	20,46	22,09	25,85	34,99	·15
Bobbins	57,64	50,54	42,94	38,51	34,85	·15
Tallow and stearine	25,25	25,71	27,89	29,40	31,64	·14
Flax raw and manufactures	31,83	28,31	29,97	32,78	31,49	·14
Gums and resins	28,80	29,57	26,43	25,54	30,53	·13
Furniture and cabinetware	16,55	18,61	15,46	22,00	29,68	·13
Clocks and watches and parts	14,25	16,51	20,96	25,15	25,66	·11
All other articles	8,41,51	9,09,65	10,48,42	10,39,35	12,83,74	5·56
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	2,32,70,77	2,27,61,23	2,46,62,54	2,26,17,78	2,31,31,58	100

Cotton manufactures (**R65,05 lakhs**)—The import figures under this head showed advances over the previous year's figures in all the principal items except cotton twist and yarn. The year under review did not, however, fulfil, in the measure expected, the hopes of a brisk revival of trade that were entertained during the early part of 1926. During the first three

quarters of the year the tendency generally was to buy only for immediate requirements and in view of the falling market in raw cotton this attitude was fully justified. The spot prices of Middling American Universal Standard at New Orleans fell during the year from 18·33 cents at the beginning of April to 11·91 cents in the middle of December though the close of the year found prices well above the lowest level touched. With prices continually falling it was difficult to dispose of stocks, and in the Calcutta market the accumulation of holdings was accentuated by the large buyings during the last quarter of the previous year and by a series of communal riots which retarded the clearance of goods to upcountry centres. Towards the end of July the Marwari Chamber of Commerce resolved that its members should not engage in forward purchases in greys and whites for a fixed period and this restriction, which was extended for a further period in the case of whites, was in the main loyally adhered to. The effect on the market was on the whole beneficial, for stocks were light during the last quarter of the year. The import trade took a more buoyant turn towards the latter part of the year and during January and February a fair volume of orders was placed with the Lancashire mills. The end of the coal strike in England had removed a great handicap on business and the lower prices quoted brought Lancashire goods more within the range of Indian purchasers. Short-time working in the section spinning American cotton in Lancashire was formally abandoned in December and with it also came an end to the scheme of minimum basic selling prices for standard counts of American yarn, a scheme which was in force for a few months. These events helped to bring about greater confidence in prices. The stronger tendency in the cotton market also contributed to the revival of business. The last month of the year was, however, quiet in comparison with the preceding two months.

In the table below are given the values of the different classes of imported cotton manufactures during the past four years and during the pre-war year 1913-14. When comparing the 1926-27 value figures with those of the previous year, it should be remembered that the purchases in 1926-27 were made on a much lower basis.

Imports of cotton manufactures	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn . .	4,16	7,94	9,66	7,77	6,62
Piecegoods—					
Grey (unbleached) .	25,45	23,06	28,49	21,89	19,62
White (bleached) .	14,29	15,44	20,23	15,99	17,53
Coloured, printed, or dyed . . .	17,86	17,69	20,02	15,92	17,22
Fents of all descriptions . . .	54	65	68	70	64
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58,14	56,84	69,42	54,50	55,01

Imports.

Imports of cotton manufactures.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Hosiery . . .	1,20	94	1,12	1,40	1,47
Handkerchiefs and shawls . . .	89	23	31	22	19
Thread . . .	39	71	73	84	74
Other sorts . .	1,52	82	1,08	94	1,02
GRAND TOTAL	66,30	67,48	82,32	65,67	65,05

Cotton twist and yarn (**R6,62 lakhs**)—The imports under this head registered a still further fall both in value and in quantity during the year under review. The total quantity imported amounted only to 49 million lbs. as against 56 millions in 1924-25 and 52 millions in 1925-26. The value of the imports was only R6,62 lakhs as compared with R7,77 lakhs in the preceding year, but it should be noted that the average declared value per lb. of imported yarn fell from R1-8-0 to R1-5-6. The fall in imports was mostly at the expense of Japan which supplied only 26½ million lbs. of yarn. The figure is well below the total of her exports to India in 1924-25 and 1925-26 which were 32 million lbs. and 33½ million lbs. respectively. A striking feature of the imports was the recovery of the United Kingdom from nearly 16 million lbs. to over 20 million lbs. This figure is still, however, only about half of her normal exports to India in pre-war years.

The following table shows the fluctuations in India's demand for foreign yarns as well as the production of yarn in Indian mills over a series of years :—

——	Imports	Indian mill production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—		
Five years ending 1908-09 . .	38,573	641,776
" " " 1913-14 (pre-war) .	41,794	646,757
" " " 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227
" " " 1923-24 . .	44,681	662,512
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
" 1914-15	42,864	651,985
" 1915-16	40,427	722,425
" 1916-17	29,530	681,107
" 1917-18	19,400	660,576
" 1918-19	38,095	615,041
" 1919-20	15,097	635,760
" 1920-21	47,333	660,003
" 1921-22	57,125	693,572
" 1922-23	59,274	705,894
" 1923-24	44,575	617,329
" 1924-25	55,907	719,390
" 1925-26	51,688	686,427
" 1926-27	49,425	807,116

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

It will be noticed from the statistics given above that the production of yarn in Indian mills reached a record figure of 807 million lbs. in the year under review, while the imports, which receded to 49·4 million lbs., showed a fall of 4 per cent as compared with 1925-26 and of 12 per cent as compared with 1924-25. The following table shows the production and imports of yarn classified according to counts. The production figures relate to all kinds of yarns, grey, coloured and white, while the import figures for which details by counts are given refer to grey and coloured yarns alone.

—	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	6,857	411,910	7,170	469,810	4,772	444,748	1,068	515,681
,, 21 to 25	896	123,995	473	124,601	477	154,672	543	142,759	483	168,345
,, 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	993	57,377	934	69,140	575	71,029	470	79,966
,, 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	19,807	19,667	27,687	19,368	26,294	19,738	24,405	27,657
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	7,739	3,261	7,659	5,822	6,685	5,834	7,5(2	11,531
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles)	—	—	4,033	—	5,833	—	6,195	—	7,146	—
White, unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819	679	4,673	513	6,147	578	6,624	2,319	8,291	3,936
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	44,575	617,329	55,907	719,390	51,688	686,427	49,425	807,116

The largest decrease in imports was under counts 1—20 which, as compared with the preceding year, fell away from 4¾ million lbs. to a little over a million pounds. These low grade yarns are largely imported from Japan, but in 1926-27 as well as in the previous year there was a marked decline in the consignments from that country, these receding from 6 million lbs. in 1924-25 to 4 million lbs. in 1925-26 and to only 202,000 lbs. in 1926-27. It is noteworthy that the production in Indian mills of counts 1—20 showed a substantial increase of 71 million lbs. in 1926-27. In grey and coloured yarns of counts 21-30 the imports showed a slight fall from over 1 million lbs. in 1925-26 to 953,000 lbs. in 1926-27, while the production of all kinds of yarn of the same grade mounted up from 214 million lbs. to 248 million lbs. Under grey and coloured yarns of counts 31-40 imports declined by 1,889,000 lbs. but the share of the United Kingdom in grey yarns rose from 1½ million lbs. in 1925-26 to nearly 4 million lbs. in 1926-27. Japan, on the other hand, suffered a set-back, her consignments of grey yarns Nos. 31-40, of which she is now the chief supplier, falling by nearly 4 million lbs. to 16 million lbs. as against 20 million lbs. in the preceding year. The production in Indian mills of grey, white and coloured yarns of counts 31-40 showed a marked

increase from 19¾ to 27⅝ million lbs. In counts above 40 both imports and production showed increases, the former of 13 per cent and the latter of 98 per cent. Of the imports the United Kingdom accounted for nearly 6·6 million lbs. as against 5 million lbs. in the previous year and Japan for ·9 million lbs. as against 1·6 million lbs. in 1925-26. In grey two-folds (doubles) the United Kingdom supplied 1·9 million lbs. as against 600,000 lbs. in the previous year while Japan supplied 4½ million lbs. as in 1925-26. The United Kingdom supplied the major share of white (bleached) yarns imported, her consignments amounting to 3·2 million lbs. and those from Japan to 800,000 lbs. as against the total imports of 4 million lbs. The total imports of mercerised yarn were 4 million lbs. as against 2·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Of this the United Kingdom supplied 299,000 lbs. and Japan nearly all the rest.

The United Kingdom's share in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn rose from 31 per cent in 1925-26 to 41 per cent in the year under review. Japan's share receded from 65 per cent to 54 per cent. The percentage shares of the two countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn over a series of years are given below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

—	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	86	87	91	83	77	25	81	49	70	52	49	37	31	41
Japan	2	2	2	14	22	72	13	42	26	45	46	57	65	54

The average declared value per lb. of grey yarns Nos. 31-40 imported from Japan was R0-15-11 while the United Kingdom yarns, grey and coloured, of similar grades, were valued at R1-0-8 and R1-6-1 per lb. respectively. Of other exporting countries the share of the Netherlands increased from 473,000 lbs. to 486,000 lbs. but imports from Switzerland and Italy declined from 898,000 and 410,000 lbs. in 1925-26 to 691,000 and 314,000 lbs. respectively in 1926-27. The imports from Continental countries consist largely of coloured yarn. Imports from China excluding Hongkong showed an increase from 56,000 lbs. to 930,000 lbs.

The different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported are set forth below :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—						
Grey (unbleached)	19,087	48,983	31,256	41,277	37,958	35,765
White (bleached)		1,894	2,650	3,427	3,751	4,062
Coloured	18,265	7,027	8,645	8,483	7,107	5,370
Mercerised	..	1,320	2,019	2,664	2,845	4,169

The percentage decreases in grey and coloured yarns were 6 and 24 respectively, while white and mercerised yarns showed an increase of 8 per cent and 46 per cent respectively.

Cotton piecegoods (R55,01 lakhs).—The following table gives in millions of yards the annual imports of the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 :—

—	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5
„ 1924-25	845·5	548·9	407·0
„ 1925-26	709·1	465·1	365·8
„ 1926-27	748·4	571·0	447·4

The total imports of piecegoods, including fents, during 1926-27 showed an increase in quantity of 224 million yards over the previous year or 14 per cent, but the corresponding increase in value was only R51 lakhs or 1 per cent. White goods contributed most to the increase, the imports rising by 106 million yards to 571 million yards, while coloured goods showed an increase of 82 million yards and grey goods of 39 million yards. In value white goods increased from R15,99 lakhs to R17,53 lakhs and coloured, printed and dyed goods from R15,92 lakhs to R17,22 lakhs, but grey goods declined from R21,89 lakhs to R19,62 lakhs, as the increase in quantity was not sufficient to compensate for the fall in prices. The table below shows the average declared value per yard of grey, white and coloured goods imported over a series of years—

Declared value per yard.

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	0 2 8	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2
White (bleached)	0 2 11	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11
Coloured, printed, or dyed	0 3 5	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2

It will be noticed that there has been a marked fall in prices in all the three descriptions of piecegoods.

Imports.

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods both in quantities and values from 1920-21 are shown separately for each item in the table below :—

—	1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	284·3	16,08	84·7	4,23	128·5	6,25	182·5	8,14	189·0	8,12	166·9	6,55	176·8	6,13
Total dyed goods.	183·9	11,54	34·9	2,09	77·6	3,98	110·1	6,12	142·2	7,54	106·8	4,88	157·0	6,17
Total woven coloured goods.	71·1	6,95	18·7	1,27	37·7	2,37	54·9	3,43	75·8	4,36	92·1	4,49	113·6	4,92

Details showing the principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piecegoods are given below for the year 1913-14 and the two years 1925-26 and 1926-27. Figures represent millions of yards.

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27
Dhuties, saris and scarves.	806·1	430·1	471·6	Dhuties, sari and scarves	104·3	72·6	114·0	Dhutis, saris and scarves.	115·2	29·9	35·5
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	57·0	72·6	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	186·8	234·8	Cambrics, etc.	113·6	34·7	48·2
Longcloth and shirtings.	545·4	171·3	168·8	Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	93·8	97·4	Shirtings .	152·6	72·5	90·8
Sheetings .	·2	30·4	18·3	Nainsooks	204·7	77·0	65·9	Prints and chintz.	209·7	56·1	50·5
Drills and jeans	21·3	19·4	14·9	Drills and jeans	5·7	6·1	5·1	Drills and jeans.	30·0	32·4	44·6
				Checks, spots and stripes.	16·1	7·0	12·3	Checks, spots and stripes.	19·7	10·7	17·0
				Twills .	8·3	12·2	11·8	Twills .	31·4	20·4	29·0
Other sorts .	10·8	·9	2·2	Other sorts	31·0	9·6	29·7	Other sorts	159·6	109·1	136·5
TOTAL .	1,534·2	709·1	748·4	TOTAL	793·3	465·1	571·0	TOTAL .	831·8	365·8	447·4

Under grey goods the increase in 1926-27 has mostly been in the bordered varieties. It will be noticed that the total yardage of grey goods imported during the year is a little less than half the quantity imported in the pre-war year. The increase was more general in the case of white and coloured goods.

The United Kingdom, as usual, provided the major share of the imports of grey goods which increased from 561 million yards in 1925-26 to 589 million yards in the year under review, a rise of 5 per cent. The quantity imported in 1926-27 was, however, below that of 1924-25 by 21 per cent. Imports from

Japan, on the other hand, have been showing continuous increases. Her supplies in 1925-26 were in quantity 30 per cent more than that of the previous year, while in 1926-27, an increase of 8 per cent over 1925-26 was recorded. The actual quantities supplied during the three years ending 1926-27 were 110, 143 and 155 million yards valued at R4,08, R4,61 and R4,23 lakhs respectively. The imports from the United States of America during the year increased by 9 per cent in quantity from 2,460,000 to 2,690,000 yards. In white piecegoods the United Kingdom still retains almost a monopoly and her shipments during the year rose from 446 million yards valued at R15 crores to 550 million yards valued at over R16½ crores. Her share in the total imports of white goods into India was 96 per cent both in 1925-26 and in the year under review. Imports from Japan declined from 4,675,000 yards to 2,882,000 yards. Switzerland increased her supply from 5,800,000 to 8,600,000 yards, but the arrivals from the Netherlands showed a small decline as compared with the previous year.

In the coloured section the United Kingdom's figure for 1926-27 was 318 million yards, an increase of 19 per cent on 1925-26, but a decrease of 6 per cent on 1924-25. Continental countries show an increasing activity in this section of the trade. Japan also has considerably increased her share. In 1926-27 Japan and the Netherlands more than doubled their respective shares as compared with 1924-25, the imports during the year being 86 million and 14 million yards respectively as against 41 million and 6 million yards respectively in 1924-25, and 69½ million and 10 million yards respectively in 1925-26. Germany increased her share from nearly 2 million to more than 3 million yards, and Switzerland from 1½ to more than 3 million yards. There was a striking increase in the imports from Italy which from nearly 10 million yards in the previous year rose up to 15½ million yards in 1926-27. Belgium also showed a large increase though her share in the trade is comparatively small. The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the total imports of piecegoods in 1913-14 and in each of the past four years :—

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods.

—	1913-14		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton, piece-goods— Grey .	98·8	·5	85·2	13·7	86·0	13·0	79·2	20·1	78·7	20·7
White .	98·5	..	97·0	·6	97·1	·8	96·0	1·0	96·4	·5
Coloured .	92·6	·2	87·4	6·7	83·1	10·0	73·1	19·0	71·1	19·2

While the United Kingdom has maintained her position in the trade in white goods, she has given ground slightly in the case of grey and coloured goods.

Imports.

The distribution of the total import trade in piecegoods among the principal countries concerned is shown below :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	97·1	85·6	87·6	91·2	88·8	88·5	82·3	82·0
Japan	·3	11·3	8·3	6·8	8·2	8·5	13·9	13·6
United States	·3	·9	2·1	·5	·5	·5	1·0	·9
Netherlands	·8	·9	1·1	·8	·7	·6	1·1	1·1
Other countries	1·5	1·3	·9	·7	1·8	1·9	1·7	2·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Bengal heads the list each year in the distribution in India of the total quantity of piecegoods imported. Bombay comes second, but she has shown a steady decline in her share during the last three years. Burma has, on the other hand, made steady progress.

The imports of fents of all descriptions declined from 23⅝ million yards valued at R70 lakhs to 21 million yards valued at nearly R65 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 9½ million yards and the United States of America nearly 11½ million yards as compared with 11½ and nearly 12 million yards supplied by those countries in 1925-26.

The quantity of sewing cotton imported in 1926-27 fell slightly to 2,057,000 lbs. from 2,154,000 lbs. imported in the preceding year and was valued at R74 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom accounted for nearly R66 lakhs.

Sewing cotton (R74 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of hosiery rose from R1,40 to R1,47 lakhs. Japanese exports to India during the year were valued at R1,18 lakhs, an increase of 6 per cent over the previous year. Her share in the total trade was 80 per cent as against 79 per cent in 1925-26 and 77 per cent in 1924-25.

Hosiery (R1,47 lakhs).

Imports rose from R1,10 lakhs in the preceding year to R1,13 lakhs. The United Kingdom was responsible for imports to the value of nearly R27½ lakhs. Shipments from Germany showed an expansion and rose from R21½ lakhs to R36 lakhs, but Japan's share fell from R23½ lakhs to R15 lakhs. The share of Switzerland was very nearly the same as in the preceding year, her consignments amounting to over R17 lakhs in value, but Italy showed a slight fall from R6¼ to R6 lakhs.

Haberdashery and millinery (R1,13 lakhs).

Wool, raw and manufactured (R4,46 lakhs).—Imports of raw wool remained at the previous year's level of nearly 5 million lbs. as against 8 million lbs. imported in 1924-25 and were valued at R32 lakhs. Throughout the year the prices of raw wool remained comparatively steady. Shipments from the United Kingdom rose from 1·2 million lbs. to 1·5 million lbs., but those from Persia fell

Wool, raw.

slightly from 2·8 million lbs. to 2·3 million lbs. Australian supplies declined from 632,000 lbs. to 365,000 lbs.

Piecegoods.

A further expansion of the import trade in woollen piecegoods took place and the total consignments amounted to nearly 15½ million yards valued at R2,77 lakhs as compared with 14½ million yards valued at R2,92 lakhs in the preceding year, *i.e.*, a rise of 6 per cent in quantity, but a fall of 5 per cent in value, owing to a drop in prices. The recent growth in this line may be seen from the fact that imports in 1923-24 and 1924-25 were only 7½ million yards and 12 million yards respectively. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to nearly 6 million yards valued at R1,42½ lakhs as compared with 5·3 million yards valued at R1,50 lakhs in the preceding year. Germany, France and Italy participated to a greater extent in the trade, their shares rising from 978,000 yards, 1·9 million yards and 2·8 million yards to 1·4 million yards, 2·2 million yards and 3·6 million yards respectively. Japan which had sent over 2 million yards in 1925-26 reduced her consignments to 1·2 million yards. There was a decline in the share of Belgium which fell from 1·2 million yards to 727,000 yards.

Carpets and rugs.

Imports of carpets and rugs which amounted to 624,000 lbs. only in 1924-25 rose to 1·9 million lbs. in 1926-27 as compared with 1·4 million lbs. in 1925-26. The value of the imports rose from R29¾ lakhs to R39 lakhs. The increase in the share of Italy in the imports of carpets and rugs is noticeable, the figures for that country being 212,000 lbs. in 1924-25, 708,000 lbs. in 1925-26 and 1,351,000 lbs. in 1926-27.

Artificial silk (R4,22 lakhs).—The market for artificial silk in India is steadily expanding. The import figures of artificial silk yarn during the last five years are shown in the margin.

	lbs.(000)	R(000)
1922-23 . .	225	13,40
1923-24 . .	406	19,55
1924-25 . .	1,171	42,40
1925-26 . .	2,671	74,72
1926-27 . .	5,776	1,02,64

It will be seen that from 1924-25 the rate of increase in the imports has been very rapid. As compared with the previous year imports of artificial silk yarn during 1926-27 showed a remarkable rise of 116 per cent in quantity and 37 per cent in value. Italy forged ahead of her competitors and supplied 3,843,179 lbs. during the year under review against 392,688 lbs. in 1924-25, and 1,309,257 lbs. in 1925-26. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, lost ground slightly, her consignments falling from 761,000 lbs. to 655,000 lbs. Imports from the Netherlands more than doubled and amounted to 358,000 lbs. as against 130,000 lbs. in the previous yean, but Belgian supplies declined from 120,000 lbs. to 58,000 lbs. German supplies also increased by 48 per cent from 157,000 lbs. imported in 1925-26 to 232,000 lbs. in 1926-27. There was a general drop in the prices of artificial silk yarn, the average declared value per lb. falling from R2-12-9 to R1-12-5. Of the imports Italy accounted for 67 per cent, the value of her trade increasing by 90 per cent from R34 lakhs to R64 lakhs, and the United Kingdom for 11 per cent, the value of her consignments falling by 41 per cent from R24 lakhs to R14 lakhs. The shares of these two countries in the total trade of India in this article were 49 per cent and 28 per cent respectively in 1925-26. In imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk also there was a substantial rise, the consignments increasing from 15 million yards to nearly 42 million yards. In this line the United Kingdom made consider-

Piecegoods.

able headway, her supplies rising to 16 million yards from 6½ million yards in the previous year. Italy came next with nearly 14 million yards, a rise of 179 per cent on the previous year. Switzerland's share increased from 2,317,000 yards to 6,698,000 yards and that of Germany and Belgium from 554,000 yards and 319,000 yards to 2,487,000 yards and 980,000 yards respectively. The United Kingdom had 38 per cent of the trade as against 42 per cent in the previous year and Italy 33 per cent as against 32 per cent in 1925-26. The total value of the imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk was R3,09 lakhs of which the United Kingdom accounted for R1,17 lakhs, Italy for nearly R81 lakhs and Switzerland for nearly R59 lakhs.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R4,60 lakhs).—In the year under review imports of raw silk increased by 34 per cent in quantity from 1,325,000 lbs. to 1,783,000 lbs. and in value from R94 lakhs to R1,14 lakhs. China, including Hongkong, accounted for very nearly the whole of the imports, her supplies amounting to 1,738,000 lbs. Imports from Siam fell still further, but Japan increased her consignments from 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. Silk yarn, noils and warps which declined to the low figure of 591,000 lbs. in 1925-26 again showed an increase and rose to 1,217,000 lbs. The value of the imports rose from R35 lakhs to R63 lakhs. Italian supplies rose from 179,000 lbs. valued at R9½ lakhs to 398,000 lbs. valued at R21⅓ lakhs. Supplies from Switzerland rose from 78,000 lbs. valued at R5·3 lakhs to 181,000 lbs. valued at nearly R13 lakhs. Imports from Japan, however, declined from 209,000 lbs. valued at R12½ lakhs to 162,000 lbs. valued at nearly R7½ lakhs. The quantity of silk piecegoods imported increased from 16 million yards to nearly 19 million yards and the value of the imports rose from R2,12 lakhs to R2,43 lakhs. Of the total quantity imported 98 per cent came from the Far East, China, including Hongkong, supplying 9 million yards valued at R1,15½ lakhs and Japan supplying 9½ million yards valued at nearly R1,18 lakhs. Goods of silk mixed with other materials showed an increase from 1,600,000 lbs. valued at R24½ lakhs to 2,136,000 lbs. valued at nearly R31 lakhs. Of this Japan supplied 867,000 yards, Germany 402,000 yards, and Italy 235,000 yards.

Sugar (R19,16 lakhs)*.—As compared with the super-abundant supplies of 1924-25 and 1925-26, the estimates of the world production of sugar in 1926-27 show a setback. The problem before the sugar industry in recent times has been the finding of a market for the increasing output at rates remunerative to the producer. The year 1926-27 saw a better adjustment between demand and supply. In 1924-25 production had reached 23,721,000 tons and in the succeeding year 24,522,000 tons. The total production for 1926-27 is estimated at 23,309,000 tons, the decline affecting both cane and beet sugar. The estimates of the Cuban crop for 1925-26 placed the outturn at 4,885,000 tons, but in the season 1926-27 the output has been curtailed by presidential decree to 4,500,000 tons. The Java crop of 1925-26 was estimated at 2,279,000 tons, while the 1926-27 estimates showed a decline to 1,955,000 tons. The production of beet sugar in 1926-27 is estimated to fall short of the production of the previous year by about 604,000 tons.

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*Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Sugar Bureau, for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

Sugar.

With prospects of a decreased world output, the sugar market showed a stronger tendency than in the previous year. In the Calcutta market there was a persistently good demand and stocks throughout the country were never abnormally heavy. The price of sugar Java T.M.O. White at Calcutta at the beginning of April stood at R11-1 per maund and rose to R11-14 at the end of the month. The month of May however saw an increase in prices and R13 per maund was reached on the 31st as a result of the restriction of the Cuban crop to a maximum of 4,900,000 tons and the firmness of the Java market. The prices fluctuated between R12-14 and R12-3 per maund in June and from R12 to R12-6 in the first ten days of July, local rates commanding a premium over forward positions, after which the market sagged, bringing prices at the beginning of August to R10-5 per maund. Thereafter, influenced by the changed statistical position, prices rose to R11-6 per maund by the middle of September. This level was fairly well maintained during October and the early weeks of November. In the second half of November the market developed strength, owing to reports of the restriction of the Cuban crop and further unfavourable accounts of the Continental beet crops. Prices rose to R12-9 per maund on the 30th November and R13-2 per maund towards the end of December. January saw a further appreciation by 2 annas and then the rates gradually dropped to R12-2 on the 25th February and R11-2-6 on the 31st March. The decline in prices towards the end of the year was influenced by unsettled conditions in China.

In the Bombay market the opening quotation for Java T.M.O. White in April was R15-10 per cwt. (R11-7-8 per maund). In May and June the market gained further strength, the quotation on the 18th June being R18-10 per cwt. (R13-11 per maund). There was a weaker tendency thenceforward and prices fell to R15-2 per cwt. (R11-1-9 per maund) towards the end of the month, but there was a slight appreciation in August and early in September R16-7 per cwt (R12-1-3 per maund) was reached. Quotations remained at about this level till November when values rose and reached R18-12 per cwt. (R13-12-6 per maund) on the 23rd of that month. December and the early part of January saw prices at this high level, but thenceforward a gradual decline set in, bringing the quotations down to R16-12 per cwt. (R12-5 per maund) on the 20th February and R16-2 per cwt (R11-13-6 per maund) on the 31st March.

Imports of sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses and confectionery, into British India during 1926-27 still further increased and amounted to 826,900 tons, a rise of 13 per cent over the preceding year, and 23 per cent as compared with 1924-25. The value of the imports rose by 21 per cent to R18,37 lakhs. Sugar ranked second in importance in the list of imports in the year under review, while in the preceding year it had taken but the third place. A feature of the imports during the year was the increase in the takings of beet sugar, partly at the expense of Java sugar. This is attributable to the firmness of the Java market as a result of a poor outturn in 1926-27. Imports during the year from Java of sugar 16 D.S. and above (including consignments from the Straits Settlements sent on from there by the forwarding agents for Java sugar) were 612,500 tons as compared with 658,300 tons in

the preceding year and 483,100 tons in 1924-25. There was a notable expansion in the imports from the United States of America which rose from 1,900 tons in 1925-26 to 11,622 tons in the year under review. Imports from the Netherlands, Belgium and France also showed increases. Mention must be made of the fact that Canada entered the market during the year under review and sent 4,650 tons valued at R11 lakhs. The average declared value of sugar 16 D.S. and above including beet sugar rose from R10-6 to R11-2 in 1926-27. There were hardly any imports of sugar into India from Mauritius as owing to the preference enjoyed by Empire sugar in the United Kingdom, the Mauritius crop has been diverted to that country.

The distribution of the imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces was as follows:—

Bengal	305,300 tons	(309,800 tons) or 50 per cent.
Bombay	89,600 ,,	(139,800 ,,) ,, 14 ,, ,,
Karachi	139,200 ,,	(151,800 ,,) ,, 23 ,, ,,
Madras	41,100 ,,	(24,300 ,,) ,, 7 ,, ,,
Burma	37,300 ,,	(33,500 ,,) ,, 6 ,, ,,

Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

In beet sugar, importations from all the European countries showed increases, Germany taking the lead with 47,948 tons (1,373 tons) followed by Czechoslovakia with 28,802 tons (10,200 tons) and Hungary 25,368 tons (19,000 tons). Previous year's figures are shown in brackets. It is noteworthy that Russia entered the market in the year under review and supplied 22,937 tons. Imports from Belgium rose from 5,421 tons to 12,231 tons and those from Austria from 1,831 tons to 9,637 tons. There were no imports from Poland in 1925-26, but in the year under review she sent 16,088 tons to the Indian market. Canada supplied 800 tons of beet sugar in 1926-27.

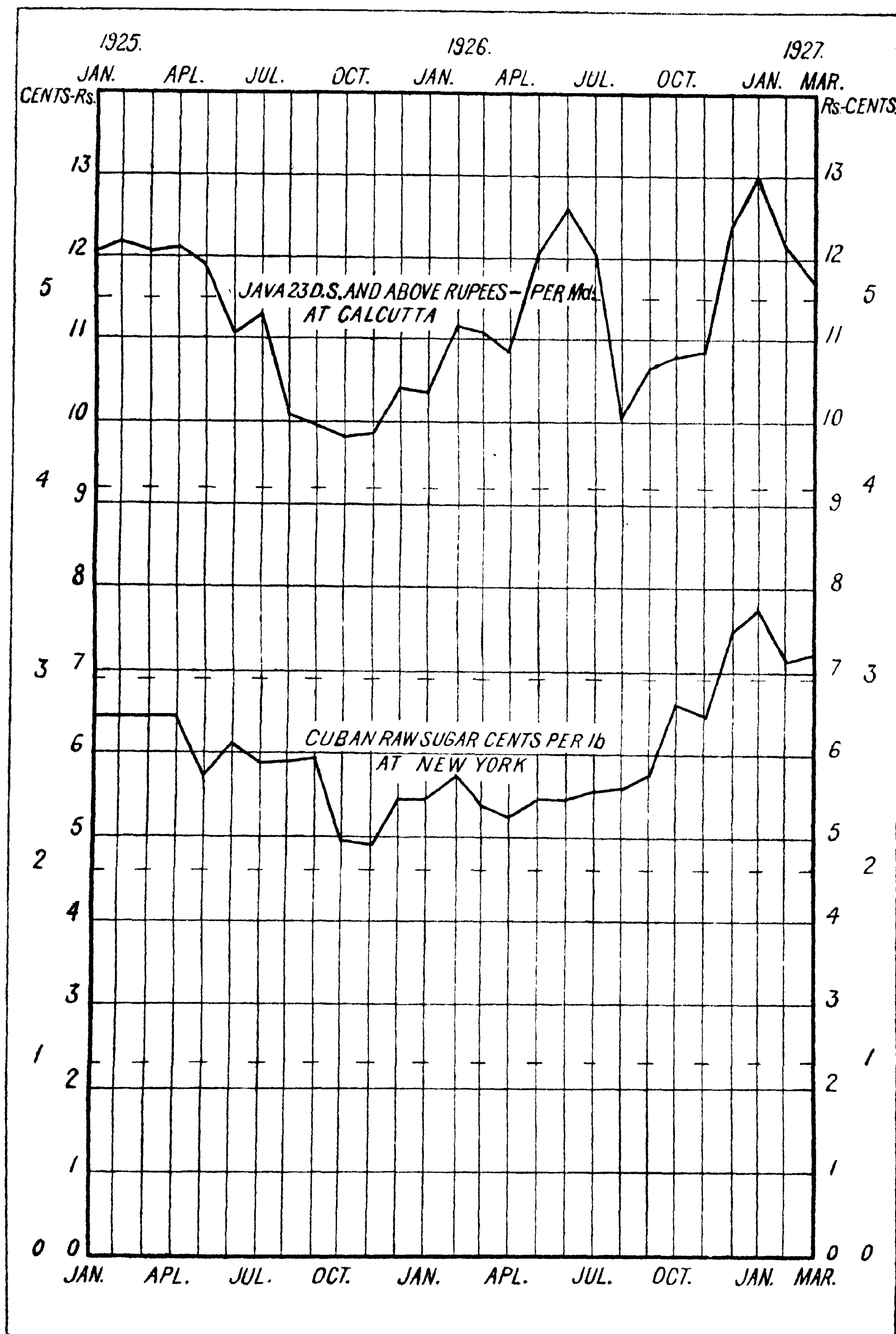
Of the total imports of beet sugar, Bombay took 50 per cent, Karachi 44 per cent and Bengal 6 per cent.

The principal sources of supply to India of foreign sugar, with the amounts imported from each source, are given in the following table:—

Imports of sugar, all kinds.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom . .	900	1,400	1,900	100	200	6,300	9,200
Ceylon	100	1,300	700	500	1,100	1,300	2,100
Java	583,000	623,300	371,100	368,300	480,200	656,900	611,700
Mauritius	139,600	61,600	31,400	1,300	133,000	19,100	100
Straits Settlements . .	2,900	5,100	2,600	2,900	2,900	2,200	1,100
China and Hongkong .	1,500	4,400	4,400	5,800	2,600	2,200	3,100
Egypt	100	200	1,000	700	200	300	..
Japan	100	600	100	..	..	..	..
Germany	700	100	9,000	5,100	21,700	1,500	49,200

Chart showing the monthly prices of Cuban raw Sugar at New York and the prices of Java 23 D. S. and above at Calcutta from January 1925 to March 1927.



Sugar.

Imports of Sugar, all kinds—contd.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Austria	74,000	..	.	6,300	1,500	2,000	9,800
Hungary				11,500	12,000	19,100	25,900
Netherlands	..	2,000	2,900	300	100	800	3,700
Belgium	.	12,800	4,900	2,100	6,500	6,800	13,800
Czechoslovakia		100	.	5,300	5,100	10,300	28,800
Italy	..	.	.	500	900	1,200	3,700
United States		2,800	10,300	300	600	2,100	15,500
Other countries	100	1,900	2,100	500	2,100	500	40,200
TOTAL (all countries)	803,000	717,600	442,400	411,500	671,000	732,600	826,900
VALUE R (lakhs)	14,29	26,78	14,85	14,78	20,37	15,20	18,37

In the chart which is given on the opposite page the prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices in Calcutta of sugar, all-cane, equal in colour to 23 D.S. and above, are compared. Cuban raw sugar was quoted at nearly 2·3 cents per lb. at New York at the beginning of April, strengthened to 2·5 in May, and hovered about 2·4 cents till the end of July. A stronger tendency took place in August and carried the price to 2·5 at the beginning of September and to nearly 2·9 at the close of the month. November saw a further appreciation and prices remained at over 3 cents from the middle of November till the second week of March when a fall in values took place.

The imports of molasses, almost wholly from Java, increased from 70,786 tons to 95,982 tons, the value rising from R38 lakhs to R52½ lakhs.

There was a further decrease in the year under review of the re-exports of sugar from India which fell from 16,400 tons in 1925-26 to 12,000 tons in 1926-27. Arabia took 2,600 tons (2,300 tons), Persia 2,100 tons (3,900 tons), Bahrein Islands 2,400 tons (1,200 tons) and East Africa nearly 2,000 tons (1,600 tons). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. There were no shipments to the United Kingdom during the year.

The total area under sugarcane in India advanced from 2,679,000 acres in 1925-26 to 2,920,000 acres in 1926-27 and the total production of raw sugar (*gur*) from 2,977,000 tons to 3,208,000 tons.

The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1925-26, amounted to 90,270 tons as compared with 67,400 tons in 1924-25 and 94,700 tons in 1923-24. Exports of Indian sugar in the year under review increased from 600 tons to 627 tons of which 428 tons consisted of unrefined sugar. Export of molasses (including cane and palmyra jaggery) declined from 1,900 tons to 1,500 tons. There were no shipments to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, as usual, taking the largest share of the exports amounting to 1,300 tons. Shipments from Madras amounted to 1,300 tons or 87 per cent of the total.

It is difficult at this stage to forecast the future tendencies in the world sugar market, but present indications point to a surplus. Beet plantings in

Europe for the season 1927-28 are estimated at 14 per cent more than in the previous season. Java's sugar crop is likely to show an increase of over 300,000 tons. No authoritative announcement has however yet been made anent the treatment of the next Cuban crop. The position will depend largely on whether there is restricted production and if so on the magnitude of the restriction. Meanwhile unsettled conditions in China and financial troubles in Japan have created uneasiness in the markets and a steadfast policy of hand to mouth buying on the part of the trade points clearly to the uncertainty of future prices.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R 23,82 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof decreased by 4 per cent in quantity from 945,000 tons to 909,000 tons and by 6 per cent in value from R25¼ to nearly R24 crores. Iron and steel represented R16¾ crores of this total as compared with R18 crores in 1925-26 and receded to the third place in order of importance among imports from the second attained in the preceding year. If we included under one heading metals and their manufactures, machinery and mill work, railway plant and rolling stock, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, and motor vehicles, the total value would aggregate R56 crores, while the value of the most important group among imports *viz.*, yarn and textile fabrics totalled R79 crores in the year under review. In the preceding year the metals group accounted for R60 crores and textile head R77 crores.

Iron and Steel (R16,75 lakhs).—The year 1926 witnessed the prolonged coal strike in the United Kingdom, a strike which had virtually paralysed the iron and steel industry of Great Britain. The 1926 strike was much more serious than the coal stoppage in 1921, not only because it was longer in duration but also on account of the different conditions obtaining. In 1921 slump conditions prevailed, and the stoppage only accentuated these conditions somewhat, whereas in 1926 the steel trade was slowly reviving after four years of industrial depression and production and exports were actually on the increase in the first quarter of 1926. Moreover, in 1921 the steel works of France and Belgium had not been completely rebuilt and Germany was still in the midst of her currency and political troubles, whereas in 1926 the Continental countries were fully equipped and having entered into an international agreement (International Steel Cartel) to regulate production and stabilise prices were in a position to take advantage of Great Britain's industrial troubles by capturing her home and export markets.

The output of pig iron in the United Kingdom during 1926 was 2·4 million tons, the lowest ever recorded, but the world's production of pig iron was estimated at 76½ million tons as compared with 75½ million tons in 1925 and was just below the pre-war figure. Similarly, the production of steel (ingots and castings) in the United Kingdom in 1926 approximated 3½ million tons, the lowest recorded since 1895, whereas the world's production of steel in 1926 was estimated at 90 million tons as compared with 89 million tons in 1925 and showed an increase of 20 per cent over the pre-war figure of 75 million tons. The success attending the competitors of the United Kingdom in 1926 will be more apparent from the fact that, for the first time in modern history, the imports of iron and steel into the United Kingdom, consisting largely of semi-finished material, exceeded the exports.

Iron and Steel.

The above mentioned facts had their influence on the Indian trade returns. The supplies from the United Kingdom were restricted throughout the period of stoppage and a larger proportion than usual of the Indian import trade went to Germany and Belgium. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany during 1926-27 :—

Pig Iron.

(In tons).

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1926—			
April	256	50	..
May	250	..	..
June	33	..	..
July	32	..	..
August	69	..	..
September	40	..	..
October	20	..	..
November	89	..	..
December	32	..	..
1927—			
January	52	..	..
February	60	..	..
March	66	.	..
TOTAL 1926-27	999	50	..
TOTAL 1925-26	2,463	41	..
TOTAL 1924-25	2,147	817	27

Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of Rupees).

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1926—			
April	1,29,36	27,62	17,52
May	1,21,26	27,05	16,13
June	73,12	25,14	11,84
July	82,12	24,64	9,03
August	71,86	23,83	8,47
September	59,00	25,58	8,25
October	74,06	26,43	9,41
November	80,38	25,26	7,54
December	87,30	20,86	6,55
1927—			
January	84,53	25,27	9,07
February	83,11	27,03	9,32
March	90,00	33,92	11,41
TOTAL 1926-27	10,36,10	3,12,63	1,24,54
TOTAL 1925-26	12,21,72	2,82,05	1,14,60
TOTAL 1924-25	12,05,30	3,72,04	1,64,73

Imports.

Manufactured iron and steel imported in the year under review (excluding pig and old iron or steel) decreased by 5 per cent in quantity from 879,000 tons to 838,000 tons and by 7 per cent in value from R18,03 lakhs to R16,70 lakhs. Galvanised sheets, which accounted for about 43 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and steel, fell from 283,000 tons valued at R7,53 lakhs to 275,000 tons valued at R7,17 lakhs. Imports were, as usual, chiefly from the United Kingdom which supplied 249,000 tons valued at R6,45 lakhs as compared with 272,000 tons valued at R7,15 lakhs in the preceding year. It may be observed that the effect of the coal stoppage in England was most severe in heavier steel products and least in the case of galvanised sheets, tubes, etc., as these latter could be manufactured from imported semi-finished material. The share of the United States improved from R31 lakhs to R40 lakhs. Of the remainder Belgium supplied R24¾ lakhs, mostly of corrugated sheets, and Germany R6⅔ lakhs. In tin plates there was a further decrease from 29,700 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs to 22,200 tons valued at R77 lakhs, a decrease, to some extent, attributable to the increased production in India which was estimated at 35,000 tons in 1926 as compared with 30,000 tons in 1925 and 9,000 tons in 1923. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 18,000 tons valued at R65 lakhs to 12,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs. The United States also reduced her supplies from 11,200 tons valued at R38¼ lakhs to 10,600 tons valued at R36⅔ lakhs. Sheets and plates not galvanised and tinned decreased from 92,000 tons, valued at R1,35 lakhs, to 62,000 tons valued at R84½ lakhs. Here again the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 28,000 tons valued at R50 lakhs to 16,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs and that of Belgium from 42,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs to 31,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs. There was also a decrease in the imports from Germany, these falling from 12,000 tons to 9,000 tons, in quantity and from R16 lakhs to R11 lakhs in value. The imports of steel bars other than cast steel rose from 126,000 tons valued at R1,33¾ lakhs to 151,000 tons valued at R1,48½ lakhs. Imports from Belgium increased from 77,000 tons valued at R78 lakhs to 89,000 tons valued at R84 lakhs. The supplies from Germany and Luxemburg also increased from R14 lakhs and R8 lakhs to R26 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively, while those from the United Kingdom fell from 14,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs to 8,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs. Iron bars and channels also

Iron bars and channels.

showed an increase from 7,700 tons to 10,400 tons although recording a decrease in value from R14¾ lakhs to R14 lakhs. Belgium improved her position at the expense of the United Kingdom, the supplies from the former having increased by 141 per cent in quantity from 3,200 tons to 7,700 tons and by 127 per cent in value from R3 to R7 lakhs, while those from the United Kingdom dropped from 3,300 tons valued at R8½ lakhs to 1,600 tons valued at R4 lakhs. In beams, pillars, girders, and

Beams, pillars, girders, bridgework.

bridgework, there was a heavy reduction from 98,000 tons valued at R1,22 lakhs to 72,000 tons valued at R89 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom and Belgium, the two principal sources of supply, fell from R55 lakhs and R45 lakhs to R40 lakhs and R32 lakhs respectively. There were also reduced importations from Germany and France. Rails, chairs and fishplates,

Rails, chairs, fishplates.

including those for railways, decreased from 34,000

tons valued at R40⅔ lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at R25½ lakhs, chiefly as a result of reduced importations from the United Kingdom, the supplies from which country dropped from R28⅓ lakhs to R8⅔ lakhs. Cast pipes and fittings decreased from R27 lakhs to R23 lakhs and of these imports the contribution from the United Kingdom fell from R23 lakhs to R17 lakhs. There was an improvement in the imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings

Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings.

which totalled 30,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs as compared with 25,000 tons valued at R84 lakhs in 1925-26. Imports from the United Kingdom remained at 12,000 tons, almost the same as in the preceding year, but the value fell by R4 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Imports from Germany increased from 6,700 to 9,700 tons in quantity and from R18¾ to R25¼ lakhs in value. Arrivals from Belgium also showed a small increase. Bolts and nuts showed an increase from 8,600 tons valued at R27⅔ lakhs to 11,300 tons valued at R32⅔ lakhs, while hoops

Bolts and nuts, hoops and strips.

and strips decreased from 39,000 tons valued at R67 lakhs to 35,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were greatly reduced, while Belgium improved her position in both these lines. In nails, rivets and washers

Nails, rivets and washers.

there was an increase from R46 lakhs to R52 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom, Norway and Belgium increased, while supplies from Sweden and the Netherlands decreased. The imports of wire nails were more than twice those of the preceding year and amounted to 14,500 tons valued at R25¼ lakhs. Both Belgium and Germany increased their supplies from R8 lakhs and R4 lakhs to R17 lakhs and R6 lakhs respectively. The imports of wire rope, mostly from the United

Wire rope and wire.

Kingdom, increased in quantity from 2,600 tons to 3,000 tons but decreased in value from R20 lakhs to R19½ lakhs. Wire, other than fencing wire, showed a decrease from 6,600 tons to 5,700 tons in quantity and from R13 lakhs to R11 lakhs in value.

Imports of pig iron are now almost negligible. They declined from 2,895 tons valued at R3¼ lakhs to 1,627 tons valued at R2⅗ lakhs, of which the

Pig iron.

United Kingdom supplied 999 tons and Belgium 50 tons as compared with 2,463 tons and 41 tons respectively in the preceding year. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the production of pig iron in India from 875,000 tons in 1925-26 to 957,000 tons in 1926-27, owing to greater iron manufacturing activity in India. The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was £3 10*s.* per ton in April 1926. Thereafter the coal stoppage naturally reacted on prices and for a considerable period quotations could only be regarded as nominal. The price stood at £6 by the beginning of December when the coal stoppage was officially declared to have ended. The price fell gradually thereafter and was £4 per ton by the end of March 1927. Belgian pig iron was quoted at £3 per ton in the beginning of April 1926. With minor fluctuations the price rose steadily in sympathy with the price movements in England till it attained £4 9*s.* per ton towards the middle of December. There was a continuous downward movement during the remaining months of the year and in March 1927 the quotation stood between £3 12*s.* 6*d.* and £3 15*s.* per ton. Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the

different descriptions of iron and steel, and table No. 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country :—

—	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)
1913-14 .	609	59·8	200	19·6	173	17·0	2	·1	22	2·2	12	1·3	1,018
1919-20 .	269	63·0	1	·2	13	3·1	..	..	135	31·6	9	2·1	427
1920-21 .	498	70·0	15	2·1	69	9·7	2	·3	113	15·9	15	2·0	712
1921-22 .	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	9	1·5	84	13·7	20	3·2	613
1922-23 .	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	7	1·0	38	5·1	23	3·0	746
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845

The noticeable feature of the year's trade under this heading was the high proportion of the imports from the Continent, Belgium supplying 257,000 tons or 30·4 per cent and Germany 79,000 tons or 9·3 per cent as compared with 229,000 tons (25·9 per cent) and 69,000 tons (7·8 per cent) respectively in 1925-26. The share of the United States also improved from 23,000 tons or 2·6 per cent to 29,000 tons or 3·4 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 489,000 tons to 406,000 tons which was only 67 per cent of the pre-war figure, and her share also dropped from 55·3 per cent in 1925-26 to 48·1 per cent in 1926-27. The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, which came into force on the 1st April, 1927, and imposed differential duties on certain classes of British and non-British steel may have some effect on rate of change of participation by various countries in this import trade.

Other metals.—(R7,06 **lakhs**).—Imports of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof increased in quantity from 62,000 tons to 64,000 tons, but decreased in value from R7,28 lakhs to R7,06 lakhs. The quantity of aluminium imported increased by 12 per cent from 87,000 cwts to 97,000 cwts and the value rose by 2 per cent from R93 lakhs to R95 lakhs. Larger arrivals of aluminium from the United States of America totalling 36,000 cwts, valued at R35 lakhs, as against 24,000 cwts, valued at R25½ lakhs in the preceding year, were mainly responsible for this increase. With the growth of the motor car trade the world production of aluminium has increased very rapidly and in 1926 the production was much in excess of consumption. The slackening demand from the British and German consuming industries and the competition of remelted metal led to a general lowering of prices, a lowering which would have been greater but for regulation by a strong control over stocks. The bulk of India's trade in aluminium is in the form of circles imported chiefly for the Indian hollowware manufacturing industry. As in the preceding year these accounted for over 82 per cent of the total quantity. There was an improvement in the imports of wrought circles from 72,000 cwts valued at R73½ lakhs to 80,000 cwts valued at R76 lakhs of which the United States supplied 33,000 cwts, valued at R32 lakhs as compared with 22,000 cwts valued at R23 lakhs

Aluminium.

in 1925-26. Imports from Italy and Switzerland also increased, while those from Germany, France, Belgium and the United Kingdom decreased. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, also showed an increase from 3,900 tons valued at R4 lakhs to 4,600 tons valued at R4⅓ lakhs.

Brass.

The imports of brass increased slightly in quantity from 524,000 cwts to 529,000 cwts but decreased in value from R2,63 lakhs to R2,56 lakhs. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which formed about 81 per cent of the total quantity imported, rose from 345,000 cwts valued at R1,76 lakhs to 427,000 cwts valued at R2,05 lakhs. It is noteworthy that Germany displaced the United Kingdom as the most important supplier of mixed metal and furnished about 56 per cent of the total imports. The former increased her supplies from 141,000 cwts valued at R70 lakhs to 241,000 cwts valued at R1,14 lakhs, while the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 199,000 cwts valued at R1,03⅓ lakhs to 121,000 cwts valued at R60½ lakhs. Of other manufactures, brass rods registered a small increase in value from R3 lakhs to R3⅝ lakhs, while all others, including sheets, tubes, wires, etc., decreased from R75 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Imports of unwrought brass also fell from R9 lakhs to R6 lakhs.

Copper.

Copper imports decreased from 334,000 cwts valued at R1,83 lakhs to 317,000 cwts valued at R1,53 lakhs. Due mainly to smaller imports from the United Kingdom, both unwrought and wrought copper consisting mostly of sheets decreased, the former from R32 lakhs to R25 lakhs and the latter from R1,50 to R1,27 lakhs. Wrought copper from Germany increased from 150,000 cwts to 165,000 cwts, but lower prices accounted for a decrease in value from R84⅔ lakhs to R77⅓ lakhs. Imports from the United States which amounted to 29,000 cwts valued at R17½ lakhs in 1925-26 fell away almost to nothing.

Lead.

The imports of lead decreased in quantity from 51,000 cwts to 47,000 cwts and in value from R15⅝ lakhs to R13¾ lakhs. Wrought sheets and pipes were valued at R5 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year, but sheets for lining tea-chests decreased from 22,000 cwts valued at R7½ lakhs to 15,000 cwts worth R5 lakhs, due mainly to reduced importation from the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

Tin.

Purchases of tin were smaller owing probably to the higher prices and the imports fell from 56,000 cwts to 52,000 cwts, the value remaining at R98 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Imports consisted mostly of unwrought tin (blocks, ingots, bars and slabs) from the Straits Settlements which recorded a decrease from 53,000 cwts to 49,000 cwts in quantity accompanied by an increase from R92 to R93¼ lakhs in value. Wrought tin also showed smaller import figures.

Zinc.

The imports of zinc or spelter further increased considerably from 6,900 tons valued at R37 lakhs to 8,900 tons valued at R46¼ lakhs. Arrivals of both unwrought and wrought zinc were greater, the former rising from 1,600 tons to 1,800 tons with a small increase in value, and the latter from 5,300 tons valued at R29 lakhs to 7,000 tons valued at R37¾ lakhs.

Imports.

German silver imports, including nickel silver, decreased from 21,000 cwts valued at R21¾ lakhs to 15,000 cwts valued at R14⅛ lakhs. The principal sources of supply were Germany (R8 lakhs), Italy, Austria and the United Kingdom (R2 lakhs each).

German silver.

Imports of quicksilver decreased in quantity from 250,000 lbs. to 225,000 lbs. but increased in value from R5¾ to R6⅕ lakhs. These supplies included 205,000 lbs. valued at R5⅝ lakhs from Italy and 8,000 lbs. valued at R21,000 from the United Kingdom.

Quicksilver.

Machinery and Millwork (R14,60 lakhs).—The engineering industries of the United Kingdom which were able to work on previous stocks or on imported material were less seriously affected by the coal stoppage than was expected. In the year under review the imports of all kinds of machinery (including belting for machinery and printing presses) receded to the fourth place in order of importance in India's import trade, and were valued at R14,60 lakhs as compared with R15,87 lakhs in 1925-26. The values of the principal classes of machinery imported are noted below :—

—	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1923-24 R (lakhs)	1924-25 R (lakhs)	1925-26 R (lakhs)	1926-27 R (lakhs)
Prime movers	1,90	2,02	1,86	2,12	1,98
Electrical	2,60	2,23	2,02	2,22	2,29
Boilers	1,24	99	72	98	63
Metal working (chiefly machine tools).	58	52	37	44	37
Mining	40	1,08	1,26	1,25	98
Oil crushing and refining	11	38	31	21	33
Paper mill	14	[illegible]	7	3	7
Refrigerating	8	9	7	8	12
Rice and flour mill	43	21	28	24	28
Saw mill	10	10	14	8	9
Sewing and knitting	51	54	69	80	88
Sugar machinery	17	13	17	16	6
Tea machinery	26	39	46	39	26
Cotton machinery	8,49	5,60	2,68	2,35	1,71
Jute mill machinery	1,79	1,37	93	82	65
Wool machinery	28	11	6	2	4
Typewriters including parts and accessories.	12	16	15	18	24
Printing and lithographing presses	12	21	20	16	15
Belting for machinery	83	88	94	82	81

Machinery.

The prosperity of the trade in machinery naturally depends on the favourable condition of other industries. It is interesting to observe that the important branches that have shown increases are, electrical machinery, oil-crushing and refining machinery, rice and flour mill machinery and paper mill machinery, while cotton and jute mill machinery, primemovers, boilers, mining machinery and sugar machinery record decreases.

Cotton machinery.

The value of all textile machinery imported showed a further decrease from R3,29 lakhs to R2,51½ lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied R2,40 lakhs as compared with R3,16 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton machinery fell by R64½ lakhs from R2,35 lakhs to R1,70½ lakhs, spinning machinery accounting for a decrease of R42 lakhs. Jute manufacturing machinery also decreased from R81½ lakhs to R64⅔ lakhs.

Jute mill machinery.

Wool manufacturing machinery which reached the low level of R2 lakhs in 1925-26 improved to R4 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of electrical machinery increased from R2,22⅓ lakhs to R2,29⅓ lakhs, increases being noticeable in the case of transformers and generating plant.

Electrical machinery.

The United Kingdom supplied electrical machinery to the value of R1,86 lakhs as compared with R1,84 lakhs, and the United States of America R23 lakhs as against R20 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of Germany also improved from R9 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Primemovers, other than electrical, showed a decrease from R2,12 lakhs to R1,98 lakhs of which oil engines including parts were valued at R1,15 lakhs as in the preceding year and steam engines R78 lakhs as compared with R84 lakhs in 1925-26. Boilers, mostly from the United Kingdom, decreased from R98 lakhs to R62¾ lakhs, mining machinery from R1,24¾ lakhs to R98 lakhs (to which coal mining machinery contributed R7 lakhs as against R8 lakhs in the preceding year), metal working machinery (including machine tools) from R44 lakhs to R37½ lakhs, tea machinery from R38½ lakhs to R26¼ lakhs and sugar machinery from R16 lakhs to R6 lakhs.

There were increases in oil crushing and refining machinery from R21 lakhs to R33 lakhs. rice and flour mill machinery from R24⅓ lakhs to R27⅔ lakhs, refrigerating machinery from R8⅓ lakhs to R11⅔ lakhs and paper mill machinery from R3⅓ lakhs to R6⅔ lakhs. The number of sewing machines imported was 71,500 as compared with 70,800 in 1925-26, of which 50,600 or 71 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 18,400 or 26 per cent from Germany. The number of typewriters imported rose from 10,947 valued at R16 lakhs to 13,790 valued at R22 lakhs. Imports were, as usual, mostly from the United States of America which supplied 12,365 or 90 per cent of the total imports.

Imports of belting for machinery were almost the same as in the preceding year and were valued at R81 lakhs, of which cotton belting accounted for R14½ lakhs and leather belting R32½ lakhs. Cotton belting was imported mostly from the United Kingdom and in the case of leather belting the share of the United Kingdom was R22 lakhs or 67 per cent and of the United States R8½ lakhs or 26 per cent. As regards other kinds of belting which were valued at R34 lakhs about 77 per cent came from the United Kingdom, 13 per cent from Germany and the remainder mainly from the United States.

Imports.

The following table shows the relative share of the principal countries in the import trade :—

Imports of machinery and millwork including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year).		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R(lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	13,33	83·9	12,60	79·4	11,38	77·9
United States	27	3	1,51	9·5	1,53	9·6	1,53	10·5
Germany	46	6	59	3·7	96	6·0	1,03	7·1
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1·7
Other countries	12	1	46	2·9	78	5·0	41	2·8
TOTAL	8,26	100	15,89	100	15,87	100	14,60	100

The share of the United Kingdom fell from 79·4 per cent to 77·9 per cent in 1926-27. German competition was felt particularly in mining machinery and her share rose from 6 per cent to 7 per cent. The share of the United States also improved from 9·6 per cent to 10·5 per cent.

Railway plant and rolling stock (R6,09 lakhs).—Imports on private and Government account combined under this head which, since 1st April 1925, excludes rails, chairs, fishplates, etc., were valued at R6,09 lakhs (R3,26 lakhs private and R2,83 lakhs Government) as compared with R8,14 lakhs (R4,99 lakhs private and R3,15 lakhs Government) in 1925-26. The following statement shows the details of the imports during the last three years :—

Imports of railway plant and rolling stock (on private and Government account).

—	1924-25 R (lakhs)	1925-26 R (lakhs)	1926-27 R (lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26 R (lakhs)
Carriages and parts	4,35	1,91	2,62	+71
Wagons and parts		3,07	97	—2,10
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts	1,39	1,65	97	—68
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	44	76	56	—20
Sleepers of wood	2	24	36	+12
Other kinds	80	51	61	+10
TOTAL	7,00	8,14	6,09	—2,05

Motor Vehicles.

It will be observed that with the exception of railway carriages and sleepers of wood the imports of all descriptions specified decreased in the year under review, the most noticeable decrease being under wagons and parts, and railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. The imports from the principal countries were in the following proportion during the last five years :—

	1922-23 Per cent	1923-24 Per cent	1924-25 Per cent	1925-26 Per cent	1926-27 Per cent
United Kingdom	93·0	94·6	87·0	79·9	61·1
Australia	0·6	1·3	..	2·2	4·8
Belgium	2·9	1·9	4·1	9·2	17·4
United States	1·1	1·2	2·6	2·0	3·9
Germany	0·7	0·4	2·5	4·3	6·9

The share of the United Kingdom dropped sharply from 79·9 per cent to 61·1 per cent, while the shares of all other principal countries showed a steady advance. The increase in the case of Germany and Belgium was under sleepers and keys of iron or steel, while for Australia and the United States of America the increases were under wooden sleepers.

Motor vehicles (R5,09 lakhs).—The increase in the imports of motor vehicles noticed in the preceding issue of this review was well maintained during the year under report. Lower prices stimulated the growing motor car habit and the further extension of motor transport in India. With the improvement of the financial position of the Government of India it has been found possible to reduce the rate of duty on motor cars from 30 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*, and on pneumatic tyres and tubes to 15 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from 1st March, 1927. The absence of a net work of good roads and the limitations on the loads allowed on bridges are two important factors which still operate against the more rapid development of motor transport in India. The number of motor cars imported rose by 3 per cent from 12,757 in 1925-26 to 13,197 in 1926-27 and their value by 4 per cent from R2,82 lakhs to R2,94 lakhs. The British light car is steadily growing in popularity and advancing its position in the market, although Canada and the United States of America still maintain their predominant place in this trade. The average declared value of cars imported from the United Kingdom during 1926-27 was R3,159 as compared with R2,208 for the American and R1,568 for the Canadian car. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were R3,239 for British, R2,185 for American and R1,518 for a Canadian car. These figures serve to illustrate the possibilities of the British trade in motor cars. The production of motor cars in the United Kingdom rose from 133,500 in 1925 to the record figure of 158,699 in 1926—a year of dear fuel, scarce raw material and reduced purchasing power. Cars imported from the United Kingdom rose from 2,399 to 2,546 in number and in value from R77¾ lakhs to R80½ lakhs. The imports of Canadian cars, on the other hand, decreased from 4,775 valued at R72½ lakhs to 4,476 valued at R70 lakhs and those of American cars fell from 4,143 valued at R90½ lakhs to 4,030 valued at R89 lakhs. There

Motor cars.

were increased supplies from Italy and France. The following table shows the imports of motor cars during the past fourteen years :—

Number of motor cars imported.

—	United Kingdom	United States (a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war).	1,669	868	..	111	7	225	2,880
„ 1914-15 .	1,350	510	..	54	19	72	2,005
„ 1915-16 .	787	2,136	..	126	57	15	3,121
„ 1916-17 .	489	4,169	..	62	44	14	4,778
„ 1917-18 .	39	1,222	..	1	18	2	1,282
„ 1918-19 .	21	368	..	..	1	10	400
„ 1919-20 .	448	9,353	20	3	17	84	9,925
„ 1920-21 .	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
„ 1921-22 .	790	802	576	158	222	347	2,895
„ 1922-23 .	449	1,386	1,846	61	131	450	4,323
„ 1923-24 .	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
„ 1924-25 .	1,682	3,106	3,956	215	235	186	9,380
„ 1925-26 .	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757
„ 1926-27 .	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

Of the total imports Canada supplied 34 per cent, the United States 30 per cent, the United Kingdom 19 per cent and Italy 11 per cent, as compared with 37, 32, 19 and 7 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Bengal had 32 per cent of the trade, Bombay 27 per cent, Sind and Madras 14 per cent each and Burma 13 per cent.

Motor cycles.

The imports of motor cycles increased by 11 per cent in number from 1,629 in 1925-26 to 1,803 in 1926-27 and by 6 per cent in value from R9,86,000 to R10,47,000. The efforts made by British manufacturers in recent years to reduce prices resulted in an increase in the imports from the United Kingdom. Arrivals from that country which numbered 1,201 or 82 per cent of the total in 1924-25, rose to 1,458 or 89 per cent in 1925-26 and to 1,665 or 92 per cent in the year under review, while the supplies from the United States steadily declined from 180 in 1924-25 to 113 in 1925-26 and to 75 in 1926-27. France supplied 19 and Germany 8 motor cycles as compared with 18 and 6 respectively in the preceding year.

Motor lorries.

In view of the growing use of motor buses for passenger traffic there has been a rapid increase in the importation of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries. The import figures are 6,343 valued at R1,20 lakhs as against 4,840 valued at R88 lakhs in the preceding year and 2,162 valued at R39 lakhs in 1924-25. Of these the number of chassis imported was 5,345 valued at R96 lakhs as compared with 4,214 valued at R73 lakhs in 1925-26. This indicates that there is already growing up in many parts of India a new industry—that of motor body-building. Many of these chassis imported for use as passenger buses have locally built bodies

added to them. Canada and the United States are, as usual, the two principal sources of supply, while the high cost of the British chassis militates against its increased use by small firms who are attracted by the low prices of the Canadian and American makes. The disparity is illustrated by the average values of the chassis imported in 1926-27, *viz.*, British (R4,968), American (R2,050) and Canadian (R1,355). The imports of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries from Canada rose from 2,378 to 3,529 in number and from R30 lakhs to R48 lakhs in value. The supplies from the United States also increased from 2,014 valued at R41 lakhs to 2,322 valued at R49 lakhs. The United Kingdom only sent 341 vehicles valued at R19 lakhs as compared with 338 valued at R14 lakhs in the preceding year.

The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March, 1927 :—

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1927.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta	19,938	3,574	2,144	25,656
Bombay City	10,079	868	787	11,734
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind).	6,189	688	161	7,038
Madras City	8,306	2,207	992	11,505
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City).	4,219	1,548	2,592	8,359
United Provinces	5,969	2,160	1,597	9,726
Punjab	8,207	3,100	298	11,605
Burma	9,888	2,699	2,098	14,685
Bihar and Orissa	4,429	895	751	6,075
Central Provinces	3,105	837	790	4,732
Sind	2,087	812	131	3,030
Delhi	2,907	792	359	4,058
North-West Frontier Province	1,737	1,136	568	3,441
Ajmer-Merwara	199	79	28	306
Assam(*a*)	1,508	270	500	2,278
TOTAL	88,767	21,665	13,796	124,228

(*a*) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the year ended 31st December, 1926.

Rubber manufactures : (R2,10½ lakhs).

For several months in the past year the prices of crude rubber were abnormally low in the markets abroad compared with the high prices prevailing in 1925 and as a result there was a substantial fall in the prices of rubber manufactures. It will be observed from the table below that, compared with 1925-26, the imports of every description of pneumatic motor tyres and tubes during 1926-27 increased in quantity, chiefly owing to the growing use of motor vehicles in India, but with lower prices showed a decrease in value. The average variation of motor, motor cycle and cycle covers, and tubes from the

preceding year 1925-26 showed an increase of 22 per cent in quantity but a decrease of 5 per cent in value.

Imports of Rubber manufactures.

—	1925-26		1926-27	
	Number	R (lakhs)	Number	R (lakhs)
Pneumatic motor covers . . .	261,082	1,23	310,551	1,18
,, ,, cycle covers . .	9,561	2	11,179	2
,, cycle covers . . .	506,659	15	600,713	14
,, motor tubes . . .	303,814	27	347,302	23
,, ,, cycle tubes . .	11,177	1	14,924	1
,, cycle tubes . . .	577,581	8	751,919	9
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	13,865	13	9,520	12

Pneumatic motor covers increased by 19 per cent in number but fell by 4 per cent in value. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at R42 lakhs, from the United States R23 lakhs, from France R26 lakhs and from Canada R17 lakhs. About 64 per cent of the total number of motor cycle covers imported came from the United Kingdom which supplied 7,000 valued at R1⅓ lakhs as against 8,000 valued at R1½ lakhs in 1925-26. In pneumatic cycle covers her share was 42 per cent whereas France supplied 49 per cent of the total number imported. Pneumatic motor tubes were, as usual, imported mainly from the United Kingdom (R11 lakhs), France (R6 lakhs) and the United States (R3 lakhs). In solid rubber tyres the share of the United Kingdom improved from 4,800 or 34 per cent valued at R5¼ lakhs to 5,600 or 59 per cent valued at R7 lakhs, while the share of the United States dropped from 4,600 or 34 per cent to 2,700 or 28 per cent.

Hardware (R5,07 lakhs).—The principal items included under this comprehensive head are noted below with the values of the imports during the last five years shown against each :—

——	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements . .	23	21	19	16	17
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	79	68	65	71	79
Builders' hardware	35	24	31	31	34
Domestic ,, ...	9	9	10	10	10
Enamelled ironware	24	31	30	41	40
Metal lamps	57	60	84	91	84
Metal lamps, parts	12	9	8	6	7
Stoves	6	7	9	11	9
Safes, etc.	3	4	4	3	3
Gas mantles	6	5	6	7	6
Other sorts	2,61	2,04	2,33	2,33	2,18

Hardware.

The total value of the imports of hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware, decreased slightly from R5,20 lakhs to R5,07 lakhs in 1926-27. The reduction is particularly noticeable in the imports of metal lamps, while implements and tools and builders' hardware recorded an increase. The other items specified have remained fairly constant during the past two years. Imports of metal lamps numbered 6,346,000 valued at R84 lakhs as compared with 6,634,000 valued at R91 lakhs in 1925-26. The trade was divided between Germany supplying 62 per cent (or 3,959,000 lamps) and the United States of America 27 per cent (or 1,741,000 lamps). The latter lost a considerable portion of the trade to Germany whose products were marketed at remarkably low prices. The remainder came mainly from Austria and Czechoslovakia. Metal lamp parts showed a small increase. Imports of agricultural implements improved slightly from R16 to R17 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R14 lakhs. Other implements and tools rose by R8 lakhs from R71 lakhs to R79 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R43½ lakhs as in the preceding year. The shares of the United States and Germany, however, increased from R15 lakhs and R9 lakhs to R18 and R13 lakhs respectively. Builders' hardware imported mainly from Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Sweden increased from R31 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware decreased from R41 lakhs to R40 lakhs, of which Japan supplied R19 lakhs and Germany R10 lakhs. Domestic hardware other than enamelled ironware remained fairly steady at R10 lakhs, while the import value of stoves fell from R11 lakhs to R9 lakhs and of gas mantles from R7 to R5½ lakhs.

The total value of the imports of all sorts of hardware from the United Kingdom decreased from R1,97¾ lakhs to R1,84½ lakhs, while Germany increased her supplies from R1,42⅝ lakhs to R1,58⅓ lakhs. Imports from the other countries principally interested in this trade, *viz.*, the United States of America, Japan, Sweden and Austria, showed a decrease. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of hardware :—

Imports of Hardware.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	50	47	40	38	36
Germany	18	22	21	27	27	31
United States	10	15	16	16	16	14
Japan	1	6	6	5	7	6
Other countries	14	7	10	12	12	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

The steady falling-off in the supplies from the United Kingdom is to some extent due to her domestic troubles, but probably more so to the intense German competition of low-priced articles which find a ready sale in India.

The value of the imports of cutlery rose from R33 lakhs to R41½ lakhs, of which pruning knives accounted for R2 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were mainly confined to pruning knives and high grade Sheffield cutlery, and were valued at R9 lakhs as in the preceding year, while German supplies increased from R22 lakhs to R30 lakhs.

Cutlery (R41½ lakhs).

The value of the imports of electroplated ware rose from R5½ lakhs to R6⅝ lakhs. As in the past, these imports were mostly from the United Kingdom.

Electroplated ware.

Mineral Oils (R8,89 lakhs).—Mineral oils imported into British India comprise mainly kerosene oil, fuel oils and lubricating oils. Besides these, there is a fairly large trade in what is known as "white oil" which is at present recorded undistinguished under "other kinds of mineral oils" in the Indian trade returns. This oil which is colourless and free from odour is chiefly imported from Germany. The following table sets out the imports of the different descriptions of mineral oils by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	62,547	80,460	90,174	93,605	90,582
Kerosene—						
In bulk	52,976	45,670	61,693	68,172	73,158	58,387
In tins	15,874	4,642	7,262	3,808	6,064	5,663
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,850	50,312	68,955	71,980	79,222	64,050
Lubricating oils	14,953	18,060	16,147	20,705	21,363	24,721
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	1	2	3	6	4
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	3	1	2	24	1
Other kinds	3,416	1,980	3,337	4,413	6,189	4,209
TOTAL MINERAL OILS	95,023	132,903	168,902	187,277	200,409	183,567

The total imports of all kinds of mineral oils from foreign countries declined in the year under review to 184 million gallons valued at R8,89 lakhs from 200 million gallons valued at R10,05 lakhs in 1925-26. This represented a fall of 8 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value. About 35 per cent of the total imports in 1926-27 consisted of kerosene oil, 49 per cent of fuel oil and 13 per cent of lubricating oils. Over 64 million gallons of kerosene oil (bulk oil 58 million, and case oil 6 million

Kerosene oil.

gallons), valued at R4,29⅔ lakhs, were imported in 1926-27 as compared with 79 million gallons (bulk oil 73 million gallons and case oil 6 million gallons) valued at R5,16¾ lakhs in 1925-26.

The marginal table shows the sources of the imports during the past three years and the pre-war year 1913-14. Imports from the United States which represented 87 per cent of the total quantity, were a little below the level of the preceding year and amounted to over 55 million gallons valued at R3,77 lakhs. Imports from Borneo decreased to less than half from 11 million gallons valued at R59 lakhs to 5 million gallons valued at R31½ lakhs. There were also smaller shipments from Sumatra and the Straits Settlements. Imports from Georgia, the product of the Caucasian fields, which amounted to 4 million gallons valued at R24 lakhs in the preceding year fell away to nothing. The average declared value per gallon of kerosene rose to 10 annas 9 pies from 10 annas 5 pies in the preceding year. The coastwise imports of kerosene oil from Burma into India amounted to 130 million gallons as compared with 128 million gallons in 1925-26 and 124 million gallons in 1924-25.

IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL.	1913-14 (pre-war year) Gals. (1,000)	1924-25 Gals. (1,000)	1925-26 Gals. (1,000)	1926-27 Gals. (1,000)
United States	42,311	54,224	56,249	55,585
Borneo (British and Dutch)	20,815	11,041	11,457	5,327
Persia	2,303	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2 840	1	4,719	2,694
Russia	1,079	..	..	..
Georgia	..	5,328	4,811	..
Egypt	..	1,385	809	..
Sumatra	..	..	1,673	392
Other countries	2	1	4	52
TOTAL	68,850	71,980	79,222	64,050

Fuel oil.

The growing use of fuel oil in the railways, steamships and the industrial plant kept the demand for fuel oil fairly strong and the imports into British India in 1926-27 amounted to 90½ million gallons valued at R1,96 lakhs as compared with the record figure of 93½ million gallons valued at R2,11½ lakhs in the preceding year. It should, however, be remembered that the figure for 1925-26 included importations by the G. I. P. Railway up to the end of June 1925, after which, on the railway being taken over by Government, the imports were classified under Government stores. Imports from Persia, which is the largest supplier, decreased from 72 million gallons to 66⅔ million gallons. Borneo and the Straits Settlements together supplied 24 million gallons as against 21½ million gallons in 1925-26.

Lubricating oil.

Batching oils imported almost entirely into Bengal for use in the jute mills rose from 10 million gallons valued at R52 lakhs to 14 million gallons valued at R72 lakhs in 1926-27. The trade was practically divided between Borneo and the United States of America, the former supplying about 8 million gallons and the latter 6 million gallons as compared with 4 million gallons and 6 million gallons respectively in the preceding year. Imports of other lubricating oils showed a small decrease in quantity and amounted to about 11 million gallons but fell by R9 lakhs in value from R1,56 lakhs to R1,47 lakhs. Eighty per cent of the total quantity imported, or 8½ million gallons, came from the United States

and the remainder from the United Kingdom, Borneo and the Straits Settlements.

Imports of foreign motor spirit into India are insignificant, being only 3,800 gallons in 1926-27. India's requirements of petrol are practically met from her own oil-fields in Burma and other parts of India. The coastwise imports of petrol and other motor spirit from Burma into India proper amounted to 29 million gallons as compared with 27¾ million gallons in the preceding year and 14 million gallons in 1924-25.

Provisions (R5,50 lakhs).—The total value of imported provisions rose by R85 lakhs from R4,65 lakhs in 1925-26 to R5,50 lakhs in 1926-27. Almost all the principal items included under this head, *viz.*, canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, condensed milk, biscuits and cakes, cocoa and chocolate, butter and ghi contributed to this increase. Canned and bottled provisions, which accounted for 46 per cent of the total value of imported provisions, increased in quantity from 358,000 cwts to 537,000 cwts and in value from R1,94 lakhs to R2,54 lakhs. As stated in the previous reviews the increase under this head is attributable almost entirely to the growing trade in solidified vegetable oils which are extensively used in India for cooking purposes. The importations of this article are mostly from the Netherlands whose share in the total trade in canned and bottled provisions in 1926-27 was nearly 50 per cent and amounted in value to R1,27 lakhs as against R74 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of canned and bottled provisions from the United Kingdom and the United States of America also increased, but those from Belgium showed a decline. Farinaceous and patent foods increased from R88 to R1,01 lakhs of which farinaceous foods in bulk (chiefly sago and sago flour) were valued at R51 lakhs and milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R29 lakhs as compared with R49 and R22½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year. There was a further expansion encouraged by lower prices in the imports of condensed milk, the total amounting to 183,000 cwts valued at R75¾ lakhs as compared with 136,000 cwts valued at R62 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals in 1926-27 included 91,000 cwts from the Netherlands, 50,000 cwts from the United Kingdom and 14,000 cwts from Switzerland as against 68,000 cwts, 30,000 cwts and 2,000 cwts respectively in 1925-26. There were also increased imports from Norway and Denmark, while Australia reduced her supplies from 21,000 cwts to 5,000 cwts in 1926-27.

Canned and bottled provisions.

Farinaceous and patent food.

Condensed milk.

Biscuits and cakes were also imported in larger quantities, the total imports amounting to 51,000 cwts valued at R49 lakhs as compared with 40,000 cwts valued at R42 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 43,000 cwts or 84 per cent of the total quantity as compared with 35,000 cwts or 87 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of bacon and hams, and jams and jellies remained almost stationary and amounted to 15,200 and 14,800 cwts valued at R19 and R7¾ lakhs respectively in 1926-27. The United Kingdom supplied 14,500 cwts of bacon and hams valued at

Biscuits and cakes.

R18½ lakhs, almost the same quantity as in the preceding year, but her supplies of jams and jellies increased to 8,500 cwts valued at R4⅔ lakhs. Australian jams and jellies were imported to the extent of 5,500 cwts valued at nearly R3 lakhs as compared with 6,900 cwts valued at R3⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. Cheese (mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), cocoa and chocolate, butter, and ghi showed small increases both in quantity and value, while pickles and vinegar decreased.

Other articles.

The total value of all sorts of provisions imported from the United Kingdom increased from R1,71 lakhs to R2,03 lakhs, but her percentage share in the total trade further decreased from 38 to 37 per cent. The share of the Netherlands rose from 21 per cent to 30 per cent and correspondingly in value from R1,12 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs. Shipments from the Straits Settlements which consist mostly of sago and sago flour, advanced from R46 lakhs to R55 lakhs while Australia reduced her supplies from R22 lakhs to R13 lakhs. The share of the United States of America improved from R34 lakhs to R44 lakhs.

Liquors (R3,53 lakhs).—The total quantity of foreign liquors imported rose by 10 per cent from 5,695,000 gallons in 1925-26 to 6,261,000 gallons in 1926-27. In value, however, the rise was not proportionate to the increase in the quantity, the total imports being to the extent of R3,53 lakhs, showing only a 6 per cent increase over that of the preceding year. With the exception of Sind, importations into all the maritime provinces showed increases. Bengal took the largest quantity and was followed closely by Bombay, but this order is reversed when the values are taken into account. Imports into Bengal amounted to 1,892,000 gallons valued at R1,00 lakhs as compared with 1,641,000 gallons valued at R97 lakhs in the preceding year, while those into Bombay aggregated 1,859,000 gallons valued at R1,05 lakhs as against 1,637,000 gallons valued at R96 lakhs. Importations into Burma and Madras were valued at R58 lakhs and R28 lakhs as compared with R50 and R26 lakhs respectively in 1925-26.

As in the preceding year about 61 per cent of the total quantity of liquors imported consisted of ale, beer and porter, 34 per cent of spirits and 5 per cent of wines, etc. Ale, beer and porter increased from 3,498,000 gallons valued at R85 lakhs to 3,820,000 gallons valued at R92 lakhs in 1926-27, of which ale and beer alone accounted for 3,618,000 gallons, valued at R84 lakhs, as against 3,320,000 gallons valued at R77½ lakhs imported in 1925-26. Both beer in bulk and bottled beer shared in this increase, the former rising from 1,250,000 gallons to 1,303,000 gallons and the latter from 2,070,000 gallons to 2,315,000 gallons. Despite German competition in bottled beer the receipts of ale and beer from the United Kingdom continued to increase, totalling 2,190,000 gallons (beer in bulk 1,275,000 gallons and bottled beer 915,000 gallons) valued at R47 lakhs as compared with 1,965,000 gallons (beer in bulk 1,234,000 gallons and bottled beer 731,000 gallons) valued at R44 lakhs which she consigned in the preceding year. German and Japanese shipments consisting mostly of bottled beer showed an advance and amounted to 1,087,000 gallons and 146,000 gallons valued at R30 lakhs and R3 lakhs respectively. Imports from the Netherlands were on the level of the preceding year and stood at 162,000 gallons valued at

Ale, beer and porter.

R4 lakhs. The imports of stout and porter are comparatively small, amounting to 202,000 gallons in 1926-27 as compared with 178,000 gallons in 1925-26. The United Kingdom as usual supplied the bulk of these imports.

Spirits.

Imports of spirits, all sorts, advanced by 12 per cent in quantity from 1,910,000 gallons to 2,135,000 gallons and by 5 per cent in value from R2,19 lakhs to R2,29 lakhs. The details are shown in the appended statement :—

—	1925-26		1926-27	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	418,600	45	469,200	51
Gin	94,900	9	108,100	10
Rum	111,300	2	115,400	2
Liqueurs	17,700	3	18,500	3
Whisky	567,800	96	542,800	90
Spirit, present in drugs	126,000	33	131,800	37
„ perfumed	19,900	14	17,300	13
„ denatured	482,900	7	661,700	10
„ other sorts	70,900	10	70,500	13

Whisky and gin are obtained mainly from the United Kingdom, while France supplies most of the imported brandy. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirits did not show any marked increase, chiefly as a result of reduced importations of whisky. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 745,000 gallons valued at R1,36 lakhs as compared with 737,000 gallons valued at R1,35 lakhs in 1925-26. On the other hand there was an increase in the share of France from 394,000 gallons valued at R51 lakhs to 430,000 gallons valued at R55 lakhs, which is mainly attributable to larger receipts of brandy. Java supplied most of the rum imported and practically the whole of denatured spirit (the bulk of which was denatured in bond at the custom houses after arrival in India) and her share rose from 603,000 gallons valued at R8½ lakhs to 759,000 gallons valued at R11 lakhs. Imports from Germany, consisting chiefly of low-grade potable spirit and perfumed spirits, showed an increase, while those from the United States recorded a decrease in quantity with an increase in value.

Wines.

The total imports of wines increased from 274,000 gallons valued at R29 lakhs to 296,000 gallons valued at R31 lakhs, the increase being most noticeable in the case of still white wines and other sorts like vermouth and ginger wine. France, as usual, supplied

the bulk of the sparkling wines (champagne and other kinds), while British shipments consisted mostly of port, and of sherry, madeira and marsala of French, Portuguese and Spanish origin re-exported from the United Kingdom.

Paper and Pasteboard (R3,08 lakhs).—The quantity of paper and pasteboard imported rose by 15 per cent from 87,400 tons in 1925-26 to 100,400 tons in 1926-27. In respect of value there was also an increase of 10 per cent from R2,81 lakhs to R3,08 lakhs, the prices having remained fairly steady throughout the year.

Printing paper.

Printing paper was imported to the extent of 30,300 tons valued at R1,00 lakhs as compared with 25,000 tons valued at R90½ lakhs in the preceding year. The increase was solely in news printing paper which advanced from 13,700 tons valued at R37½ lakhs in 1925-26 to 20,900 tons valued at R59⅓ lakhs in 1926-27. In this connection it may be noted that the Paper Protection Act did not protect cheap news-print, A noticeable feature was the recovery made by Norway and Germany in this particular trade at the expense of the United Kingdom. Norway took the lead as the foremost supplier with 7,800 tons valued at R23 lakhs as compared with 6,100 tons worth R19 lakhs sent in 1925-26. The quantity of printing paper imported from Germany was almost double that of the preceding year and totalled 6,700 tons valued at R21 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom receded from 6,500 tons valued at R30 lakhs to 4,300 tons valued at R19⅓ lakhs. Another noticeable feature of this trade is the increase in the imports from Austria, supplies from that country amounting to 4,800 tons valued at R14 lakhs as compared with 3,000 tons valued at R9 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports from Belgium also showed a small increase while those from the Netherlands decreased.

Writing paper.

Writing paper and envelopes increased in quantity from 7,800 tons to 9,500 tons and from R52 lakhs to R59 lakhs in value. The imports from the United Kingdom steadily decreased in quantity from 4,400 tons in 1924-25 to 4,100 tons in 1925-26 and 3,700 tons in the year under review and correspondingly her share fell from 54 per cent in 1924-25 to 53 and 39 per cent in the following two years. In respect of value the decrease was not so marked and was only of 3 per cent from R31 lakhs to R30 lakhs. The imports from Germany improved from 1,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs to 1,300 tons valued at R7 lakhs. There were also increased supplies from the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden which rose to 980, 1,032, and 398 tons from 639, 510 and 231 tons respectively in 1925-26.

Packing paper.

The imports of packing paper also increased in quantity from 8,800 tons to 10,400 tons and in value from R35¼ lakhs to R40 lakhs. As in the preceding two years Germany was the principal supplier, the receipts from that country amounting to 3,300 tons valued at R13 lakhs as compared with 2,500 tons valued at R10 lakhs in 1925-26. The improvement in the imports from Sweden recorded in the previous year was well maintained, she having supplied 2,800 tons compared with 2,400 tons in the preceding year. The Netherlands also increased her supplies while the imports from the United Kingdom and Norway decreased.

Imports.

There was a further expansion in the imports of old newspapers in bags and bales from 28,300 tons valued at R35 lakhs to 32,900 tons valued at R38 lakhs. As in the preceding year about 69 per cent of the total quantity imported came from the United Kingdom which supplied 22,800 tons as compared with 19,700 tons in 1925-26. Imports from the United States of America continued to increase owing to lower prices quoted by the American firms and amounted to 10,000 tons or 30 per cent of the total quantity as against 8,300 tons or 29 per cent in the preceding year.

Old newspapers.

Paper manufactures showed a decrease from 1,400 tons to 1,200 tons in quantity and from R17½ lakhs to R16 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal supplier and sent these goods to the extent of 600 tons valued at R9⅓ lakhs during the year 1926-27. Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds showed a decrease in quantity from 13,700 tons to 13,600 tons but an increase in value from R29 lakhs to R30⅔ lakhs. Of these strawboard accounted for 9,400 tons valued at R12⅔ lakhs. In 1926 there were nine paper mills in India as in the preceding year, *viz.*, four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces and Travancore, . but their aggregate production increased from 25,670 tons in 1924 to 28,596 tons in 1925 and 32,144 tons in 1926. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard :—

Paper manufactures.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56·2	48·0	49·2	42·9	41·5	35·5
Norway	5·1	15·1	9·3	9·0	9·0	10·1
United States	·8	4·0	1·7	3·1	4·7	4·8
Sweden	3·2	6·9	4·9	4·4	7·2	7·1
Netherlands	2·5	6·4	7·5	7·4	9·0	7·8
Japan	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·6	1·6
Germany	17·3	11·0	18·0	21·2	12·1	16·2
Austria	8·3	1·1	2·8	4·0	6·3	7·6
Hungary		..	..	·1	..	..
Other countries	5·6	6·6	5·6	6·9	8·6	9·3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be observed that the recovery made by Germany was at the expense of the United Kingdom. The former increased her share from 12 per cent

to 16 per cent, while the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 41·5 per cent to 35·5 per cent. Norway and Austria also improved their position while the share of the Netherlands decreased. The shares of the United States and Sweden were practically the same as in the preceding year.

Wood pulp.

Imports of wood pulp increased from 11,800 tons valued at R26 lakhs to 15,300 tons valued at R35 lakhs, of which Norway supplied 5,800 tons or 38 per cent, Sweden 2,600 tons or 17 per cent and Germany 3,000 tons or 20 per cent. The respective shares in the preceding year were 55, 17 and 26 per cent. Imports of rags and other paper making materials are insignificant, amounting to 22 tons only in 1926-27.

Soda compounds. *Acids.* *Alum.* *Ammonia and salts thereof.* *Others.*

Chemicals (R2,44 lakhs).—The value of the imports of chemicals rose from R2,03 lakhs in 1925-26 to R2,44 lakhs in 1926-27. Prices of chemicals in the United Kingdom, from which the major share of the imports is drawn, remained remarkably steady throughout the year, in spite of the disturbances caused by the coal strike. As in the preceding year soda compounds accounted for 43 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported in 1926-27 and were valued at R1,05 lakhs as compared with R88 lakhs in 1925-26. The United Kingdom had, as usual, the bulk of the trade in soda products and supplied 1,223,000 cwts valued at R91 lakhs as compared with 1,016,000 cwts valued at R77 lakhs in 1925-26. Sodium carbonate (soda ash and soda crystals) increased from 811,000 cwts valued at R47 lakhs to 990,000 cwts valued at R58 lakhs, of which 884,000 cwts valued at R53 lakhs came from the United Kingdom. Caustic soda and sodium bicarbonate also advanced in quantity from 139,000 and 101,000 cwts to 161,000 and 115,000 cwts, and in value from R16 and R8 lakhs to R18 and R9 lakhs respectively. All other soda compounds showed an increase with the exception of sodium bichromate which recorded a decrease. Borax showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value owing to a reduction in prices. The quantity of acids imported rose by 27 per cent from 11,000 cwts to 14,000 cwts, and the value by 12 per cent from R5⅝ lakhs to R6¼ lakhs. Imports of alum increased from 48,000 cwts to 61,000 cwts and of aluminous sulphates from 53,000 cwts valued at R2 lakhs to 70,000 cwts valued at R3 lakhs. The quantity of ammonia and salts thereof imported rose from 24,000 cwts to 31,000 cwts but the value remained almost stationary at R8 lakhs. There was a good demand for bleaching materials, the imports of which rose from 67,000 cwts valued at R6 lakhs to 84,000 cwts valued at R8 lakhs. Among other chemicals copper sulphate, glycerine, lead acetate, potassium chlorate, and zinc chloride showed small increases, but copperas and disinfectants other than naphthalene decreased. Imports of carbide of calcium decreased in quantity but showed a small improvement in value. Imports of sulphur also fell slightly in quantity from 15,200 tons to 15,100 tons but rose in value from R14 lakhs to R16 lakhs. The consignments from Italy increased from 4,000 tons or 26 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1925-26 to 11,200 tons or 74 per cent of the imports in 1926-27, while German supplies fell from 10,300 tons or 68 per cent to 3,400 or 22 per cent.

Imports.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74·7	70·4	68·6	65·8	62·7	61·2	57·9
Germany	12·4	·7	14·7	17·1	18·7	20·6	21·5
United States	·3	5·5	3·8	2·9	1·9	2·9	2·7
Italy	5·2	2·8	3·8	5·8	5·0	3·1	5·9
Kenya Colony	..	·3	2·4	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·4
Norway	·5	·5	2·0	1·5	1·9	1·8	1·7
Japan	1·5	16·7	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·3	1·4
Other countries	5·4	3·1	3·7	4·4	7·4	7·7	7·5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Drugs and Medicines (**R2,06½ lakhs**).—The total value of imported drugs and medicines increased from R1,83½ lakhs to R2,06½ lakhs in 1926-27. Imports of camphor advanced from 993,000 cwts valued at R21 lakhs to 1,402,000 cwts valued at R28 lakhs, of which over 62 per cent came from Japan, that country increasing her supplies from 724,000 cwts valued at R16⅝ lakhs to 871,000 cwts valued at R18 lakhs. China and Hongkong, on the other hand, reduced their shipments from 111,000 cwts to 74,000 cwts only. Arrivals during the year 1926-27 also included 433,000 cwts valued at R8¼ lakhs from Germany. Quinine salts were imported to the extent of 120,000 lbs. on private account and 71 lbs. on Government as compared with 130,000 lbs. and 1,600 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. Imports of cinchona bark on Government account decreased to 205,000 lbs. from 355,000 lbs. Cassia lignea chiefly imported from China increased from 51,000 cwts valued at R10½ lakhs to 79,000 cwts valued at R17 lakhs. Proprietary and patent medicines rose from R24 lakhs to R27 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R15 lakhs, the United States R3 lakhs and Germany R5 lakhs. Imports of cocaine fell from 1,334 ounces to 551 ounces, of which 205 ounces came from the United Kingdom and 240 ounces from Germany, but supplies of morphia increased from 687 ounces to 1,090 ounces, the United Kingdom supplying 854 ounces and Germany 180 ounces. Preparations of opium and morphia also increased from R49,000 to R90,000 in value. Imports of dangerous drugs are being separately shown in detail in the Indian trade accounts from April 1927.

Camphor.

Quinine salts.

Patent medicines.

Cocaine and morphia.

Salt (**R1,26 lakhs**).—The quantity of foreign salt imported into India declined by 3 per cent from 560,000 tons in 1925-26 to 542,000 tons in 1926-27, but higher prices accounted for an increase of 21 per cent in the value of the imports which rose from R1,04 lakhs to R1,26 lakhs. Foreign salt is chiefly

imported into Bengal and to a less extent into Burma, as the consumers in these provinces show a preference for finer crushed salt. In the year under review Bengal took 462,000 tons or 85 per cent of the total quantity and Burma 79,000 tons or 15 per cent of the total imports as compared with 481,000 tons and 78,000 tons respectively which these provinces absorbed in the preceding year. The striking feature of the year's trade is the big drop in the importations from the United Kingdom which amounted only to 54,000 tons (valued at R14 lakhs), the lowest level reached since 1918-19; in 1925-26 she had sent 104,000 tons which, however, was valued only at R19½ lakhs. The decrease is apparently due to the industrial troubles that prevailed in the United Kingdom during the greater part of the year and the consequent increase in prices. As in the past years Aden continued to be the largest supplier of salt and sent 179,000 tons; next came Egypt with 132,000 tons. In 1925-26 Aden had supplied 184,000 tons and Egypt 118,000 tons. Germany, Spain and Italian East Africa also improved their position at the expense of the United Kingdom. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of origin :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	31·8	39·5	33·1	32·9	33·0
Egypt	13·9	18·1	16·9	27·1	21·2	24·3
United Kingdom	22·5	16·0	19·3	17·4	18·5	10·0
Spain	15·0	12·1	3·0	4·7	8·6	10·5
Germany	8·8	10·4	5·2	5·6	7·2	10·7
Italian East Africa	8·1	11·6	16·1	7·7	9·1	10·1
Turkey, Asiatic	12·6	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	..	..	4·4	2·5	1·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	542,100	474,600	615,700	560,100	541,800

The coastwise imports of salt from Bombay into Calcutta increased to 22,000 tons from 12,000 tons in 1925-26. The following statement shows the prices per 100 maunds in Calcutta of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt for

each month of the year 1926-27. The rise in the prices of the United Kingdom salt naturally had its effect on the prices of the other varieties.

—	Imported		Indian
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Spanish Fine (ex-ship)	Deshi, Bombay kurkutch (ex-golah)
	R	R	R
1926—			
April	72	56	..
May	..	..	..
June	126	..	..
July	126	..	85
August	92	65	..
September	92	65	..
October	121	82—89†	..
November	131	105†	..
December	131	105†	85
1927—			
January	121	102	..
February	125	103	80—85
March	125	103	80—85

† Ex-golah.

Other Articles.—Of other imports the following deserve special mention :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	(R lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	3,15	3,26	3,02	3,54	4,01
Spices	1,73	2,45	2,59	2,66	3,28	3,12
Tobacco	75	2,26	2,26	1,98	2,13	2,56
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,60	2,46	2,60	2,59	2,53
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,79	2,94	2,91	1,82	2,13
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	2,26	1,80	1,20	1,24	1,07
Matches	90	1,62	1,46	89	93	75
Cement	66	1,06	75	69	65	58
Coal and coke	11	3,22	1,76	1,32	98	36

Instruments and apparatus (R4,01 lakhs).

The value of instruments and apparatus imported further increased from R3,54 lakhs to R4,01 lakhs, of which electrical instruments and apparatus (including telegraph and telephone apparatus but excluding electrical machinery) accounted for R2,52 lakhs or 63 per cent of the imports, as compared with R2,25 lakhs or 64 per cent in 1925-26. The trade in electrical apparatus is largely a British trade, and British manufacturers are maintaining their lead in the Indian market, notwithstanding competition from the Netherlands and the United States of America in such lines as electric lamps,

batteries, etc. The value of the imports of electrical instruments and apparatus from the United Kingdom increased from R1,52 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs and from the United States from R23 lakhs to R33 lakhs. The Netherlands improved her trade, mostly in electric glow lamps, from R8 lakhs to R10 lakhs, while the participation of Germany and Italy remained at R22 lakhs and R7 lakhs respectively, as in the preceding year. The following statement gives the value of the different classes of electrical instruments and apparatus imported during the last three years :—

Imports of Electrical Apparatus	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	26	28	32
„ wires and cables	67	77	81
Telegraph and telephone instruments	9	8	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	17	28	39
Batteries	7	9	10
Carbons, electric	1	1	1
Accumulators	12	12	17
Electric lighting accessories and fittings including switches.	14	16	15
Meters	6	6	5
Electro-medical apparatus including X-ray apparatus.	1	3	2
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	4	3	4
Unenumerated	33	34	41
Total	1,97	2,25	2,52

Among other items included under the heading there were noticeable increases in the imports of musical instruments, cinematograph films and photographic apparatus, but wireless apparatus, mostly from the United Kingdom, declined from R6 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Imports of cinematograph films, chiefly from the United States and the United Kingdom, came to 17½ million feet valued at R23 lakhs as compared with 14 million feet valued at R21 lakhs imported in 1925-26.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of all sorts of instruments and apparatus imported was R2,51 lakhs or 63 per cent, of the United States R59 lakhs or 15 per cent, of Germany R53 lakhs or 13 per cent, of the Netherlands R10 lakhs, of Italy R8 lakhs and of Japan R4 lakhs.

Spices (R 3,12 lakhs).

The imports of spices fell from 1,412,000 cwts valued at R3,28 lakhs to 1,312 000 cwts valued at R3,12 lakhs. With the exception of pepper, which recorded an increase from 5,000 cwts valued at R2 lakhs to 39,000 cwts valued at R16 lakhs, all other sorts of

spices shared in this decline. Betelnuts, mostly from the Straits Settlements, decreased in quantity from 1,272,000 cwts to 1,185,000 cwts and in value from R2,53 lakhs to R2,50 lakhs. Imports of cloves also decreased from 106,000 cwts valued at R60 lakhs to 72,000 cwts valued at R34 lakhs owing to short supplies from Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba.

Tobacco (R 2,56 lakhs).

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which reached the record figure of 7 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs in 1924-25, fell to 5 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs in 1925-26, but rose again to 5¾ million lbs. valued at R41½ lakhs in the year under review. As usual, the imports were mainly from the United States of America, and were intended chiefly for the cigarette manufacturing industry in India. Her supplies amounted to 5½ million lbs. valued at R38⅝ lakhs, which represented 95 per cent of the total quantity of unmanufactured tobacco imported; in the preceding year she had supplied 4¾ million lbs. valued at R32 lakhs. Primarily on financial grounds, but also with a view to afford some protection to Indian-grown tobacco, it has been found necessary to increase the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco from R1 to R1-8 per lb. with effect from March 1927.

Cigarettes.

The changes in the rates of import duty on cigarettes and consequent fall in prices noticed in the last year's review had the effect of further pushing the trade in cigarettes. Imports of cigarettes rose from 3,412,000 lbs. valued at R1,59 lakhs to 4,175,000 lbs. valued at R1,95 lakhs in 1926-27. The United Kingdom, which is by far the largest supplier and generally commands about 99 per cent of the trade, increased her shipments from 3,377,000 lbs. valued at R1,57 lakhs to 4,142,000 lbs. valued at R1,93 lakhs. The imports of Egyptian cigarettes decreased, while those of American cigarettes showed an improvement.

Cigars, etc.

The imports of both cigars and pipe tobacco had a setback in the year under review, the former falling from 40,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs to 33,000 lbs. valued at R1⅝ lakhs and the latter from 276,000 lbs. valued at R17 lakhs to 257,000 lbs. valued at R16½ lakhs.

Glass and glassware (R2,53 lakhs).

Imports of glass and glassware slightly decreased in value from R2,59½ lakhs to R2,53 lakhs. Japan with R66½ lakhs displaced Czechoslovakia from the predominant position she had enjoyed during the two years preceding. This was due not to any improvement in the share of Japan but to the supplies from Czechoslovakia having dropped from R83 lakhs to R63 lakhs. Imports from Germany and Belgium rose from R40 lakhs and R23 lakhs to R52 lakhs and R27 lakhs respectively, while those from the United Kingdom remained almost the same as in the preceding year and amounted to R25¼ lakhs. Glass bangles were less in demand and recorded a decrease from R1,01 lakhs to R85 lakhs, the imports from Czechoslovakia and Japan falling from R68 lakhs and R24 lakhs to R51 lakhs and R21 lakhs respectively. Beads and false pearls declined in quantity from 35,000 cwts to 34,000 cwts and in value from R36½ lakhs to R31 lakhs owing to reduced importations from Czechoslovakia. Imports of bottles and phials increased from 537,000 gross to 579,000 gross in quantity and from R37⅜ lakhs to R39 lakhs in value. The trade was chiefly divided between Germany (R16 lakhs), Japan (R12 lakhs) and the

United Kingdom (R9⅓ lakhs). Funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps, imported chiefly from Germany and the United States of America, also showed improvement and rose from R15 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Glass sheets and plates were imported to the extent of 25 million sq. ft. valued at R31⅔ lakhs as compared with 22 million sq. ft. valued at R28 lakhs imported in the preceding year. The imports were, as usual, mostly from Belgium. Imports of table ware (including decanters, tumblers, etc.) and scientific glassware showed small decreases.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R2,13 lakhs).

In 1925-26 the Indian market had taken only 10⅛ million lbs. of synthetic dyes as stocks of German dyes imported in the preceding year remained to be absorbed. In 1926-27 there was a revival of interest. The imports during the year showed an increase of 45 per cent in quantity and rose to 15 million lbs., though in value there was a rise only of 19 per cent, from R1,43 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs. Lower prices and improved selling arrangements should also be mentioned as factors that contributed to the increase in the imports of these dyes into India. The average declared value per lb. of alizarine dyes imported into India fell from 11*as.* 10*p.* in 1925-26 to 10*as.* 3*p.* in 1926-27 and that of aniline dyes from R1-8-6 to R1-6-3.

Alizarine dyes.

Alizarine dyes which represented 34 per cent of the total quantity of synthetic dyes imported in 1926-27 rose to 5,045,000 lbs. valued at R32 lakhs from 1,854,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs in 1925-26. Imports of German alizarine dyes, including consignments from the Netherlands and Belgium which consist, in the main, of dyes of German origin increased from 1,218,000 lbs. to 4,145,000 lbs. in 1926-27. The supplies from the United Kingdom also increased from 585,000 lbs. to 742,000 lbs. Imports of aniline dyes increased in quantity by 18 per cent from 8,455,000 lbs. to 9,957,000 lbs. and by 7 per cent in value from R1,29 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs. Direct imports from Germany and the United States rose from 4,862,000 and 1,571,000 lbs. to 6,002,000 and 1,951,000 lbs. respectively, while those from the United Kingdom declined from 470,000 lbs. to 443,000 lbs. The competition of the United States of America is making itself felt in this line. The following statement shows the details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes during the last four years:—

Aniline dyes.

—	Quantity in thousands of lbs.				Value in lakhs of Rupees			
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—								
From United Kingdom	2,431	438	585	742	20	3	4	4
,, Germany	2,607	5,326	650	2,991	21	36	5	19
,, United States	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Belgium	94	995	239	154	1	8	2	1
,, Netherlands	599	1,074	329	1,000	5	7	3	7
,, Switzerland	..	..	28	83	..	..	..	..
,, Other countries	64	19	23	75	..	..	..	1
Total	5,809	7,852	1,854	5,045	47	54	14	32

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF LBS.				VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES			
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Imports of Aniline Dyes—								
From United Kingdom	297	239	470	443	7	5	7	7
,, Germany	8,531	8,256	4,862	6,002	1,58	1,55	77	84
,, United States	819	643	1,571	1,951	11	9	16	19
,, Belgium	174	500	232	359	4	8	4	7
,, Netherlands	665	822	497	411	14	15	9	8
,, Switzerland	250	258	578	404	7	6	11	7
,, Other countries	73	141	245	387	2	4	5	6
TOTAL	10,809	10,859	8,455	9,957	2,03	2,02	1,29	1,38

Precious stones and pearls, unset (R1,07 lakhs).

The value of precious stones imported showed a decrease in the year under review from R1,24 lakhs to R1,07 lakhs, of which diamonds accounted for R58 lakhs as compared with R74 lakhs in 1925-26. Among the principal countries Belgium and the United Kingdom reduced their shipments of precious stones from R47 lakhs and R17 lakhs to R37 lakhs and R12 lakhs respectively, while the Netherlands increased her supplies from R6 lakhs to R8 lakhs. Imports of pearls also fell from R43½ lakhs to R34¾ lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Bahrein Islands and Maskat Territory, the two principal sources of supply. Together they sent pearls to the value of R30 lakhs as against R39 lakhs in the preceding year.

Matches (R75 lakhs).

As a result of the increasing competition of local products the imports of matches showed a decrease of 23 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value as compared with the preceding year, the total takings amounting only to 6 million gross valued at R75 lakhs, the lowest on record during the past decade. The decrease was noticeable in the importations into Bombay and Bengal. There were 34 match factories in India by the end of 1925, some of the largest being controlled by Swedish and Japanese interests. Imports of safety matches fell from 6 million gross valued at R72 lakhs to 4 million gross valued at R55 lakhs, of which 66 per cent came from Sweden and 22 per cent from Japan. Other kinds of matches numbered 2 million gross worth R20 lakhs, of which Sweden supplied 92 per cent and Norway 7 per cent. The noticeable feature of the trade is the steady decline in Japan's share of the trade since 1924-25; she has been displaced from her war-time position by Sweden. Arrivals of Japanese matches of all sorts dropped from 2 million gross valued at R25 lakhs to 1 million gross valued at R10½ lakhs, while the imports from Sweden amounted to 4½ million gross valued at R57 lakhs as compared with 5 million gross valued at R61 lakhs. There were smaller receipts from Czechoslovakia, while Norway slightly increased her sales.

The imposition of specific duties on undipped splints and veneers for match boxes, with effect from March 1924, has had the effect of steadily reducing the imports of these articles and causing the use of local wood or timber imported in the form of logs, the latter being liable to a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. In the year under review the imports of undipped splints dwindled practically to nothing, and those of veneers were insignificant amounting to 158,000 lbs. valued at R74,000 only.

Cement, Coal.

Cement (R58 lakhs).

Imports of cement showed a further decrease from 110,000 tons to 101,000 tons in quantity and from R65 lakhs to R58¼ lakhs in value, the decline chiefly affecting imports from the United Kingdom. Consignments from the United Kingdom fell from 95,000 tons or 87 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1925-26 to 72,000 tons or 71 per cent. in 1926-27. The imports from Germany, Belgium and Japan, however, rose and the following table gives the import position during the past three years :—

—	Quantity			Value		
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	99,002	94,584	72,342	60	57	44
Hongkong	..	26	1,674	..	..	1
Sweden	336	..	34	..	..	..
Norway	903	310	169	1	..	..
Germany	5,452	3,398	9,199	3	2	5
Belgium	895	1,766	2,100	..	1	1
Italy	1,596	2,028	4,535	1	1	2
Japan	3,556	5,720	9,309	2	2	4
Other countries	2,602	2,546	1,674	2	2	1
Total	114,342	110,378	101,036	69	65	58

Coal (R31 lakhs).

Partly due to the situation caused by the coal strike in the United Kingdom, the imports of foreign coal were much reduced in the year under review. The quantity of coal imported decreased by 62 per cent from 372,000 tons in 1925-26 to 142,000 tons in 1926-27 and the value fell by 65 per cent from R88 lakhs to R31 lakhs. South African coal, which in recent years had been much in demand in Bombay, was attracted to other markets and the imports from Natal naturally fell from 114,000 tons to 86,000 tons. Similarly arrivals from Portuguese East Africa decreased from 126,000 tons to 26,000 tons. There were also reduced supplies from the United Kingdom amounting to only 13,000 tons as against 97,000 tons in 1925-26, while the imports from Australia slightly improved to nearly 13,000 tons. The following table shows the chief origin of imports during the past four years :—

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	79,000	108,000	97,000	13,000
Natal	274,000	202,000	114,000	86,000
Japan	1,000	3,000	14,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa	169,000	118,000	126,000	26,000
Australia	61,000	14,000	12,000	13,000

The tables below show the monthly prices per ton during 1926-27 and the average prices since 1910, of Bengal, Welsh and South African coal at Bombay.

Imports.

Prices at Bombay in the first week of each month.

1926-27	Bengal Ex-scales	Cardiff Ex-scales (b)	Natal Ex-scales (b)
	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.
April	20 4 0	25 8 2	18 7 5
May	18 4 0	24 1 4	18 6 10
June	18 0 0	24 1 4	18 6 10
July	17 8 0	24 2 0	18 7 5
August	17 0 0	24 1 4	18 6 10
September	17 8 0	No quotation	18 6 4
October	18 8 0	,,	19 6 11
November	20 0 0	,,	23 9 11*
December	20 0 0	,,	21 9 6
January	19 8 0	,,	19 11 3
February	19 12 0	,,	19 12 4
March	20 0 0	,,	19 12 10

Average prices (per ton) of Bengal, Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay.

——	Bengal	Cardiff	Natal
	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.
1910	13 3 0	18 14 0	15 10 0
1911	13 7 8	20 1 8	15 4 0
1912	17 6 4	23 2 2	19 0 0
1913	18 5 8	24 5 0	20 5 0
1914	16 5 8	23 14 0	19 4 0
1915	17 3 6	39 2 8	23 14 0
1916	25 0 0	43 0 0	41 5 0
1917	27 0 0	No quotation	45 0 0
1918	33 4 0	Ditto	No quotation
1919	22 4 7	Ditto	Ditto
1920	32 3 8	Ditto	Ditto
1921	33 4 0	39 4 0	46 0 0
1922	33 8 0	39 5 10	30 10 0
1923	30 8 8†	36 11 4	27 3 0
1924	28 15 2†	34 2 0	26 8 0
1925	19 6 3(a)	29 3 0(a)	21 15 3(a)
1926	18 8 9(a)	24 6 5(c)(b)	19 1 2(b)
1927 (six months)	19 14 8(a)	No quotation	19 13 5(b)

*Quotation for 26th November, there being no earlier quotation during the month.
† Bengal first class mill delivery.
(a) Ex-scales.
(b) Sterling Quotations converted into rupee prices at the current rates of exchange.
(c) Two-thirds one-third c.i.f.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :-

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise in 1926-27
Jute, raw	22,52,85	20,00,06	29,09,30	37,94,57	26,78,04	8·88
Jute manufactures	40,49,41	42,28,36	51,76,66	58,83,98	53,18,09	17·64
Cotton, raw and waste	72,07,19	99,71,83	91,96,30	95,91,42	59,14,19	19·62
Cotton manufactures	13,06,22	10,95,49	11,27,48	9,64,85	10,74,85	3·57
Grain, pulse and flour	42,47,63	50,87,15	65,06,04	48,03,39	39,24,90	13·02
Tea	22,04,00	31,64,61	33,39,24	27,12,17	29,03,77	9·63
Seeds	27,35,38	29,81,72	33,16,85	29,63,68	19,08,77	6·33
Leather	5,16,07	6,00,77	7,28,87	7,10,21	7,37,69	2·45
Metals and ores	4,83,69	5,78,25	7,18,92	7,28,83	7,20,86	2·39
Hides and skins, raw	5,70,60	6,93,25	6,77,41	7,23,38	7,17,55	2·38
Lac	10,26,51	9,06,27	7,55,06	6,90,10	5,47,24	1·32
Wool, raw and manufactures	5,39,85	4,00,12	6,21,32	4,59,48	4,68,28	1·55
Rubber, raw	72,50	1,14,46	1,42,94	2,94,10	2,60,14	·86
Oilcakes	1,72,23	1,94,10	2,20,00	2,10,62	2,52,76	·84
Opium	2,44,87	2,66,31	1,47,24	1,93,37	2,11,35	·70
Paraffin wax	1,23,36	1,14,14	1,36,60	1,59,45	1,84,60	·61
Wood and timber	96,55	1,27,09	1,40,97	1,95,74	1,62,04	·54
Spices	1,09,80	1,10,86	1,06,75	1,76,28	1,55,97	·52
Coffee	1,23,61	1,57,46	2,08,95	1,85,26	1,32,63	44
Manures	1,23,78	1,58,89	1,26,68	1,17,49	1,25,40	·41
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,19,63	1,31,74	1,35,72	1,33,11	1,17,72	·39
Mica	60,78	86,37	1,02,71	1,04,17	1,08,41	·36
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,26,26	1,28,46	1,58,86	1,28,58	1,06,25	·35
Tobacco	82,68	1,02,97	1,25,04	1,11,40	1,04,15	·35
Coir	1,10,45	1,03,13	1,22,46	1,08,27	99,85	·33
Oils	3,19,81	2,90,03	3,44,10	1,79,27	95,71	·32
Fruits and vegetables	63,12	71,78	71,66	83,46	89,89	·30
Hemp, raw	60,85	76,43	1,72,87	1,59,17	82,76	·27
Coal and coke	15,07	22,31	37,51	34,80	81,33	·27
Fish (excluding canned fish)	54,25	62,84	72,32	76,44	75,38	·25
Provisions and oilman's stores	60,92	60,35	58,87	63,79	59,82	·20
Animals, living	23,29	26,60	31,42	34,62	38,32	·13

Exports.

Exports—contd.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise in 1926-27
Drugs and medicines	22,89	28,98	35,87	36,77	37,10	·12
Silk, raw and manufactures . .	40,60	54,48	41,02	38,76	35,08	·12
Fibre for brushes and brooms .	16,97	23,73	26,28	22,20	25,34	·08
Apparel	31,27	24,83	29,45	23,90	22,30	·07
Cordage and rope	11,94	15,12	15,30	16,92	18,44	·06
Tallow, stearine and wax . .	8,75	22,42	11,35	10,69	14,00	·05
Bristles	14,05	20,06	24,56	19,33	13,56	·04
Saltpetre	36,38	26,87	27,18	20,28	12,12	·04
Candles	14,84	15,15	11,59	15,86	8,81	·03
Horns, tips, etc..	12,76	11,56	10,40	9,35	7,91	·03
Sugar	10,40	96,97	52,49	8,20	6,92	·02
All other articles	4,92,12	4,29.24	4,43,92	4,91,60	4,82,37	1·62
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .	2,99,16,19	3,48,83,61	3,84,66,53	3,74,84,21	3,01,43,16	100

Jute and jute manufactures (R**79,96 lakhs**).—In the year under review the jute market was free from the wild fluctuations which characterised it in the preceding year. While in 1924 and in 1925 the jute trade was confronted with the problem of rising prices, the feature of 1926 was a fall in values. The official estimates of the 1925 crop as revised placed it at 90 lakhs of bales but the 1926 estimates pointed to a yield of 109 lakhs of bales on an acreage of 3,630,000 acres (subsequently revised to 3,846,000 acres), a record crop which did not fail to have its effect on prices. When the year under review opened in April 1926, the quotation for jute stood at R101 per bale and gradually fell to R82 on the 1st June. The preliminary estimate of the acreage of the new crop, published early in July, depressed prices further and these fell to R64 towards the end of the month and further to R59 on the 10th August. The fall, however, was arrested as the arrivals into the market did not keep pace with the expectations of the crop, cultivators trying to hold back supplies to prevent prices being depressed. On the 7th September R66 per bale was quoted, but the final estimates of the crop which were issued towards the end of September broke prices and on October 5th R58 was recorded. On November 2nd, R57 per bale was touched, the lowest quotation for the year. Thereafter values appreciated. In December the prices were near R60 with a steady market and little export business. In January improved foreign demand led to an increase in prices, though local mills took little interest as they had bought enough to cover requirements for a long period ahead. On the 18th January R66 was quoted, but February saw a decline to R61 and at the end of March the price was R62½ per bale. During the year there were complaints that the quality of a large part of the jute coming into the market was below

the standard, a feature which was attributed to insufficient water for steeping during the retting process.

The London prices per ton c. i. f. for 'First marks' stood at £45 5*s*. on the 1st April. Towards the end of July £35 was reached and early in August the lowest point of the year, £28, was touched. In September prices rose to £32 5*s*. and remained between £30 and £32 during the remainder of the year under review. The quotation on the 30th March 1927 was £31 5*s*. per ton.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and neighbouring mill areas during the period from the 1st July 1926 to the 31st March 1927 totalled 107·7 lakhs of bales as compared with 85·9 lakhs of bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The exports abroad of raw jute from Calcutta during the fiscal year 1926-27 were 3,792,000 bales. Arrivals during the period from the 1st July 1926 to the 30th June 1927 were 120·8 lakhs of bales as against 88·7 lakhs of bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The jute industry suffered from the after-effects of the inflated prices ot the preceding year. During the first half of the year many mills found it difficult to work off their stocks of high-priced jute as the prices of manufactured product were determined more by the bumper crop of 1926 than by the actual prices paid for raw jute in hand. The latter half of the year was distinctly easier and a large number of mills are believed to be well stocked with raw materials at satisfactory rates. The agreement to work the short time of fifty-four hours per week reached in 1921, was observed by the mills in the year under review for the sixth year in succession. As a further safeguard against over-production the time lost by holidays was not made up, effecting thereby approximately a three per cent reduction in output. The number of looms at work on the 1st January 1927, was 49,491 against 49,000 on the corresponding date in the preceding year.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported increased from 1,458,000 tons to 1,568,000 tons but the value of the exports fell from R97 crores to R80 crores owing to lower prices. Of the total value of the exports, raw jute accounted for 33 per cent and jute manufactures 67 per cent as compared with 39 and 61 per cent respectively in 1925-26. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913-14 and each of the past three years.

	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Jute (in thousand tons) . .	768	696	647	708
Bags (in millions) . . .	369	425	425	449
Cloth (in million yards) . .	1,061	1,456	1,461	1,503

The quantity of raw jute exported was 9 per cent higher than that of the preceding year, but 8 per cent less than that of the pre-war year 1913-14. The exports of bags increased in number from 425 millions to 449 millions and of gunny cloth from 1,461 million yards to 1,503 million yards. Attention is invited to table No. 30 wherein comparative figures of exports and mill consumption of jute in India are given, as also to tables Nos. 29, and 31(*a*) and (*b*) where full details of the exports of raw jute and jute goods are shown.

Of 3,964,000 bales of raw jute exported during the year, the United Kingdom absorbed 968,000 bales as compared with 977,000 bales in the previous year, a decline of 1 per cent. Her imports were valued at R6,14 lakhs against R10,57 lakhs in the preceding

Raw jute.

year, but, as is obvious, the fall in value is due more to a fall in prices than to the diminished takings. It may be noted that during the first six months of the year when the industry in Great Britain was suffering from the effects of the coal strike and of high jute prices, only 95,000 bales were imported into that country. In the year under review Germany regained the lead she had lost in the previous year and took 1,025,000 bales valued at R7,40 lakhs as compared with 810,000 bales valued at R8,16 lakhs in the preceding year. Belgium and France improved their demands taking 248,000 bales and 504,000 bales as against 185,000 bales and 496,000 bales respectively in the preceding year. But Italy and the Netherlands reduced their requirements from 275,000 bales and 72,000 bales to 253,000 bales and 61,000 bales respectively. Spain increased her takings from 167,000 bales to 187,000 bales. The United States of America showed increased interest and accounted for 489,000 bales while her takings in the previous year were 388,000 bales. Imports into Japan from India fell from 64,000 bales to 51,000 bales. Exports to Brazil receded but those to the Argentine Republic improved. The principal destinations of the exports of raw jute are shown in table No. 29, but the essentialsof this table, read with table No. 30, are summarised in the margin. While the United States of America, Germany and the rest of Europe have more than regained the pre-war level, the takings of the United Kingdom are far below her pre-war standard of consumption. The proportion of the exports of raw jute from India to the total mill consumption in India is also worthy of notice.

	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-2
	(In 1,000 bales).		
United Kingdom	1,691	977	968
Germany . .	920	810	1,025
Rest of Europe .	1,095	1,210	1,261
America . .	549	511	596
Other countries .	26	116	114
TOTAL EXPORTS.	4,281	3,624	3,964
Indian mill consumption.	4,150	5,497	5,527

Gunny bags.

The total exports of gunny bags increased in number from 425 millions in 1925-26 to 449 millions in the year under review as compared with 369 millions exported in 1913-14. The value of the exports, however, fell from R$26\frac{3}{4}$ crores to R$24\frac{1}{3}$ crores. Sacking gunny bags increased in number from 348 millions to 360 millions and hessian gunny bags from 77 to 89 millions. The best market for bags was Australia which took nearly 86 million bags against 70 millions in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's demand fell from $43\frac{1}{2}$ millions to 39 millions and that of Cuba from 41 millions to nearly 29 millions. Java's requirements fell from 32 millions to 27 millions, but the Straits Settlements increased her takings from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{3}$ millions. Japan's takings showed a striking improvement to 25 millions against $16\frac{3}{4}$ millions which she took in the preceding year. The demands from Chile, Peru and other countries in South America fell from a total of 52 millions to 37 millions. The Union of South Africa took 16 million bags or 2 million bags less than in the previous year. Hongkong showed an increased interest and took 16 million bags as against $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the previous year, and Indo-China 10 million bags as against 9 millions in the preceding year. Siam increased her takings to 11 millions and Egypt took 14 millions as compared with 9 and 11 millions respectively in 1925-26. The United States of America took 28 million bags as against 26 million bags in the preceding year.

Jute Manufactures.

New Zealand increased her demands from 10 million bags to nearly 11 million bags.

Gunny cloth.

Exports of gunny cloth increased from 1,461 million yards to 1,503 million yards but the value declined from R32 crores to R28 crores. The pre-war average of exports of gunny cloth was 970 million yards and the average of post-war quinquennium 1,270 million yards. The United States of America absorbed 65 per cent of the exports, her takings amounting to 975 million yards as compared with 1,018 million yards in the preceding year. The Argentine Republic came next with 318 million yards or 98 millions more than in the preceding year. Canada reduced her demands from nearly 62 million yards to 59½ million yards, while the United Kingdom's share fell from 60 million yards to 50 million yards. Australia and New Zealand also took less, their total requirements falling from 34 million yards to 30 million yards. China including Hong Kong took nearly 15 million yards, very much the same quantity as in 1925-26, while Uruguay increased her demands from 12 million yards to 15½ million yards. The Union of South Africa imported 4 million yards, almost the same as in 1925-26. The Philippine Islands took less, but shipments to Peru showed a slight increase. Of Continental countries Germany, France, Italy and European Turkey increased their takings, but Sweden and Norway reduced their demands. Exports to the Netherlands fell away to nothing from 7 million yards in 1925-26.

The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and the two more important grades of hessians.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″×8oz.		Hessians, 40″×10½oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.
1926—						
April, 12 . .	57 12	58 8 to 59 0	16 9	17 0	22 8	22 12
April, 27 . .	54 8	55 8	15 10	16 0	21 0	21 4
May, 25. . .	45 4	46 8	14 6	14 10 to 14 6	19 2	19 8 to 19 0
June, 29 . .	48 12	49 8 to 48 12	15 8	15 0	20 2	19 8 to 19 0
July, 27. . .	47 0	43 8 to 43 0	15 2	13 12 to 13 4	19 8	17 8 to 17 4
August, 31 . .	51 0	47 8 to 46 0	15 1	14 10 to 14 8	18 10	18 0 to 17 10

Exports.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″×8 oz.		Hessians, 40″×10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.
1926—*contd.*						
September, 28 .	50 12	48 8 to 47 0	14 12	14 8 to 14 6	18 14	18 6 to 18 2
October, 26 . .	53 8	50 0 to 47 8	15 4	14 12 to 14 6	20 4	18 12 to 18 2
November, 30 .	49 4	47 12 to 47 8	14 4	14 1 to 14 4	18 1	18 0 to 18 4
December, 21 .	49 4	49 0 to 48 8	14 10	14 10 to 14 12	19 8	19 0 to 19 4
1927—						
January, 25 . .	47 12	47 12 to 47 8	14 7	14 7 to 14 8	19 4	18 14
February, 22 . .	48 8	48 8 to 48 0	14 8	14 9 to 14 11	19 2	18 14 to 19 0
March, 29 . .	49 4	49 0 to 48 4	15 7	15 8 to 15 4	21 13	20 6 to 19 12

Cotton (R58,60 **lakhs**)*.—A short and late Indian crop accompanied by a record American crop following on the top of the two large crops of 1925 and 1924 affected the exports of raw cotton from India which fell in quantity by 24 per cent and in value by 38 per cent. The Indian cotton crop of 1926-27 was estimated at 4,973,000 bales (400 lbs. each) as compared with 6,250,000 bales in 1925-26 and 6,088,000 bales in 1924-25. The American crop of 1926 was estimated at 18,618,000 bales (23,272,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) exceeding the outturn of 1925 by 2,514,000 bales (3,142,000 bales of 400 lbs. each). The Egyptian crop of 1926 was estimated at 1,789,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 1,946,000 bales in 1925 and 1,797,000 bales in 1924.

At the beginning of April 1926 the spot prices of Middling American at Liverpool stood at 10·16*d.* per lb. and till the middle of September 1926 the fluctuations were within a narrow range. During June and July and the earlier weeks of August prices rarely went above 10*d.* On the 8th September the price rose to 10·36*d.* but before the end of the month there was a decline to 8·07*d.* on the 29th as a result of favourable reports on the crop. October and November saw still further falls, the quotations hovering round 7*d.* but

*Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

early in December the lowest price of the year 6·30*d.* was touched. There was then a gradual appreciation, the price reaching 6·89*d.* on the 31st December. The rise was fairly well maintained during the rest of the year, the quotation for the 25th February being 7·77*d.* The end of March saw prices at 7·73*d.* per lb. (the 22nd March).

The course of prices in India was affected by the unusual circumstances of the season. The supply of Indian staple cotton was poor until the Broach and other late maturing crops came on the market at the end of the period under review. For Bengals and Oomras, on the other hand, there was a definite export demand, though that demand was below normal and the Bengal crop was a short one. Meantime the prices of Broach futures followed American prices more closely than did the actual prices of short staple cotton, and the margin between Oomras and the Broach contract was unusually narrow. Towards the close of the year Indian prices came more nearly on American parity as American prices rose and the situation became more normal.

The variations in the prices of Broach (M. G. Fully Good) during the year are displayed in price Chart No. 9 prefixed to the Review. On the 1st April the quotation for April-May deliveries stood at R351½ per candy of 784 lbs. but fell to R327 towards the close of the month. Prices, however, firmed up in May, American prices remaining steady. On the 5th June 1926, July-August deliveries were quoted at R349 per candy. After a fall of a few points during the subsequent weeks prices again appreciated to R349½ towards the end of July and then gradually receded to R304¼ towards the end of September. There was a further decline in October, the quotation on the 1st October for April-May deliveries being R296¼ and on the 29th October R248. November saw a slight appreciation, but in December R241 was touched. The close of December, however, recorded an upward movement and the quotation on the 21st January was R263, on the 25th February R295, and on the 4th March R307 per candy. On the 25th March prices fell to R293 per candy.

Exports of raw cotton from India declined from 4,173,000 bales to 3,188,000 bales, the value falling from R94,99 lakhs to R58,60 lakhs. Cotton contributed 19 per cent of the total value of all Indian merchandise exported during the year as compared with 25 per cent in 1925-26, 24 per cent in 1924-25 and 28 per cent in 1923-24. Japan, as usual, received the largest share of the exports but her takings declined from 2,084,000 bales valued at R47½ crores to 1,842,000 bales valued at over R34⅓ crores. The Chinese market absorbed only 391,000 bales in 1926-27 as compared with 538,000 bales exported in the previous year. Continental countries took much less than in the previous year, the total exports amounting to 821,000 bales as compared with 1,235,000 bales in 1925-26 and 1,139,000 bales in 1924-25. Italy took 305,000 bales during the year as compared with 456,000 bales in 1925-26. Germany's requirements fell from 218,000 bales valued at R4,97 lakhs to 145,000 bales valued at R2,38 lakhs, while exports to Belgium declined from 243,000 bales to 159,000 bales. Shipments to France and Spain fell from 193,000 bales and 73,000 bales to 123,000 bales and 54,000 bal s, respectively. The United Kingdom reduced her requirements by 61 per cent, exports to that country falling from 225,000 bales to 87,000 bales. Table No. 32 on page 196 shows the quantities and destinations of the exports. The following statement gives

Exports.

the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last four years and the pre war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

—	Pre-war average 1909-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
April	303,600	423,700	348,900	430,100	385,400
May	248,800	332,800	283,500	405,900	295,200
June	218,900	308,400	253,300	452,400	280,100
July	190,100	283,100	138,000	308,400	237,800
August . . .	110,300	98,800	109,300	208,400	208,200
September . . .	75,300	83,400	113,800	136,000	104,700
October . . .	66,800	135,000	62,300	87,400	39,300
November . . .	101,400	184,500	63,800	120,200	62,000
December . . .	158,200	270,500	266,700	306,100	153,900
January . . .	319,800	586,400	459,500	540,300	446,100
February . . .	318,300	540,000	594,100	632,500	398,600
March . . .	295,800	517,200	633,200	545,700	576,700
TOTAL .	2,407,300	3,763,800	3,326,400	4,173,400	3,188,000

Exports from Bombay were 66 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported, those from Karachi 26 per cent, and from Madras 5 per cent as compared with 65, 24 and 8 per cent respectively in 1925-26.

The imports of raw cotton during the year were particularly heavy as a combined result of Indian prices being out of parity with American prices, and an actual shortage, at certain periods, of Indian staple cotton. An important factor was the partial failure of the Punjab-American crop of 1926-27 which was both low in yield and poor in quality ; there was also an appreciable falling off in the quality of Hyderabad Gaorani cotton. The total imports during the year amounted to 45,676 tons, as compared with 17,543 tons in the previous year, while the value of the imports rose from R3,64½ lakhs to R5,03 lakhs. Of the foreign supplies, Bombay received 45,102 tons and Madras 436 tons. The United States of America supplied the major share of the imports, her consignments increasing from 103 tons in 1925-26 to 25,039 tons in 1926-27. Supplies from the Kenya Colony fell from 15,700 tons to 12,700 tons, but shipments from the United Kingdom increased from 206 tons to 5,003 tons. Supplies from Persia were maintained at about the same level as in the previous year and amounted to 1,136 tons. The quantities of African cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last three years are shown in the following statement :—

—	From Bombay		
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons
To Japan	7,800	6,100	1,100
„ United Kingdom	2,700	1,000	500
„ Other countries	800	900	400
TOTAL .	11,300	8,000	2,000

Cotton.

During the cotton season, 1926-27, 2,938,000 bales were received in Bombay up to the end of June as against 3,162,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. Arrivals during the cotton year 1925-26 were 3,335,000 bales.

Stocks of cotton in Bombay including mill-stocks and cotton sold, but not delivered, were 650,964 bales on the 31st August, 1926, as compared with 574,713 bales on the same date in 1925. Stocks on the 31st March, 1926 and 1927, were 820,250 and 580,755 bales respectively.

According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee's figures, the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past three fiscal years was as follows :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

—	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Bombay Island	916,238	773,778	879,555
Ahmedabad	261,286	288,878	274,331
Bombay Presidency	1,333,058	1,233,323	1,321,229
Madras	157,075	170,947	182,010
United Provinces	173,761	184,235	200,023
Central Provinces and Berar	104,203	109,290	111,150
Bengal	77,891	77,507	87,117
Punjab and Delhi	26,118	33,038	39,007
Rest of British India	12,525	17,328	14,441
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,884,631	1,825,668	1,954,977
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	165,950(*a*)	181,286(*a*)	209,564(*a*)
TOTAL INDIA	2,050,581	2,006,954	2,164,541

(*a*) Calculated from yarn production.

According to the report of the British Cotton Growing Association, cotton growing within the Empire had a remarkably successful year in 1926, the approximate estimate of cotton grown in new fields within the Empire being 439,300 bales against 366,700 bales in 1925. The quantity of cotton marketed by the Association was 135,522 bales against 84,320 bales in 1925. The drop in values of American cotton must have hit the cotton cultivators in other countries, but Empire cotton has a great opportunity of establishing itself, if any restriction of American supplies takes place as a consequence of low prices. It has been demonstrated that cotton of good quality can be grown within the Empire, and if methods of preparing for the market are improved and cost of transportation reduced, Empire-grown cotton may in time contribute a substantial share to the world's supplies and make for greater stability in cotton prices. In India there has been a great improvement during recent years in the production of medium staple cotton and prospects of further improvement

are bright. The danger is that owing to the low prices secured for medium staple cottons, growers may be tempted to revert to the short staple Indian cotton for which demand is fairly constant, though not capable of any great expansion. It is, therefore, important that Indian staple cottons should not lose their hold on any market where they are known. That certain types of Indian cotton like the best Punjab-American, Madras-Cambodia, and Surat 1,027 A. L. F. can be used in Lancashire was proved by recent tests conducted with the co-operation of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, the British Cotton Growing Association and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Spinners who have been impressed with the results of these tests will, by using these cottons, be encouraging a source of supply which will serve as a safeguard against fluctuations that may take place when a shortage of American cotton occurs.

Cotton manufactures (R10,75 lakhs).—The appointment of a Tariff Board to enquire into the condition of the textile industry to examine the causes of depression and to report on the measures required for alleviation, was mentioned in last year's review. The Board, whose report has recently been published, has found that the depression is to a large extent due to world causes. In India itself the depression has been more acute in Bombay than in other centres, and this is attributed partly to causes for which the mill-owners themselves are responsible, partly to the competition of Japan and partly to the competition of mills in other parts of India, which are favoured by proximity to raw material and consuming markets and cheaper labour supply. Under the first head they lay stress on the undue conservatism of the industry and insufficient diversification of production. The Board also found that the industry in India is placed in an unfair position *vis a vis* Japan, owing to the inferior conditions of labour prevailing at present in that country. The majority of the Board recommended, among other things, a bounty, for a period of four years, of 1 anna per pound or its equivalent on the spinning of higher counts of yarn, based on the output of an average of 15 per cent of the total working spindleage in a mill. They also proposed an additional duty of 4 per cent on all imported cotton piecegoods. The Government of India in their resolution on the report have disagreed with the necessity for a bounty on the spinning of higher counts of yarn, as a long established industry, such as the cotton textile industry in Bombay, should need no stimulus at the cost of the general taxpayer if such a development is in its own interests. They also consider that the advantage which Japan has over India in the manufacture of piecegoods on account of inferior labour conditions is sufficiently covered by the existing revenue duty of 11 per cent on imports. They have, however, agreed to introduce legislation with a view to remove, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Board, the import duty on machinery and certain mill stores for a period of three years, subject to certain conditions, *e.g.* the desirability of encouraging the manufacture in India of such machinery or stores; and legislation in order (1) to modify the import duty on cotton yarn from 5 per cent to 5 per cent or 1½ annas per pound whichever is higher, and (2) to reduce the import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 15 per cent to 7½ per c nt. The other proposals of the Tariff Board are still under consideration.

Cotton Manufactures.

The production of yarn in Indian mills in 1926-27 totalled 807 million lbs. as compared with 687 million lbs. in 1925-26 and 719 million lbs. in 1924-25 and 683 million lbs. in 1913-14. In the table below the details of production by counts are given in millions of lbs. :—

Cotton yarn (R3,09 lakhs).

Counts.	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Nos. 1—10	131	99	103	85	93	96	115
„ 11—20	362	372	376	327	377	349	401
„ 21—30	167	203	209	182	224	214	248
„ 31—40	20	17	16	20	19	20	28
Above 40	3	2	2	3	6	6	11
Wastes	..	..	..	..	..	2	4

The production figures of 1926-27 represent an advance of 17 per cent on the previous year and of 18 per cent on the pre-war year 1913-14. Counts 1—10 increased by 20 per cent and 11—20 by 15 per cent. Counts 21-30 and 31-40 showed increases of 16 and 40 per cent respectively.

Exports of yarn increased from nearly 32 million lbs. to 41½ million lbs. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs., while the average for the quinquennium 1914-15 to 1918-19 was 130 million lbs. and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs. In value, the exports increased from R2,93 lakhs in the preceding year to R3,08½ lakhs in the year under review. There was a welcome increase in the demand from China which rose from 9⅔ million lbs. valued at R83 lakhs to 16·8 million lbs. valued at R1,03⅔ lakhs. The other countries which helped in the revival of export business were Syria, Persia, Aden and Dependencies and Mesopotamia, whose takings in 1926-27 were 3·6 million lbs., 4·4 million lbs., 3·8 million lbs. and 1 million lbs. respectively as compared with 1·8 million lbs., 3·6 million lbs., 2·6 million lbs. and 800,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The demands from Egypt and Siam remained practically at the previous year's level and amounted to 5 million lbs. and 1·6 million lbs. respectively. The Straits Settlements took 1·2 million lbs. against 1·1 million lbs. in the preceding year. A reference is invited to tables Nos. 33-A and B where further details of the exports of Indian yarn are given.

The total production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1926-27 showed a noticeable increase of 16 per cent in quantity as compared with the previous year. The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was, however, very nearly the same as in 1925-26, the percentages being 8·7 in 1926-27 and 8·4 in 1925-26 as compared with 9·2 in 1924-25. Measured in yards the exports of piecegoods showed an increase of 32·6 million yards over that of 1925-26. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods, grey, white and coloured, exported from 1921-22 onwards as well as the average exports during the war period :—

Piecegoods (R7,33 lakhs).

(In thousand yards.)

—	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Cotton piecegoods—							
Grey	74,576	24,239	31,126	33,877	44,198	37,395	19,949
White	1,475	997	1,050	1,484	1,145	893	1,550
Coloured	80,377	135,730	124,775	129,967	136,168	126,546	175,902
TOTAL	156,428	160,966	156,951	165,328	181,511	164,834	197,401

Exports.

It will be noticed that during the last five years the lowest level was reached in 1922-23 while the highest point was reached in the year under review. In no year except 1922-23 did the volume of exports fall below that of 1921-22. An arresting feature of the table is the decline in the exports of grey piece-goods in 1926-27 by about 17½ million yards, *i.e.*, a fall of 47 per cent on the previous year. White and coloured pircegoods showed encouraging increases in 1926-27, the increases over the previous year being 74 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. Detailed figures of production and exports for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given in the tables below.

Production in the Indian Mills.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth . .	292·5	525·5	521·1	580·5
Chadars	69·9	61·6	62·1	65·5
Dhutis	284·8	458·4	516·4	585·7
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	128·9	77·7	74·1	93·3
Drills and jeans	27·8	77·2	74·1	79·7
Other sorts	68·5	182·0	166·5	172·5
TOTAL .	872·4	1,382·4	1,414·3	1,577·2
Coloured piecegoods . . .	291·9	588·0	540·2	681·5
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	1,970·4	1,954·5	2,258·7

Exports.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings	2·2	6·4	4·3	·2
Chadars and dhutis . . .	7·6	12·0	9·1	3·7
T. cloth and domestics . . .	21·6	17·7	13·3	2·0
Drills and jeans	·6	3·1	2·9	·6
Other sorts	12·2	6·1	8·7	15·0
TOTAL .	44·2	45·3	38·3	21·5
Coloured piecegoods . . .	45·0	136·2	126·5	175·9
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	89·2	181·5	164·8	197·4

Cotton Manufactures.

It will be seen that the total production in 1926-27 increased by 304¼ million yards to which grey and bleached piecegoods contributed 162·9 million yards and coloured piecegoods 141·3 million yards respectively. The output of dhoties improved by 69·3 million yards and of shirtings and longcloth by 59·4 million yards and most of the other descriptions of grey and bleached piecegoods also showed increases. In coloured piecegoods there was an increase of 141 million yards. On the export side, there was a large decrease under grey and bleached piecegoods, together amounting to nearly 17 million yards, of which 11 million yards were under T-cloth and domestics. Coloured goods, on the other hand, made up for the poor record under other heads and showed an increase of 49·4 million yards.

The takings of Indian piecegoods by the principal markets showed increases as compared with the previous year except in the case of the Straits Settlements. The total quantity exported to Mesopotamia was 38·3 million yards as against 33·7 million yards in 1925-26, a rise of 14 per cent over the preceding year, but a fall of 10·6 million yards or 22 per cent as compared with 1924-25. Persia took 37·8 million yards as against nearly 29 million yards in 1925-26 and 33 million yards in 1924-25. Ceylon took 21·7 million yards as against 18·4 million yards in the previous year. The Straits Settlements, however, reduced her demand from 26·2 million yards in 1925-26 to 25·4 million yards in 1926-27 ; but her takings during the year under review were 4 million yards more than that of 1924-25. The consignments to Aden and Dependencies increased from 4½ to over 6½ million yards and to Arabia from nearly 5 million to over 7½ million yards. East African ports took 36 million yards as against 28½ million yards in the previous year. Exports to Mauritius fell slightly from 2,698,000 yards to 2,373,000 yards while those to Bahrein Islands increased by over a million yards. Egypt increased her takings from 2¾ million to 3·4 million yards. Exports to the Union of South Africa, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Siam showed decreases.

A more detailed examination of the trade figures will show the lines in which the export trade has improved or receded in the various markets for Indian piecegoods. Consignments to Mesopotamia of grey (unbleached) piecegoods showed a serious decline of 9·8 million yards in 1926-27. The exports amounted only to 880,000 yards as against 13 million yards in 1924-25 and 10·7 million yards in 1925-26. Her takings of coloured goods, however, showed a rise of 14·5 million yards and amounted to 37·4 million yards as against 22·9 million yards in 1925-26 and 35½ million yards in 1924-25. Exports to Persia also displayed the same feature, a fall of 3·4 million yards in grey piecegoods as compared with the previous year, reducing the exports to only 717,000 yards and a large increase in her takings of coloured piecegoods which rose from 27½ million yards in 1924-25 and 24·8 million yards in 1925-26 to 37 million yards in 1926-27. The East African ports also reduced their demands for grey goods from 14 million yards to 10 million yards, but in coloured goods their takings mounted up from 12 million yards to 23 million yards. The export figures of 1924-25 under grey and coloured piecegoods to East African ports were 18 and 9 million yards respectively. There was an increase, however, in the takings of Aden and Dependencies of grey goods which improved from 1·6 million yards to over 2 million yards. Ceylon increased her takings of

both white and coloured goods ; of the latter she took over 21 million yards as against 17½ million yards in the previous year. The Straits Settlements reduced her demand for coloured goods from 25½ million yards to 24·8 million yards. Increased exports of white goods were due principally to larger importations into Egypt, Aden and Dependencies, Ceylon and Syria.

The total value of piecegoods exported in 1926-27 was R7,32½ lakhs as compared with R6,15½ lakhs in 1925-26 and R6,85½ lakhs in 1924-25. Grey goods accounted for R61 lakhs, coloured goods for R6,66 lakhs and white goods for the remainder.

The following table compares the average declared values per yard of the different classes of piecegoods during the past five years with those in 1913-14 :—

Imported.

——	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Grey	0 2 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2
White	0 2 11	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11
Coloured	0 3 5	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2

Indian piecegoods exported.

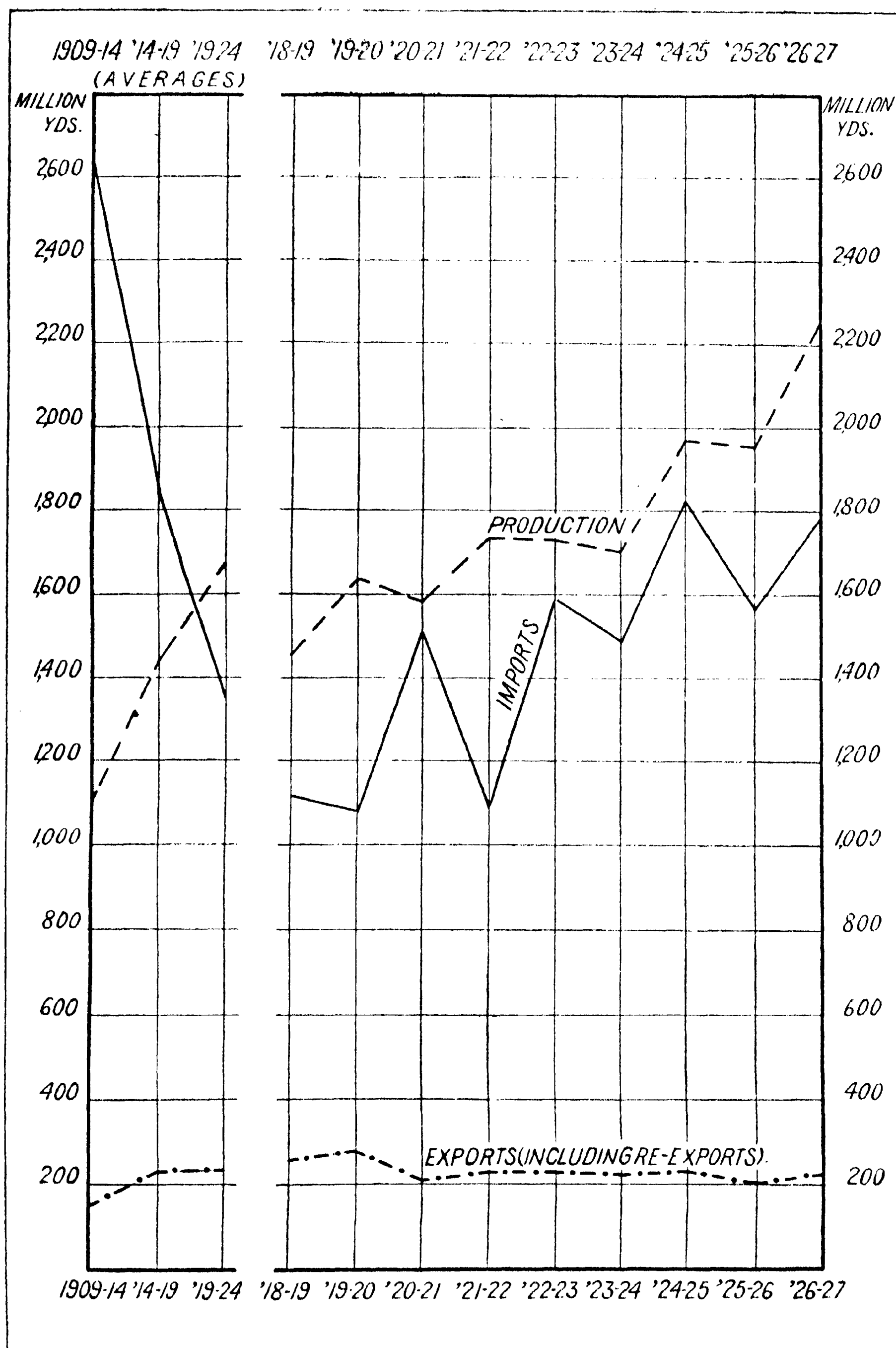
——	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Grey	0 2 7	0 5 11	0 5 3	0 4 10	0 4 5	0 4 10
White	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 5 11	0 5 11
Coloured	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 6 8	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 6 1

The declared value per yard of grey goods exported has risen from 4 *as.* 5*p.* to 4*as.* 10*p.*, while that of white goods has remained stationary. The value per yard of coloured piecegoods exported has shown a fall of 4*p.* A comparison of these figures with the declared values of imported piecegoods shows that prices of exported grey and white piecegoods were higher than those of imported varieties.

In the following table an estimate is made of the quantity of cloth which was available for local consumption during the years 1913-14, 1918-19 and the seven years ending 1926-27. It is impossible in this table to take account of stocks owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164·3	1,450·7	1,580·8	1,731·6	1,725·2	1,701·6	1,970·4	1,954·5	2,258·7
Imported goods .	3,197·1	1,122·0	1,509·7	1,089·8	1,593·3	1,485·8	1,823·2	1,563·7	1,787·9
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS . .	4,361·4	2,572·7	3,090·5	2,821·4	3,318·5	3,187·4	3,793·6	3,518·2	4,046·6
Exported, Indian .	89·2	149·1	146·4	161·0	157·0	165·3	181·5	164·8	197·4
„ Foreign .	62·1	114·2	61·0	73·6	74·6	61·1	54·3	35·4	29·1
TOTAL EXPORTS .	151·3	263·3	207·4	234·6	231·6	226·4	235·8	200·2	226·5
BALANCE AVAILABLE .	4,210·1	2,309·4	2,883·1	2,586·8	3,086·9	2,961·0	3,557·8	3,318·0	3,820·1

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1918-19 to 1926-27 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Foodgrains.

The table discloses a closer approach to the 1913-14 level in the case of both supply and consumption.

The fluctuations in the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods are exhibited in the chart opposite page 72.

Foodgrains and flour (R39,25 lakhs).—Foodgrains, pulse and flour contributed a still smaller share to the export trade of the country during the year under review. Compared with the average annual shipments in the pre-war quinquennium, the exports registered a decline in quantity of 45 per cent, while as compared with 1925-26 the quantity fell by 21 per cent and the value by 18 per cent. The total exports during the year amounted to 2,429,000 tons valued at R39¼ crores. as compared with 3 063,000 tons valued at R48 crores in 1925-26. All the important items showed decreases, rice not in the husk falling by 514,000 tons or 20 per cent, wheat by 36,000 tons or 17 per cent, while exports of barley were only 1,600 tons compared with 42,000 tons in the preceding year. Pulses declined by 21,000 tons to 118,000 tons. The following table shows the detailed exports during the past three years compared with the average figures for the five pre-war years :—

——	Pre war average	1924 25	1925 26	1926-27
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,273	2,549	2,035
„ in the husk	42	28	36	23
Wheat	1,308	1,112	212	176
„ flour	55	78	67	59
Pulse	291	289	139	118
Barley	227	449	42	2
Jowar and bajra	41	5	14	15
Maize	49	25	2	..
Other sorts		1	2	1
TOTAL Tons (000)	4,411	4,260	3,063	2,429
VALUE R (lakhs)	45,81	65,06	48,03	39,25

Rice accounted for 85 per cent (83 per cent) of the total quantity of food grains and flour exported, wheat and wheat flour 10 per cent (9 per cent) and pulse 5 per cent (4 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets.

Exports.

Exports of rice during any fiscal year are composed partly of the previous year's crop and partly of the crop of the year under review. The statement given below compares the total production of rice in India and Burma during the past five years and the pre-war year with the total exports during the same periods :—

Rice (R33,20 lakhs).

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

—	Production	Exports	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1922-23	33,703	2,088	37
1923-24	28,198	2,177	30
1924-25	31,072.	2,273	28
1925-26	30,637	2,549	36
1926-27	29,479	2,035	23

It will be noticed that the exports during the year touched a very low level. The production of cleaned rice in 1926-27 was 1 million tons less than in 1925-26. Of the rice-growing provinces Burma alone has a large exportable surplus, the other provinces cultivating mostly for their own consumption. Of the total exports the share of Burma was 87 per cent as against 89 per cent in the previous year. Bengal contributed 5 per cent (6 per cent) and Madras 5 per cent (2 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets. The exports from India including Burma formed 7 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 8 per cent in the preceding year. Exports abroad from Burma in the year under review amounted to 1,787,000 tons or 35 per cent of her production as compared with 49 per cent in 1925-26.

At the commencement of the year 1926-27 the price of boat paddy in Rangoon per 100 baskets of 46 lbs. each stood at R202 to R204. By the middle of April arrivals in Rangoon began to fall off owing to the price disparity between Rangoon and district markets, prices at Rangoon being influenced by the weaker condition of the rice market. During May and June the above disparity continued, though Rangoon prices advanced. In June there was a good demand from Eastern Bengal and Southern India and prices reached R215 on the 25th June. July saw the rise maintained, R217 to R219 being reached on the 9th of that month, but towards the close of the month, as demand subsided, prices fell to R211 to R213. In August there was another spurt, R222 being reached on the 27th ; but in September and October prices were generally on a much lower level ; the quotation towards the close of September was R210 to R212, and towards the end of October R208 to R212. During November and December prices fell further owing to the absence of export demand and the gradual arrival of the new crop. On the 4th November R206 to R208 was quoted, but by the end of December R175 was reached. In February 1927 demands from Japan

forced up the price to R184 to R185 on the 25th of the month. During March supplies were on a fair scale and prices were well maintained, but owing to the falling off in enquiries, the end of the month saw a slight decline.

The table in the margin shows the direction of the export trade. Ceylon was the largest purchaser of rice during the year, the Straits Settlements ranking second. The exports to these countries were 399,000 tons and 204,000 tons as compared with 432,000 tons and 224,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Germany took 194,000 tons as compared with 379,000 tons in the preceding year and a pre-war average of 345,000 tons. China including Hongkong increased her requirements from 182,000 tons to 188,000 tons and Egypt from 74,000 tons to 182,000 tons, but Japanese demands fell from 285,000 tons to 122,000 tons. Cuba's takings advanced from 87,000 tons to 117,000 tons. The Netherlands took only 74,000 tons against 102,000 tons in 1925-26. There was less demand from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Portugal, Arabia and Bahrein Islands, Persia, the Union of South Africa and East Africa, while shipments to Austria, Fiume and the West Indies increased. Fuller details will be found in table No. 37.

	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
Germany and the Netherlands	585	508	481	268
United Kingdom	159	102	86	77
Ceylon	825	403	432	399
Rest of Asia	772	762	1,100	810
Other countries	557	498	450	481
TOTAL	2,898	2,273	2,549	2,035

Wheat (R2,71 lakhs).

Exports of Indian wheat depend on two factors, the available supplies in the country and the position in competing exporting countries. The outturn of wheat in 1925-26 was even smaller than that of 1924-25 and was estimated at 8,696,000 tons as compared with 8,866,000 tons in the preceding year. Supplies of wheat in other exporting countries, on the other hand, were generally ample. Exports from India therefore fell during 1926-27 to 176,000 tons, from 212,000 tons in the preceding year and 1,112,000 tons in 1924-25. The total production and exports during the last five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are given below :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

—	Production	Exports
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1922-23	9,974	220
1923-24	9,660	638
1924-25	8,866	1,112
1925-26	8,696	212
1926-27	8,948	176

At the beginning of April No. 1 Manitoba c.i.f. London and Liverpool stood at 58*s*. 3*d*. per 480 lbs. Stocks in Europe were then low and shipments

from Argentina were expected to fall below anticipation. On the 23rd April 61*s*. 9*d*. was touched, and though this level was not maintained, prices remained firm around 59*s*. during the succeeding months. The situation became easier and prices relaxed when the large crop of American winter wheat came forward to supply importers' demand. At the beginning of August prices stood at 58*s*. 6*d*., but came down by the 3rd September to 53*s*. 6*d*. The rise in ocean freights consequent on the British coal strike, however, forced up rates, 56*s*. 3*d*. being reached by the beginning of October and 62*s*. by the third week of the month. This was the high watermark, prices receding slowly in subsequent weeks. After mid-November freights declined sharply and an easier position became assured by the large visible supplies in Canada and prospects of good harvests in Australia and Argentina. At the beginning of December 58*s*. was quoted, while on the 7th January prices reached 54*s*. 6*d*. Thereafter there was a gradual appreciation and on the 25th March 57*s*. was quoted. In the following table the prices of No. 1 Manitoba and Karachi Choice White wheat are compared :—

Prices of wheat c.i.f. Liverpool and London.

——	No. 1 Manitoba per 480 lbs.	Karachi Choice White per 480 lbs.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
1926—April, 1	58 3	56 6
May, 14	60 6	58 9
July, 23	58 9	56 9
September, 3	53 6	54 0
October, 22	62 0	59 3
November, 26	58 3	57 9
December, 31	55 6	No quotation.
1927—January, 21	55 6	50 6
February, 18	56 9	51 6
March, 25	57 0	52 0

In the Karachi market the quotation for white wheat per candy of 656 lbs. stood at R48-8 at the beginning of April, and advanced by a rupee by the end of the month, but by the second week of May there was a loss of about R2. In June and July and for the greater part of August the fluctuations were within narrow limits, while towards the close of August R43-12 was reached and September saw a further fall to R40-12. There was a rise in October, due to firmer overseas markets and larger export buying, R45-1 being touched towards the end of the month. The advance was temporary for demand fell off owing to high freights. The prices then followed a downward

course. At the close of December they fell as low as R40-12 influenced by the state of the overseas markets. January and February saw a higher range of values, R45-10 per candy being reached in the second week of February, but by the close of March the market weakened, R43-4 being quoted on the 29th of the month.

The total exports of wheat were 176,000 tons valued at R2,71 lakhs against 212,000 tons valued at R3,60 lakhs in the preceding year. The average exports for the five years ending 1913-14 were 1,308,000 tons with an average value of R13,97 lakhs. The United Kingdom and France were the principal countries which drew on Indian supplies to a larger extent than in 1925-26, though in most importing countries crops were poor. Shipments to these countries advanced from 104,000 tons and 5,500 tons to 141,000 tons and 13,400 tons, respectively, in 1926-27. Belgium took 7,400 tons against 9,600 tons in the preceding year and Italy 950 tons against 9,600 tons in 1925-26. Mesopotamia took only 346 tons against 30,600 tons in the preceding year, while Arabia reduced her requirements from 7,000 tons to 1,700 tons. The Union of South Africa, whose takings in 1925-26 were insignificant, took 3,000 tons, while in 1924-25 her takings were 9,700 tons. The trade was mainly shared between Karachi and Bombay, the former accounting for 96 per cent and the latter 3 per cent.

The imports of wheat into India, almost entirely from Australia, increased from 35,420 tons in 1925-26 to 40,476 tons in the year under review. In 1924-25, when supplies in India were ample and exports high, the imports amounted only to 4,198 tons.

Wheat flour (R1,32 lakhs).

The shipments of wheat flour during the year fell to 58,900 tons from 67,200 tons in the preceding year, the value declining from R1,56 lakhs to R1,32 lakhs. Egypt increased her requirements from 14,300 to 15,800 tons, Arabia from 5,600 tons to 8,600 tons and Kenya Colony and Zanzibar from 5,400 tons to 6,400 tons. The shipments to Mesopotamia were 2,200 tons (7,500 tons), Aden and Dependencies 7,100 tons (7,900 tons), Persia 3,700 tons (8,300 tons) and Ceylon 4,000 tons (5,000 tons). The figures shown in brackets are for the previous year.

Other food grains (R2,02 lakhs).

The quantity of other food grains exported declined from 199,000 tons to 137,000 tons. Exports of barley reached the low figure of 1,600 tons against 42,400 tons exported in 1925-26 and 449,000 tons shipped in 1924-25. Of the exports Arabia took 1,200 tons. Jowar and bajra increased from 13,600 to 15,300 tons, while exports of gram declined from 31,000 tons to 14,000 tons. Egypt took 5,900 tons of gram. The shipments of beans and lentils declined.

Tea (R29,04 lakhs).—The season 1926-27 was a fairly satisfactory one for the tea industry though prices fell steadily during the year. The production of tea during the season was a record one as a result of a combination of favourable circumstances, a well distributed rainfall, a more adequate labour supply and absence of any serious blights. During the first half of the year good prices were realised, but the weight of excessive production, month after month, made itself felt from the beginning. Early in June the market was strong, but a steady and continuous decline in values subsequently set in, though at no time was there anything in the nature of a complete

collapse. At the end of August the output of the season stood at the record figure of 200 million lbs., 5 million lbs. already ahead of the corresponding period of 1925. The succeeding months also proved favourable to growth and it became obvious that some drastic action was needed to prevent an entire slump. Production in Java and Ceylon was also ahead of previous records, and the situation was only saved by the action of the Indian Tea Association which decided on cessation of plucking after the 20th November. This decision affected nearly 88 per cent of the total acreage under tea in Northern India. Much has been said of the deterioration of the quality of the season's offerings. The quality of the tea that came on the market has been characterised as, on the whole, only a fair average. The early months of the season saw very good teas offered, especially from the Dooars and Darjeeling. But rains teas were generally of a poor quality and in the succeeding months very little tea of good quality was offered. Towards the end of the year there was a still further deterioration accompanied by very low prices. Cachar and Sylhet maintained a good standard until towards the end of the season, but Assam produced very poor tea. The bulk of the increased production came from the Dooars and Assam. A feature of the season was the steady and keen demand for good teas which always commanded high prices. With world production more than adequate to demand, consumers are likely in future to be critical of quality.

The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. show monthly returns of outturn in millions of lbs. for Northern India for the past five years and monthly percentages of increase or decrease as compared with 1925 :—

—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in 1926 over 1925
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	
April-May . .	37¾	37½	29	33½	29	+1
June . . .	48¾	42½	36	35½	34½	+15
July . . .	52¼	56¾	50	52¾	44½	—7
August . .	61	58½	59	60¼	53¼	+4
September . .	58	47	56¾	57	45¼	+23
October . . .	52	42½	52	49¼	42½	+22
November . .	26¾	21¼	33	29	23¼	+26
December . .	3	7	12	9¾	8¾	—57
TOTAL .	339¾	312¼	327¾	327	281	+9

There was excessive production every month, except in July, till November, after which the restriction on plucking made itself felt.

The total production of tea in India in 1926 is estimated at 393 million lbs. as compared with 364 million lbs. in 1925 and 375 million lbs. in 1924. Assam, as usual, contributed the largest share, her outturn being 62 per cent of the total production, while Northern India excluding Assam contributed

25 per cent, and Southern India 13 per cent. The total area under tea in 1926 was 740,000 acres against 728,000 acres in 1925. The development of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures of production given below :—

——	1906	1915	1920	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926*
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	420,200	412,100	411,900	413,300	416,500	420,600
Rest of Northern India . .	155,400	181,300	193,800	203,200	203,500	204,400	211,200	213,000
Southern India . . .	37,600	68,000	88,400	92,900	95,800	97,000	99,900	106,000
TOTAL .	532,200	632,100	702,400	708,200	711,200	714,700	727,600	739,600
Production	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	234,314	199,965	237,601	237,153	225,185	241,982
Rest of Northern India . .	64,328	94,695	75,237	75,126	92,076	91,351	89,017	99,804
Southern India . . .	14,281	31,611	35,655	36,548	45,679	46,752	49,305	51,151
TOTAL .	241,077	372,058	345,206	311,639	375,356	375,256	363,507	392,937

* Provisional figures

Exports were as follows :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

——	1905-06	1915-16	1920-21	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong) . . .	199,737	301,403	250,233	253,796	296,778	299,747	280,024	304,957
From Southern India (Madras ports)	12,680	25,840	30,638	30,386	38,560	37,717	43,133	42,935
From Bombay, Sind and Burma	1,807	11,227	4,881	4,114	3,417	2,643	2,576	1,372
TOTAL .	214,224	338,470	285,752	288,296	338,755	340,107	325,733	349,264

Exports always claim the bulk of the production and during 1926-27 amounted to 89 per cent of the total production.

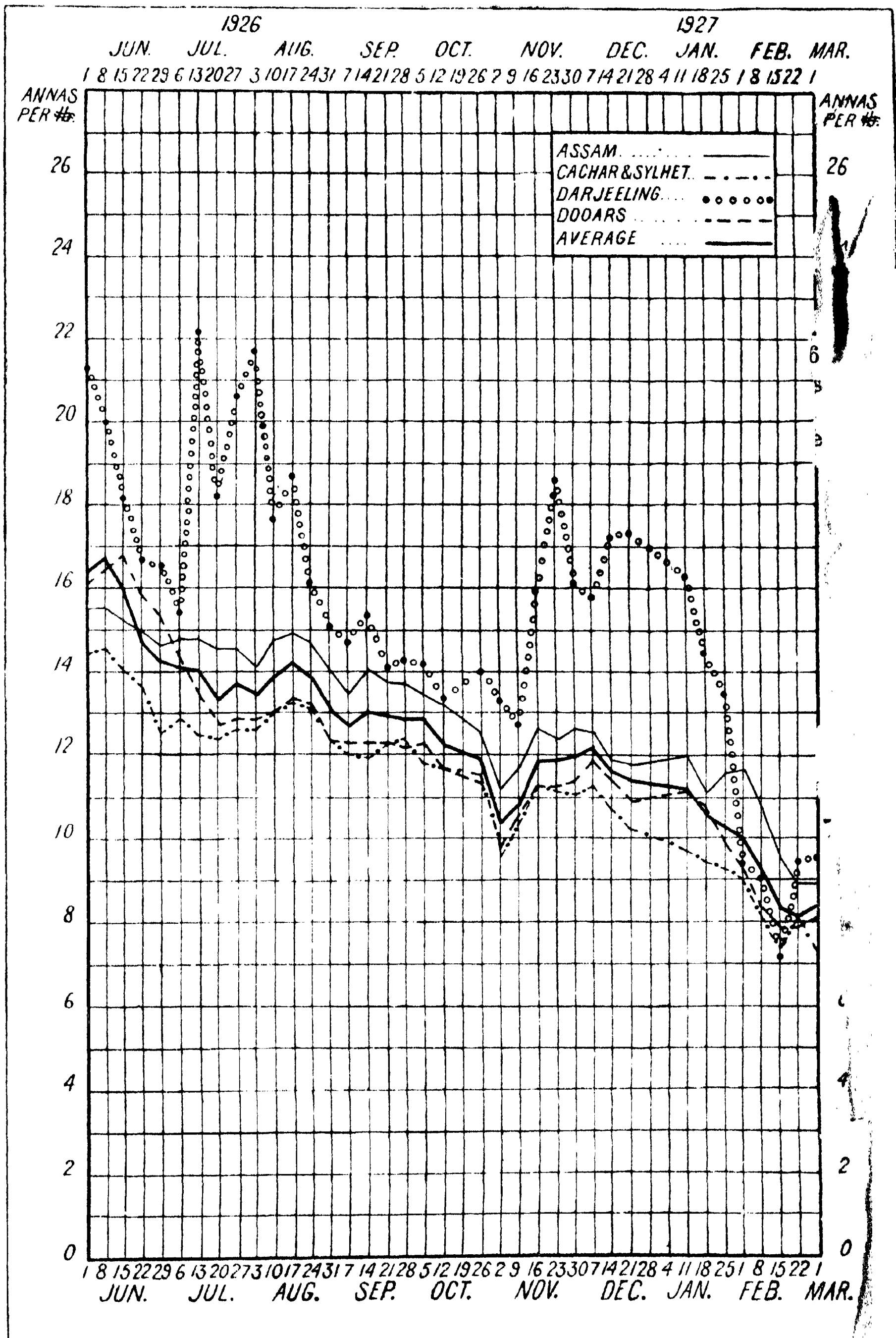
The auction sales opened in Calcutta on the 1st of June and altogether 38 sales were held and 850,506 packages were sold (excluding dust, second-hand and damaged teas) against 722,966 in the previous season. The average price of tea (excluding dust, etc.) per pound for the season was 12*as.* 3*p.* as compared with 13*as.* 5*p.* obtained in the previous season. The demand for dusts in the local market remained strong but there was little outside demand,

the number of packages sold totalling 149,424 as compared with 152,003 in the previous season. The average price of dusts of all kinds was 10*as.* 4*p.* per lb. as against 10*as.* 7*p.* in the previous year. As previously agreed on, no forward sales were made in the year under review. The same policy holds good in the case of the season 1927-28.

The average price per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales each week during the season are graphed in Chart No. 9. The market opened strong with the price at R1-0-4 per lb. on the 1st of June and thereafter showed a gradual and steady decline. On the 29th June 14*as.* 3*p.* was realised, on the 27th July the average rate fell to 13*as.* 8*p.* and remained near that level till the end of August. September and October saw further falls and on the 9th November the price realised was only 10*as.* 10*p.* The decision to restrict output improved the tone and 12*as.* 2*p.* was realised on the 7th December but the deterioration in the quality of the teas offered weakened the market and on the 1st March only 8*as.* 4*p.* was secured. Towards the end of the season many teas were selling with only a small margin over cost, while some were even selling at a loss. The district average prices realised each week at auction sales are shown in the chart opposite. Pekoe-Souchong (Fair, Cachar and Sylhet) sold at 13*as.* 9*p.* per lb. in the beginning of June. A steady decline then set in week by week until the end of June saw prices at 12*as.* per lb. while early in July they fell to 11*as.* 3*p.* per lb. The market remained steady at this rate till the end of July and, except for a temporary appreciation in August, continued at about this level till the end of October when the decline became more pronounced. In the beginning of November 9*as.* per lb. was quoted, but there was a subsequent appreciation resulting from the artificial restriction of output. This improvement, however, was not maintained and prices fell still further and reached 8*as.* 6*p.* per lb. before the season closed.

The export figures of the year showed a satisfactory result, the total shipments increasing by 7 per cent both in quantity and in value to 349 million lbs. valued at R29 crores. Of this 348 million lbs. consisted of black tea. The largest part of the shipments went as usual to the United Kingdom which, besides being a large consuming country, is also a distributing centre for teas. Her takings consisted of 290 million lbs. of black tea against 279 millions in the preceding year and 1,220,000 lbs. of green tea as compared with 1,305,000 lbs. taken in 1925-26. She absorbed 84 per cent of India's exports as compared with 86 per cent in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1926-27, however, decreased to 45 million lbs. from 52 million lbs. in 1925-26, of which Russia took over 4½ million lbs., the Irish Free State 17½ million lbs. and other European countries nearly 11 million lbs. The United States of America took nearly 5 million lbs., and Canada including Newfoundland 4 million lbs. In the previous year the re-exports from the United Kingdom included 19½ million lbs. to the Irish Free State, 7½ million lbs. to the United States, 5 million lbs. to Canada, 5·4 million lbs. to Russia and 10·2 million lbs. to other European countries. The exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to Russia were made mostly in the first three months of 1927. Direct shipments from India to the United States of America showed an improvement from 5 million lbs. to 7½ million lbs., but against this increase should be set off the fall in the shipments of Indian tea

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of Tea realised at auction sales in Calcutta.



to that country from the United Kingdom. Australia's takings advanced from 6 million lbs. to 8 million lbs. and Canada's from 8 million lbs. to 11½ million lbs. In the latter country there is a large potential market which will repay development. Mesopotamia took 3,764,000 lbs. very much the same as she took in 1925-26, while exports to Persia by sea increased to 6 million lbs. from 3 million lbs. in the preceding year. Ceylon took 4·4 million lbs. a little more than what she had taken in the previous year, but Egyptian demands fell by nearly half a million lbs. to 2,900,000 lbs. China's takings fell from 2 million lbs. to half a million pounds. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan showed a large increase in demand and took 2¾ million lbs. Direct exports to Russia were insignificant, but there are signs of a revival of business with that country.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 66 per cent, of Chittagong 22 per cent and of Madras ports 12 per cent. Calcutta's shipments were made up of 154 million lbs. consigned direct from the gardens and 75 million lbs. purchased at auction sales. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to 76 million lbs. against 72 million lbs. in the preceding year. Exports from Madras remained at the previous year's level of 43 million lbs.

The following table shows, in millions of lbs., the exports of tea from the principal producing countries during the past three years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

—	1924	1925	1926
Northern India	307	293	295
Southern India	38	43	44
Ceylon	205	210	216
Java	105	95	119
Sumatra	18	17	17
China	102	111	(a)
Japan	24	28	24
Formosa	21	21	(a)
TOTAL .	820	818	—

(a) Not yet available.

The increase in the exports from Java and Ceylon are noticeable.

Table No. 60 shows the imports of tea into the principal foreign countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java. It will be observed that although Indian tea maintains her dominant position in the United Kingdom and Canada, the share of India in the total imports of tea into these countries showed a decline in 1926. In the United Kingdom India's share was 55 per cent in 1926 as compared with 59·3 per cent in the preceding year and 54·2 per cent in the pre-war period. This decline must be attributed to the deterioration in the quality of the season's tea. In Canada, India's share dropped from 58·3 per cent to 56·8 per cent, although this was well above the pre-war average.

France prefers China tea and Indian tea is making but slow progress in that country. Notwithstanding the efforts made by the Indian Tea Association to increase the consumption of Indian tea in the United States of America the share of India in the total imports into that country declined from 12·6 per cent in 1925 to 11·4 per cent in 1926. Ceylon controls the tea supply in New Zealand while in Australia the bulk of the imports consists of Java and Ceylon tea.

The imports of foreign tea by sea into British India were a little less than those in the preceding year and amounted to 7,634,000 lbs. valued at R66¾ lakhs in 1926-27 as compared with 7,833,000 lbs. valued at R60 lakhs in 1925-26. China supplied 4,520,000 lbs., mostly green tea, valued at R42 lakhs as compared with 5,127,000 lbs. valued at R39 lakhs in the preceding year. Java increased her supplies from 816,000 lbs. to 1,537,000 lbs., while the receipts from Ceylon were almost the same as in the preceding year and amounted to 1,027,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs.

Tea waste.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine declined from 3 million lbs. to 1·6 million lbs., of which the United States of America took 1,445,000 lbs. and the United Kingdom 100,000 lbs.

With effect from the 1st March 1927, the Government of India abolished the export duty of R1-*8as.* per 100 lbs. on tea. The industry has, however, been made liable to income-tax so far as the whole of the non-agricultural portion of its income is concerned, the presumption that only 25 per cent of the income is derived from business no longer holding good.

Oilseeds (R19,09 lakhs).—The exports of oilseeds showed a large decrease of 33 per cent in quantity from 1,250,000 tons in 1925-26 to 838,000 tons in 1926-27, while in value there was a drop of 36 per cent from R29,64 lakhs to R19,09 lakhs. Oilseeds receded to the fifth place in order of importance in India's export trade and were far behind tea (R29,04 lakhs) which occupied the fourth place in the year under review, the first three being jute, cotton (raw and manufactured) and foodgrains. The Indian export trade is suffering from the growing competition of other producing countries. In the year under review difficulties were accentuated by the fact that the British oilseed-crushing and vegetable oil industry had a trying year, owing to the general industrial dislocation brought about by the coal strike, and was able to take only a much smaller share of the Indian exports. It has also to be remembered that the Indian home market is absorbing a much larger share of production than before. All the principal varieties of Indian oilseeds recorded decreases. The table in the margin shows the quantities of the principal seeds exported during the past two years and the pre-war quinquennium. Fuller details of exports will be found in tables Nos. 36-A and 36-B, while prices are shown in table No. 50 and in Chart No. 9 prefixed to this review.

	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27
	(Thousands	of Tons)	
Linseed	379	308	192
Rape seed	273	112	94
Groundnuts	212	455	368
Castor	114	110	102
Cotton	240	197	51
Sesamum	119	40	2
Copra	31	..	2
Others	85	28	27
TOTAL	1,453	1,250	838

Oilseeds.

A short Indian crop in 1925-26, estimated at 402,000 tons, accompanied by an abundant crop (1,877,000 tons) in the Argentine led to a reduction in the exports of Indian linseed which declined from 308,000 tons in 1925-26 to 192,000 tons in the year under review. There was a fall in exports of 38 per cent as compared with the preceding year and of 54 per cent as compared with the pre-war year. Throughout the year the London prices of Indian linseed remained above the corresponding prices of Plate linseed, and as a result the Indian product, notwithstanding its better quality, lost ground to the Argentine variety. The total exports of linseed from all the producing countries including Russia and the Baltic States rose from 1,473,000 tons in 1925 to 1,936,000 tons in 1926, of which India only supplied 186,000 tons or 10 per cent as compared with 356,000 tons or 24 per cent in the preceding year and 367,000 tons or 20 per cent in the pre-war year. Unless, from world scarcity or other causes, the world prices rise to a higher level it seems likely that India will continue to consume the major part of her production. Table No. 60 shows the relative importance of the sources from which the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia import their linseed.

Linseed (R4,02 lakhs).

Exports of Indian linseed to the United Kingdom were less than half of the corresponding exports during 1925-26 and amounted to 50,000 tons as compared with 111,000 tons in the preceding year. All the Continental countries with the exception of Germany took less and their total purchases aggregated 122,000 tons as against 172,000 tons in 1925-26. Germany alone increased her requirements from 9,600 tons to 12,700 tons. Shipments to Australia fell from 20,300 tons to 15,600 tons. The export trade in linseed is practically confined to Bengal and Bombay, the former being responsible for 59 per cent of the exports in 1926-27 and the latter for 41 per cent, as compared with 50·3 and 49·7 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

The price of linseed at Calcutta remained at or about R7-5 per maund in the beginning of April but showed an easier tendency towards the close of the month and dropped to R6-14 in May. It then rose till R7-14, the highest quotation of the year, was reached by the end of July. Fluctuating within narrow limits prices fell to R6-13 on the 1st October, and to R6-12 on January 7, but revived again and stood at R7-2 by the end of March.

The estimated outturn of groundnuts in 1925 26 was 1,999,000 tons (in shell), being 35 per cent larger than the previous year's crop. The outturn of the Madras crop was estimated at 1,264,000 tons. The crop of 1926-27 is estimated at 1,931,000 tons. The exports decreased in quantity by 19 per cent from 455,000 to 368,000 tons and in value by 20 per cent from R12,02 lakhs to R9,58 lakhs. The decline in exports may be attributed to the difficulties in securing freights to Continental ports at reasonable rates as a result of the British coal strike, the unsettled condition of the franc exchange and speculative holding by exporters in the hope of cheaper freight and higher prices. France, the principal market for groundnuts, proved to be a disappointing customer, her takings falling from 204,000 tons in 1925-26 to 125,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments to Germany also fell from 91,000 tons to 87,000 tons, but those to the Netherlands increased from 75,000 tons to

Groundnuts (R9,58 lakhs).

77,000 tons. Owing to the prohibition of the imports of groundnuts with effect from the 8th June 1926, Spain did not figure as a buyer throughout the year except during the first three months when the exports aggregated 4,000 tons only as against 23,000 tons which amount she took during each of the preceding two years. The United Kingdom increased her reqiurements from 9,700 tons to 17,000 tons, while Belgium took less. Nearly 86 per cent of the total quantity shipped during 1926-27 were from the Madras Presidency and 14 per cent from Bombay.

The price of groundnuts in Madras which was R55 per French candy (529 lbs.) in April advanced to R60 by the middle of June. Towards the end of June, however, prices began to ease and with reduced overseas demand the price declined, with minor fluctuations, to R44 by the end of December. At the lower level of prices there was an increased interest and this, in itself, served to check any further decline and forced up the prices to R55 by the end of March.

Rapeseed (R2,17 lakhs).

The production of rape and mustard seeds in 1925-26 and 1926-27 was estimated at 909,000 tons and 983,000 tons respectively, as compared with 1,219,000 tons in 1924-25. Exports in 1926-27 further decreased to 94,000 tons valued at R2,17 lakhs from 112,000 tons valued at R2,68 lakhs in 1925-26 and 261,000 tons valued at R6,04 lakhs in 1924-25. As in the three preceding years Italy was the largest purchaser and bought 43,000 tons as compared with 49,000 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom reduced her demands from 26,000 tons to 9,000 tons. There were, however, increased shipments to Germany and the Netherlands amounting to 10,000 tons and 11,000 tons as compared with 7,700 tons and 6,300 tons respectively in 1925-26. Exports to France slightly improved to 14,000 tons, but those to Belgium decreased from 6,100 tons to 4,600 tons. The chief exporting centres are Karachi and Bombay which between them shared practically the entire export trade of 1926-27 in the proportion of 96 and 4 per cent respectively.

Sesamum (R5 lakhs).

The area under sesamum (til or jinjili) during 1926-27 was estimated at 4,764,000 acres as compared with 5,024,000 acres in 1925-26 or a decrease of 5 per cent, and the outturn was reported to be 407,000 tons which was only 3 per cent less than the yield of 1925-26 crop. There was very little overseas demand for Indian sesamum during the year owing generally to the relative cheapness of competitive commodities. Exports amounted to 1,600 tons only as compared with 39,900 tons in 1925-26. France and Italy took 200 tons and 50 tons respectively as compared with 9,800 tons and 11,700 tons in the preceding year. They, however, supplemented their requirements by obtaining supplies of Chinese sesamum. Ceylon also reduced her purchases from 1,400 tons to 700 tons and there were practically no shipments to Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands during the year.

Cotton seed (R45 lakhs).

During the year the price of Bombay cotton seed remained almost permanently above the parity of Egyptian seed and as a result the exports of Indian cotton seed amounted only to 50,500 tons valued at R45 lakhs as against 197,000 tons valued at R2,18 lakhs in the preceding year. During the past few

seasons the export business in cotton seed has started late in the year as a result of Indian prices being higher than Egyptian prices. Adjustment in prices did not generally take place till late in the season, after the best cotton seed had disappeared into local consumption. Nearly 84 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1926-27 or 42,600 tons went to the United Kingdom as compared with 192,500 tons in 1925-26.

The exports of castor seed during 1926-27 amounted to 101,500 tons valued at R2,04 lakhs as compared with 110,000 tons valued at R2,68 lakhs in 1925-26.

Castor seed (R2,04 lakhs).

The requirements of the United States of America, the best customer, and of France remained practically the same as in the preceding year and reached 43,700 tons and 18,200 tons respectively. The United Kingdom reduced her takings from 30,000 tons to 23,000 tons. Italy and Belgium also took less than in the preceding year.

Hides and skins (R14,55 lakhs).—The export figures under this head show no striking variations so far as quantities are concerned, as compared with the preceding year. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year under review amounted to 50,627 tons which was only 200 tons less than the exports of the previous year. Fifty five per cent of the exports under this head consisted of raw hides which amounted to 27,900 tons valued at R2,57 lakhs as compared with 28.400 tons valued at R3,21 lakhs shipped in the preceding year. Shipments of raw skins were maintained at very near the 1925-26 level, the exports amounting to 19,700 tons valued at R4,56 lakhs as compared with 19,800 tons valued at R3,99 lakhs in the preceding year. The exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins totalled 18,400 tons valued at R7,38 lakhs as compared with 18,500 tons valued at R6,98 lakhs in the preceding year. The decline was at the expense of tanned hides which fell from 12,100 tons valued at R3.04 lakhs to 11,300 tons valued at R2,78 lakhs, while shipments of tanned skins reached 7,000 tons as compared with 6,300 tons in 1925-26. The following table compares the exports of hides and skins during 1926-27 with the average exports during the pre-war quinquennium. The figures are in thousands of tons.

—	Raw		Tanned or dressed	
	Pre-war average*	1926-27	Pre-war average*	1926-27
Buffalo hides	17	5	1	1
Cow hides	39	22	9	10
Calf skins	1	..	..	1
Goat skins	24	19	3	4
Sheep skins	2	..	3	3

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

The comparative figures of the value of the exports are given in detail in table No. 42 to which attention is invited. It will be seen that, as compared with the preceding year, the exports of raw hides showed a decline in value of

20 per cent, whereas the decline in quantity was only 2 per cent. Raw skins, in spite of a small decrease in quantity, improved by 14 per cent in value. The value of dressed or tanned hides showed a decline of 9 per cent as compared with 1925-26, but that of dressed or tanned skins increased by 17 per cent. Compared with the pre-war averages, raw hides dropped in value by 61 per cent, whereas raw skins improved by 22 per cent in spite of small decline in quantity. The value of dressed or tanned hides was 76 per cent over the pre-war average though below the values realised in 1925-26 and that of dressed or tanned skins 70 per cent higher. An exmination of the prices fetched for raw hides and skins in 1913-14 and 1926-27 (given in table No. 51) will show the extent to which the value of raw hides has fallen and the appreciation in the value of raw skins. The exports of raw hides consisted of 22,200 tons of cow hides, 5,200 tons of buffalo hides and 480 tons of calf skins, which are also specified under raw hides. Of the total shipments Germany took 11,300 tons valued at R1,11 lakhs, and Italy 5,600 tons valued at R52 lakhs as compared with 9,500 tons and 6,300 tons required by these countries in 1925-26.

Exports of raw cow hides fell by 4 per cent in quantity and 22 per cent in value and amounted to 22,200 tons valued at R2,17 lakhs as compared with 23,300 tons valued at R2,77 lakhs shipped in the preceding year. Germany absorbed an increased quantity, her takings during the year amounting to 9,600 tons valued at 1 97 lakhs as compared with 8,900 tons valued at R1,18½ lakhs in 1925-26. Italian requirements remained a little below the previous year's level and amounted to 5,000 tons, the value of the consignments to that country falling from R61 to R47 lakhs. The market for Indian hides in the United Kingdom showed a still further diminution, exports falling from 2,150 to 1,050 tons. This sharp falling off is in a large measure, due to the dislocation of business brought about by the coal strike. Spain maintained her interest in this line and took 2,570 tons against 2,140 tons in the preceding year. The United States of America, however, showed no interest in Indian cow hides and European countries other than those mentioned above with the exception of the Netherlands also reduced their requirements. Exports to the Netherlands are however small. Finland took 532 tons (1,001 tons), Sweden 641 tons (800 tons) and Turkey, European 439 tons (675 tons). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. Exports of cow hides were largely from Bengal which accounted for 81 per cent of the total shipments, while Burma's share was 7 per cent, as compared with 81 per cent and 11 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Karachi had 10 per cent of the trade, and Bombay 2 per cent.

The export trade in buffalo hides showed some improvement, mostly due to larger takings by Germany which imported 1,500 tons against nearly 600 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's requirements fell by half to 300 tons, while Italy took 460 tons against 620 tons in the preceding year, and the United States of America 550 tons as compared with nearly 600 tons which she took in 1925-26.

Of the total shipments of raw skins, goat skins accounted for 19,260 tons valued at R4,23 lakhs. In 1925-26 the quantity of goat skins shipped was 19,250 tons valued at R3,87 lakhs. The United States of America, as usual, was the largest market for Indian goat skins, and 15,580 tons valued at R3,26

lakhs were consigned to that country during the year. Her takings represented 81 per cent of the total quantity shipped. France took 1,500 tons, a few tons more than in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom increased her requirements to 1,000 tons from 800 tons taken in 1925-26. Germany took 193 tons (154 tons), Netherlands 562 tons (606 tons) and Australia 309 tons (226 tons) during the year. Previous year's figures are given in brackets. The average declared value of raw goat skins increased from 14*as.* 4*p.* per lb. to 15*as.* 8*p.* per lb. Exports of sheep skins amounted only to 158 tons, a decline of 67 per cent on the previous year and were valued at R2½ lakhs against R6 lakhs in the previous year. Of this the United Kingdom took 66 tons. The different maritime provinces shared the shipments of all kinds of raw skins as follows : Bengal 44 per cent (44 per cent), Bombay 23 per cent (20 per cent), Sind 26 per cent (27 per cent) and Madras 7 per cent (9 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets.

A detailed statement of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins for 1913-14 and the three years ending 1926-27 is given below :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned cow-hides	7,900	11,200	10,700	9,900	1,47	2,83	2,62	2,34
,, buffalo-hides	800	1,000	500	500	11	19	10	10
,, other hides	..	900	1,000	1,000	..	33	33	34
,, oat skins	3,700	3,200	2,900	3,700	1,61	2,04	1,92	2,45
,, sheep skins	2,500	3,100	3,400	3,300	96	1,78	2,00	2,10
,, other skins	300	..	..	..	7	1	1	5
Total Hides and Skins tanned	15,200	19,400	18,500	18,400	4,22	7,18	6,98	7,38

The decline in the quantity of tanned hides exported was due to the falling off in the exports of tanned cow hides which dropped by 7 per cent in quantity from 10,700 tons to 9,900 tons and 11 per cent in value from Rs. 2,62 lakhs to R2,34 lakhs. Ninety-three per cent of the total quantity of tanned hides exported went to the United Kingdom which took 10,548 tons valued at R2,61 lakhs as compared with 11,367 tons valued at R2,89 lakhs in 1925-26. The shipments to that country consisted of 381 tons of buffalo hides, 9,264 tons of cow hides and 903 tons of calf-skins.

Of the total shipments of 7,000 tons of tanned skins, goat skins covered 3,686 tons and sheep skins 3,336 tons. Exports of tanned goat skins increased from 2,943 tons valued at R1,92 lakhs to 3,686 tons valued at R2,45 lakhs. There was a very good demand for Madras goat skins and good values were realised, the United Kingdom taking 3,366 tons valued at R2,25 lakhs and the United States of America 259 tons valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 2,733 tons valued at R1,82 lakhs and 132 tons valued at R7 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Shipments of sheep skins fell from 3,396 tons to 3,336 tons, but the United Kingdom's demands advanced from 2,074 tons to 2,320 tons. The value of the shipments was R2,10 lakhs against R1,99½ lakhs

in Indian mills. The following table shows the comparative figures for exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land :—

—	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian Merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts)	(In thousand cwts)	(In thousand cwts)
1912-13	193	125	477
1913-14	221	91	437
1919-20	203	143	324
1920-21	190	80	206
1921-22	135	133	288
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181(a)	103	387
1926-27	214(a)	113	400

(a) Railborne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Re-exports of wool increased from 11⅓ million lbs. valued at R90 lakhs in 1925-26 to over 12½ million lbs. valued at R94 lakhs in the year under review. Of the total quantity of raw wool re-exported in 1926-27 the United Kingdom took 9⅓ million lbs. or 74 per cent and the United States 3¼ million lbs. or 26 per cent, as compared with 83 per cent and 17 per cent respectively in the preceding year. About 59 per cent of the exports of Indian raw wool passed through Karachi and 38 per cent through Bombay, the re-export trade being divided almost entirely between Karachi and Bengal in the proportion of 71 and 29 per cent respectively. The following table shows the quantities of wool which the United Kingdom imported from India and other sources :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million pounds)

—	1912	1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Australia	285	265	311	458	276	229	225	305
New Zealand	184	181	148	305	181	179	172	184
South Africa	121	133	162	147	112	127	140	148
Argentina	56	55	49	64	49	54	39	54
India	55	55	35	55	50	56	59	42
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	807	801	761	1,106	739	760	727	816
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE	7	7	5	5	7	7	8	5

Exports of carpets and rugs showed a small decrease in quantity from 3,876,000 lbs. to 3,846,000 lbs. and from R78 lakhs to R71½ lakhs in value.

Carpets and rugs.

Notwithstanding a slight increase in quantity from 2,113,000 lbs. to 2,134,000 lbs., the exports to the United

Kingdom fell in value from R44 lakhs to R37 lakhs. Shipments to the United States of America and Ceylon decreased to 870,000 lbs. valued at R26 lakhs and 468,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs respectively while those to Australia showed an improvement.

Oils (R96 lakhs).—The total value of the exports of oils of all sorts showed a decrease of 1 83 lakhs or 46 per cent as compared with 1925-26 and amounted only to R96 lakhs in 1926-27.

Petroleum.

Petroleum dangerous flashing below 76°F. (including petrol, benzine and benzol) showed a decrease of R68 lakhs, the total shipments, entirely from Burma, amounting to 2,219,000 gallons valued at R24 lakhs against 8,140,000 gallons valued at R92 lakhs in 1925-26 and 22,059,000 gallons valued at R2,48 lakhs in 1924-25. Almost the entire quantity exported in 1926-27 went to the United Kingdom. It is interesting to note that while the exports of petrol have tended to decline, there has been a steady increase in the internal consumption owing to the development of motor transport in India. Total sales in India including Burma advanced from 20 million gallons in 1924 to 26 million gallons in 1925 and to 33 million gallons in 1926.

Vegetable oils.

Exports of vegetable oils fell from 1,623,000 gallons valued at R45 lakhs to 1,307,000 gallons valued at R31 lakhs. Castor oil declined from 700,000 gallons valued at R19 lakhs to 647,000 gallons valued at R14 lakhs, notwithstanding increased demands from the United Kingdom which took 467,000 gallons as compared with 321,000 gallons in 1925-26 and 219,000 gallons in 1924-25. Exports to the Union of South Africa, Germany and Australia decreased.

Coconut oil.

Exports of coconut oil rose from 126,000 gallons valued at R3 lakhs to 194,000 gallons valued at R5 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom and the Netherlands took 82,000 and 56,000 gallons as compared with 62,000 and 40,000 gallons respectively in the preceding year.

Mustard oil.

There was a substantial drop in the exports of mustard or rape-seed oil which receded from 441,000 gallons valued at R12 lakhs to 286,000 gallons valued at R8 lakhs, Mauritius reducing her purchases from 227,000 gallons to 135,000 gallons.

Groundnut oil.

Shipments of groundnut oil also recorded a large decrease and fell from 175,000 gallons valued at R5 lakhs to 41,000 gallons valued at a little over a lakh of rupees.

Linseed oil.

Exports of linseed oil declined from 75,000 gallons to 41,000 gallons, and in value there was a drop from over R2 lakhs to R1 lakh.

Sandalwood oil.

Of essential oils, sandalwood oil improved from 122,000 lbs. to 144,000 lbs. in quantity and from R19 lakhs to R23 lakhs in value. Both the United Kingdom and Japan increased their takings from 29,000 and 32,000 lbs. to 73,000 and 38,000 lbs. respectively, but France reduced her purchases from 47,000 lbs. to 21,000 lbs.

Fish oil.

There was a further fall in the exports of animal oils, of which the most important is fish oil from the Madras Presidency, the total shipments declining from 96,000 gallons to 11,000 gallons consequent on smaller catches of fish on the West Coast. The available supplies went principally to Maldives (7,000 gallons) and Arabia (2,000 gallons).

Exports.

Other Articles.—The following is the summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—						
Pig iron	42	91	1,28	2,17	1,75	1,40
Pig lead	9	1,39	1,80	2,30	2,07	1,94
Manganese ore	1,21	1,73	1,78	1,62	1,54	1,49
Others	47	81	92	1,10	1,93	2,38
Rubber	79	73	1,15	1,43	2,94	2,61
Oilcakes	1,38	1,72	1,94	2,20	2,11	2,53
Opium	3,42	2,45	2,66	1,47	1,93	2,12
Paraffin wax	67	1,23	1,14	1,37	1,59	1,84
Spices	91	1,10	1,11	1,07	1,76	1,56
Teakwood	79	80	1,07	1,16	1,70	1,40
Coffee	1,54	1,24	1,57	2,09	1,85	1,33
Manures	94	1,24	1,59	1,27	1,17	1,25
Dyestuffs	1,04	1,20	1,32	1,36	1,33	1,18
Mica	45	61	86	1,03	1,04	1,08
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	1,26	1,28	1,59	1,29	1,06
Tobacco	48	83	1,03	1,25	1,11	1,04
Coir manufactures	89	1,09	1,02	1,22	1,07	99
Hemp, raw	1,02	61	76	1,73	1,59	83
Coal and coke	69	15	22	37	35	81
Provisions	54	61	60	59	64	60
Saltpetre	31	36	27	27	20	12

Metals and ores (**R7,21 lakhs**).—The total exports of ores amounted to nearly 584,000 tons in 1926-27 or 45,000 tons less than in the preceding year.

Manganese ore (R1,49 lakhs).

Manganese ore which represented about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported decreased from 564,000 tons to 536,000 tons in quantity and from R1,54 lakhs to R1,49 lakhs in value. Belgium maintained the lead with 186,000 tons and was followed by France with 168,000 tons, their purchases during the preceding year being 169,000 tons and 138,000 tons respectively. The steel industry of the United Kingdom passed through a period of exceptional depression and its requirements of manganese ore were necessarily curtailed. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted only to 58,000 tons as compared with 155,000 tons in the preceding year. The United States of America, notwithstanding the interests which her steel manufacturers have acquired in supplies from other sources, increased her demands from 57,000 tons to 71,000 tons. Germany and Italy reduced their indents from 30,000 and 12,000 tons to 6,000 and 7,000 tons respectively, while the exports to the Netherlands increased from 3,000 tons to 13,000 tons. Japan which dispensed with Indian supplies in 1925-26, re-appeared in the market, taking 20,500 tons in the year under review. Of the total shipments in 1926-27 Bengal accounted for 56 per cent or 301,000 tons, Bombay 42 per cent or 227,000 tons and Madras ports 2 per cent or 8,000 tons compared with 48, 49 and 3 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Exports of ferruginous manganese ore (ores containing less than 40 per cent of manganese), entirely from Madras, amounted to 8,600 tons as compared with 13,850 tons in 1925-26.

Metals and ores.

Very little ferro-manganese is being exported from India, as the attempt to manufacture ferro-manganese of the richness and purity ordinarily required by European and American steel works has so far met with only limited success. The exports in 1926-27, however, showed a considerable advance and amounted to 6,700 tons as compared with 1,600 tons in each of the preceding two years.

Ferro-manganese (R5 lakhs).

The quantity of wolfram ore, shipped entirely from Burma, fell from 2,930 tons to 1,574 tons but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R20 lakhs to R24 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany, the two principal purchasers, took 1,337 tons and 184 tons as against 890 tons and 1,230 tons respectively in the preceding year.

Wolfram ore (R24 lakhs).

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore dropped to 21,000 tons valued at R7 lakhs from 36,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1925-26. All the principal customers except France took less than in the preceding year. The United States of America and the United Kingdom reduced their purchases from 10,000 and 5,000 tons to 5,000 and 3,000 tons respectively in 1926-27. Italy and the Netherlands which took 4,000 and 3,000 tons respectively in 1925-26 required only 2,000 and 100 tons in the year under review. Shipments to Belgium and Sweden also declined to 3,800 and 3,600 tons respectively, while those to France increased from 3,600 to 4,200 tons.

Chromite (R7 lakhs).

The production of pig iron in India increased from 875,000 tons in 1925-26 to 957,000 tons in 1926-27, but the exports, mostly from Bengal, fell from 382,000 tons valued at R1,75 lakhs to 309,000 tons valued at R1,40 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to a reduction in the exports to the United States of America which were seriously affected by the fears of the imposition of a countervailing duty by the Government of the United States on the imports of pig iron of the Tata Iron and Steel Company which enjoyed a bounty prior to April 1927. The American Government subsequently decided to increase the duty on all imports of pig iron into the United States by 50 per cent from 75 cents to $1·12½ per ton with effect from the 23rd March 1927. Shipments to the United States dropped by 74 per cent in quantity from 156,000 tons to 41,000 tons and by 75 per cent in value from R72 lakhs to R18 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany also reduced their demands from 20,000 and 11,000 tons to 16,000 and 3,000 tons respectively. It is, however, satisfactory to note that Japan, the best customer of Indian pig iron, increased her takings from 168,000 tons to 234,000 tons.

Pig iron (R1,40 lakhs).

The following figures show the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years. The figures are in thousands of tons.

——	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Production of pig iron	884	875	957
" " steel	370	471	530
" " finished steel	248	320	374

Exports.

Pig lead (R1,94 lakhs).

Exports of pig lead declined from 43,000 tons valued at R2,07 lakhs to 42,000 tons valued at R1,94 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Japan reduced their purchases to 17,000 tons and 6,000 tons from 24,000 and 11,000 tons respectively in 1925-26. On the other hand, Germany's requirements were much above those in preceding years and totalled 10,000 tons as against 1,000 tons in 1925-26 and 450 tons in 1924-25. Belgium took nothing in 1925-26, but indented for 3,500 tons in 1926-27, while exports to Ceylon and China decreased to 4,400 tons and 1,000 tons respectively.

Rubber (R2,61 lakhs).

The exports of rubber (raw) increased from 22½ million lbs. to 23 million lbs., but in value the export trade fell from R2,94 lakhs to R2,60 lakhs. The rubber boom of 1925-26 petered out and was succeeded by a period of comparatively low and steady prices. The average declared value of exports of rubber per lb. fell from R1-5-0 in 1925-26 to R1-2-0 in the year under review. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased from nearly 9½ million lbs. to over 10 million lbs. and to the Straits Settlements from 4⅓ million lbs. to over 5 million lbs., the shares of the two countries in the total trade being 45 per cent and 23 per cent as compared with 42 and 19 per cent in the preceding year. Exports to Ceylon fell from 5 million lbs. to 4¾ million lbs. and to the United States of America from 3 million lbs. to 2⅓ million lbs. The share of Burma in the trade increased from 46 per cent to 51 per cent, while that of Madras fell from 54 per cent to 49 per cent.

Oilcakes (R2,53 lakhs).

Exports of oilcakes increased from 191,000 tons valued at R2,11 lakhs to 236,000 tons valued at R2,53 lakhs. Groundnut cake increased in quantity from 83,000 tons to 127,000 tons and in value from R86 lakhs to R1,22 lakhs, the principal customers being the United Kingdom, Ceylon and Germany all of which raised their requirements to 58,000 tons, 32,000 tons and 24,000 tons respectively. The quantity of linseed cake exported in 1926-27 was more than double that in the preceding year and amounted to 41,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 27,000 tons and the Netherlands 10,000 tons as compared with 14,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively in 1925-26. Shipments of rape and sesamum cake fell from 66,000 tons to 54,000 tons, owing to reduced demands from Japan, which took 35,500 tons as against 46,400 tons in 1925-26.

Opium (R2,12 lakhs).

The exports of opium on private account amounted to 5,300 chests or 7,800 cwts valued at R2,12 lakhs as against 4,600 chests or 6,700 cwts valued at R1,93 lakhs in 1925-26. Indo-China took 2,400 chests (1,500 chests), Java 1,500 chests (1,400 chests), Siam 1,400 chests (1,500 chests) and British Borneo 36 chests (38 chests), the previous year's figures being shown in brackets. There were no shipments to Japan. The increase in the case of Indo-China was due to the fact that her requirements in the preceding year were partly met from previous stocks and partly from exports from India, while in 1926-27 the local stocks having been well-nigh exhausted the requirements were almost wholly met from the consignments sent from India. Besides these exports through private agencies, Government shipped 2,370 chests to the Straits Settlements, 483 chests (medicinal opium) to the United Kingdom, 180 chests to Hongkong, 136

to British Borneo and 30 chests to Ceylon direct to the respective Governments.

With the discontinuance of public sales of opium from April 1926, the exports abroad from British India are permissible only on production of an import certificate from the Government of the importing countries which ratified the International Opium Convention of 1912. These exports will, however, tend to decrease in future, as it is the intention of the Government of India to progressively reduce the exports every year so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period except as regards opium for medicinal purposes.

Paraffin wax (R1,84 lakhs).

Despite the falling-off in the Chinese and Japanese demands and a substantial reduction in the purchases by the United Kingdom, the shipments of paraffin wax increased in quantity from 34,900 tons valued at R1,59½ lakhs in 1925-26 to 38,500 tons valued at R1,84½ lakhs in 1926-27, owing mainly to the greater interest taken by Continental countries and the United States of America. The quantity of paraffin wax exported to the United Kingdom fell from 15,000 tons to 13,000 tons but the value improved slightly from R66½ lakhs to over R67 lakhs. Belgium, Germany and the United States of America increased their purchases to 6,200 tons, 1,300 tons and 1,400 tons, respectively, from 2,600 tons, 600 tons, and 800 tons in 1925-26. The Union of South Africa required more, but Portuguese East Africa took a little less than in the preceding year; both countries absorbed 3,000 tons each in 1926-27. China and Hongkong together took 2,700 tons against 3,300 tons in 1925-26, while the exports to Japan fell away from 3,600 tons in 1924-25 to 215 tons in 1925-26 and to nothing in 1926-27.

Spices (R1,56 lakhs).

Exports of spices declined in quantity from 343,000 cwts to 321,000 cwts and in value from R1,76 lakhs to R1,56 lakhs. Chillies dropped from 172,000 cwts to 159,000 cwts in quantity with a slight increase in value from R45 lakhs to R46 lakhs. Owing to higher prices, Ceylon reduced her orders from 128,000 cwts to 123,000 cwts and the Straits Settlements from 37,000 cwts to 28,000 cwts. Prices offered for pepper were low and were not sufficiently attractive to the exporter. Consequently the total shipments fell from 129,000 cwts valued at R93 lakhs to 104,000 cwts valued at R64 lakhs in the year under review. As in the preceding year, the United States of America required over 38,000 cwts, while the United Kingdom and Italy reduced their purchases to 16,000 cwts and 12,000 cwts from 28,000 cwts and 19,000 cwts respectively in 1925-26. Exports of cardamoms, however, rose from 5,000 cwts to 8,000 cwts in quantity and from R17½ lakhs to R25½ lakhs in value.

Teakwood (R1,40 lakhs).

Exports of teakwood showed a decrease in the year under review from 64,000 cubic tons valued at R1,70 lakhs to 54,000 cubic tons valued at R1,40 lakhs. Owing to the restricted activity of the ship-building yards and railway coach construction works in the United Kingdom, exports to that country fell from 34,000 cubic tons to 29,000 cubic tons. The Union of South Africa and the United States reduced their purchases from 8,000 and 1,000 cubic tons to 4,000 and 700 cubic tons respectively. There were also smaller ship-

ments to Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa while those to Germany and Mesopotamia increased.

The Indian coffee crop of 1925-26 was a short one, production being estimated at 22 million lbs. on an area of 148,000 acres as compared with 30 million lbs. produced in the previous year. The exports of coffee declined by 27 per cent in quantity and 28 per cent in value from 205,000 cwts valued at R1,85 lakhs to 150,000 cwts valued at R1,33 lakhs. The average declared value per cwt declined from R90 to R89. Demand in the principal consuming countries was not very active and prices except for temporary spurts showed a gradual decline.

Coffee (R1,33 lakhs).

The two principal consumers of Indian coffee are the United Kingdom and France. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 73,500 cwts to 49,400 cwts and those to France from 44,800 cwts to 22,000 cwts. Germany and Italy increased their takings from 14,200 cwts and nearly 3,000 cwts to 16,000 cwts and 4,000 cwts respectively, while the Netherlands took 13,200 cwts as against 12,900 cwts in 1925-26. Shipments to Bahrein Islands and Mesopotamia fell from 13,000 cwts and 12,200 cwts to 11,700 cwts and nearly 10,000 cwts respectively. Belgium took 5,300 cwts (7,800 cwts), Norway 8,000 cwts (9,400 cwts), Arabia 2,000 cwts (3,600 cwts), Australia and New Zealand 4,800 cwts (9,300 cwts). Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

The value of the exports of manures including bones, fish manures and guano, hornmeal and sulphate of ammonia increased from R1,17 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs. The increase was chiefly in the exports of bones and bone meal which were valued at R98 lakhs. Crushed bones advanced from 44,600 tons to 53,800 tons in quantity and from R50 lakhs to R55½ lakhs in value. There is a strong demand for crushed bones in Belgium and France for the manufacture of bone black, buttons, etc., and both countries increased their requirements from 31,100 and 6,900 tons to 40,000 and 9,700 tons respectively. Exports of bone meal also increased from 39,000 tons valued at R38½ lakhs to 46,000 tons valued at R41½ lakhs, Ceylon and Japan taking 13,900 tons and 13,100 tons as compared with 13,500 tons and 11,900 tons respectively in 1925-26. Fish manures and guano fell from R10½ lakhs to R9¼ lakhs, of which Ceylon took R6¼ lakhs' worth and the Straits Settlements to the value of R2½ lakhs. As in the preceding year, Japan absorbed the bulk of hornmeal exported (1,342 tons valued at R2 lakhs), while Ceylon took practically the entire supplies of sulphate of ammonia, the exports of which advanced slightly from 4,279 tons to 4,304 tons, though the value declined from R7¾ lakhs to R7 lakhs.

Manures (R1,25 lakhs).

Shipments of saltpetre declined from 134,000 cwts valued at R20¼ lakhs to 98,000 cwts valued at R12 lakhs in the year under review. Ceylon, the principal customer, took 68,000 cwts, chiefly for use as manure, as compared with 81,000 cwts in the preceding year. The United Kingdom required 15,000 cwts, the same quantity as in 1925-26, while exports to Hongkong fell from 26,000 cwts to 3,000 cwts only. The Straits Settlements took nearly 600 cwts more but Mauritius reduced her requirements.

Saltpetre (R12 lakhs).

Dyestuffs.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R1,18 lakhs).

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances showed an increase in quantity from 63,700 tons in 1925-26 to 77,900 tons in the year under review, but their value declined from R1,33 lakhs to R1,18 lakhs.

Myrobalans (R82 lakhs).

Myrobalans formed 88 per cent of the total quantity of all dyeing and tanning substances exported in 1926-27 as compared with 82 per cent in the preceding year. Shipments of myrobalans which include both crushed fruits and whole nuts, the former being in better demand, increased, under the stimulus of cheaper prices, to 68,900 tons valued at R82 lakhs from 52,100 tons valued at R74 lakhs in 1925-26. This represented a rise of 32 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value. Of the total shipments, 33,700 tons went to the United Kingdom and 14,300 tons to the United States of America as compared with 23,900 tons and 14,100 tons respectively in the preceding year. There were also increased supplies to the continent of Europe; Germany took 6,500 tons (4,100 tons), the Netherlands 2,800 tons (1,100 tons), Belgium 3,300 tons (2,200 tons) and France 4,600 tons (3,400 tons). The previous year's figures are given in brackets. Australia and Japan, on the other hand, slightly curtailed their requirements from 1,400 and 1,200 tons to 1,200 and 1,000 tons respectively.

Cutch and gambier (R9 lakhs).

Exports of cutch and gambier fell from 3,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs to 2,000 tons valued at R9 lakhs in the year under review. The decrease was mainly in the exports to the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America, their respective takings being 1,200 tons, 200 tons and 100 tons as against 1,900 tons, 300 tons and 200 tons in the preceding year.

Turmeric (R13 lakhs).

There was a considerable reduction in the exports of turmeric, the total transactions falling from 5,400 tons valued at R27 lakhs to 3,500 tons valued at R13 lakhs. All the principal importers, the Straits Settlements, the United Kingdom and France reduced their demands. There were also smaller shipments to Mesopotamia and Persia.

Indigo (R4 lakhs).

Owing to the keen competition of cheap synthetic dyes, mostly of German origin, natural indigo could not hold its own, and both production and exports declined. The total yield of indigo in 1926-27 was estimated at 20,100 cwts, on an area of 100,400 acres, as compared with 28,200 cwts, on an area of 135,300 acres in the previous season. Exports fell by 21 per cent in quantity from 2,000 cwts to 1,600 cwts and by 24 per cent in value from R5½ lakhs to 4¼ lakhs. Japanese interest in the natural dye is no longer in evidence and the purchases by Persia and Egypt are also on the decline. Exports to Japan amounted only to 30 cwts as compared with 33 cwts in 1925-26 and 647 cwts in 1924-25. Egypt steadily reduced her purchases from 685 cwts in 1924-25 to 538 cwts in 1925-26 and to 225 cwts in 1926-27, and Persia required only 92 cwts as against 312 cwts in the preceding year. There was, however, slight improvement in the demands from the United Kingdom and Mesopotamia, shipments to these countries amounting to 367 and 411 cwts as compared with 342 and 372 cwts respectively, in 1925-26.

Exports.

Shipments of mica dropped by 14 per cent in quantity from 96,000 cwts to 83,000 cwts, but higher prices, partly due to the better quality of the materials offered, accounted for an increase of 4 per cent in value from R1,04 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs. Block mica fell from 17,000 cwts to 15,000 cwts while splittings receded from 79,000 cwts to 68,000 cwts; but both showed an increase in value from R31⅓ and R73 lakhs to R34½ and R74 lakhs respectively in 1926-27. The chief customers of Indian mica are the United States of America and the United Kingdom. The former reduced her purchases from 43,200 cwts to 37,300 cwts, but the latter increased her requirements from 31,600 cwts to 35,500 cwts. Exports to Germany, which consisted largely of splittings, fell from 13,400 cwts to 4,200 cwts, while those to France slightly increased.

Mica (R1,08 lakhs).

The exports of fodder, bran and pollards fell from 240,000 tons valued at R1,28½ lakhs to over 237,000 tons valued at R1,06¼ lakhs. About 95 per cent of the total quantity consisted of rice bran, the exports of which amounted to 224,000 tons as compared with 229,000 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 160,000 tons, or 71 per cent, as compared with 177,000 tons, or 77 per cent in 1925-26. Germany also reduced her purchases from 19,000 tons to 9,000 tons, while the supplies to the Straits Settlements rose from 26,000 tons to 38,000 tons.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R1,06 lakhs).

There was a further decrease in the exports of unmanufactured tobacco which receded by 22 per cent in quantity and 8 per cent in value from 37 million lbs. valued at R1,05 lakhs in 1925-26 to 29 million lbs. valued at R97 lakhs in 1926-27. The exports in 1923-24 and 1924-25 were 33 million lbs. and 43 million lbs. respectively. In view of the preference enjoyed by Empire-grown tobacco in the United Kingdom, it is interesting to note that shipments to that country rose from 7·8 million lbs. to 10·3 million lbs. A proposal to establish a Tobacco Bureau at Pusa, which will initiate improvements in curing and introduce new strains of tobacco, was put forward by the Board of Agriculture in 1925, and is engaging attention at present. The type of tobacco for which there is a keen demand abroad is that required for the manufacture of cigarettes, that is, a tobacco of the colour, flavour and texture of Virginia. Improvement in the quality of the Indian leaf will enable the local cigarette manufacturing industry to eventually dispense with supplies of American leaf and will also result in an increase in export business. Owing to the inferior quality of her leaf India is not able to take full advantage at present of the preference conceded to Empire-grown tobacco in the United Kingdom.

Unmanufactured tobacco (R97 lakhs).

The interest taken by countries other than the United Kingdom in Indian tobacco seems to have flagged. The Netherlands steadily reduced her purchases from 12·2 million lbs. in 1924-25 to 4·5 million lbs. in 1925-26 and 1·8 million lbs. in 1926-27. Hongkong and Germany took 2·6 million lbs. and 1·4 million lbs. as compared with 6 million lbs. and 4·4 million lbs. respectively in 1925-26. Aden and the Federated Malay States proved exceptions and slightly increased their takings to 4·9 million lbs. and 1·4 million lbs. respectively, but exports to the Straits Settlements decreased from 4·9 million lbs. to 4·1 million lbs.

Exports of coir manufactures further declined from 29,800 tons valued at R1,07 lakhs to 27,900 tons valued at R99 lakhs. The largest demand was from Germany, which took 6,500 tons as compared with 5,900 tons in 1925-26. The United Kingdom reduced her demands from 7,300 tons to 5,100 tons. Belgium, France and the United States took less than in the preceding year, while there were small increases in the shipments to the Netherlands and Italy.

Coir manufactures (R99 lakhs).

The export trade in raw hemp proved a disappointing one in spite of offers at lower prices, the total quantity shipped declining from 624,000 cwts valued at R1,59 lakhs to 440,000 cwts valued at R83 lakhs. Supplies of Russian hemp which competes with the Indian product were plentiful during the year and were offered at cheap rates. Belgium, as usual, the chief customer, took 266,000 cwts against 302,000 cwts in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's requirements showed a serious reduction and fell from 104,000 cwts to 70,000 cwts. Other Continental countries also took less, Germany reducing her requiremints from 75,000 cwts to 34,000 cwts and France from 42,000 cwts to 18,000 cwts. The United States of America took only 17,000 cwts as compared with the 55,000 cwts which she took in the preceding year. Prices of Indian hemp in the London market were low throughout the year. When the year opened Benares No. 2 was quoted at £23 per ton and Jubbulpore fine at £28; by December the prices of the former fell to £20 per ton, while fine Jubbulpore was quoted at £22. In March prices stood at £19 for Benares No. 2 and £24 for Jubbulpore fine. Indian hemp is exported largely in the undressed condition as there are few facilities for dressing hemp in upcountry centres, such dressing as takes place being done by shippers at the ports. The necessity for better methods of preparing for the market should be realised by both producers and middlemen if the trade is to be developed. At present Indian hemp is not clean enough for the requirements of consuming markets, as the retting is often done in muddy water. The packing is often unreliable, the grades shipped not always representing what is sold, various districts being mixed in the same bale. Indian hemp also suffers from the fact that it is baled too tightly to effect saving in freight charges, to the detriment of quality.

Hemp, raw (R83 lakhs).

The arrangement made for the grading of coal and the grant of certificates for coal intended for export referred to in the previous year's review helped the Indian coal trade to recover slowly from the effects of competition and to strengthen its position in adjacent markets. It also received an unexpected, though temporary, stimulus during the year from the shortage caused by the prolonged coal strike in the United Kingdom. The prices realised were not very attractive but they helped to clear the accumulated stocks. Exports of coal rose by 168 per cent in quantity from 240,000 tons in 1925-26 to 643,000 tons in 1926-27 and by 134 per cent in value from R34½ lakhs to R81 lakhs. As usual, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements proved to be the best markets, both of which increased their takings from 203,000 and 29,500 tons to 242,000 and 129,600 tons respectively. A remarkable feature was that no less than 51,400 tons of Indian coal were shipped to the United Kingdom during the three months October

Coal (R81 lakhs).

to December 1926. These shipments, however, ceased as soon as the coal strike was over. Egypt and Aden which took nothing in the preceding year required 106,000 tons and 59,300 tons respectively in the year under review. There were also increased shipments to such far-eastern countries as the Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Sumatra, Java, etc. These figures of exports do not include bunker coal, the exports of which amounted to 1,440,000 tons in 1926-27 and were distributed as follows:—944,000 tons from Calcutta, 155,000 tons from Bombay, 157,000 tons from Karachi, 32,000 tons from Madras, and 152,000 tons from Rangoon.

Bunker coal.

The production of coal in India during 1926 was 20,999,000 tons as compared with 20,904,000 tons in 1925 and 21,174,000 tons in 1924. The price of coal, Deshargar, was R6-8 per ton into wagon in the beginning of the year but a slow downward movement was recorded from August and in March, 1927, the price stood between R5-8 to R6 per ton.

POSTAL ARTICLES.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" was R3,72 lakhs in 1926-27 as compared with R3,49 lakhs in 1925-26. The figures exclude the following classes of imports by post (including letter packets by registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment *viz.*, (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes, and (*e*) cinematograph films. The share of the United Kingdom was 67 per cent as against 78 per cent in the preceding year, while Italy's share advanced from 5 per cent to 11 per cent. Ceylon, Germany and Hongkong had 3 per cent each.

The value of all articles exported by post fell from R2,71 lakhs in 1925-26 to R2,50 lakhs in 1926-27. The United Kingdom took 24 per cent of the exports, Ceylon 16 per cent, the Straits Settlements 15 per cent, France and Hongkong 10 per cent each.

RE-EXPORTS.

The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported showed a further decline to R8 crores from R10½ crores in 1925-26 and R13½ crores in 1924-25. Of the important articles which showed decreases, the fall in the re-exports of sugar from 16,400 tons, valued at R50 lakhs, to 12,000 tons valued at R34 lakhs, has already been referred to in Chapter II. The re-exports of raw cotton receded from 8,000 tons to 2,000 tons in quantity and from R1,62 lakhs to R36 lakhs in value, owing to a falling off in the Japanese purchases of Uganda cotton. Cotton twist and yarn re-exported fell from 1,002,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs to 911,000 lbs. valued at R11½ lakhs. Persia reduced her requirements from 631,000 lbs. to 570,000 lbs, the value of the shipments falling from R8 lakhs to R6⅝ lakhs. In cotton piecegoods there was a decrease of 18 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value, the shipments amounting to 29 million yards valued at R1,07 lakhs as compared

with 35 million yards valued at R1,42 lakhs in 1925-26. Persia and Arabia each took 5·8 million yards as compared with 7 and 6 million yards respectively in the preceding year. Both Mesopotamia and Aden reduced their takings to 3 and 2 million yards from nearly 5¾ million and 3 million yards respectively in 1925-26. There were also smaller exports to Ceylon and British East Africa, while shipments to Bahrein Islands and Portuguese East Africa increased. Other important decreases were in woollen manufactures (—R27 lakhs), spices (—R15 lakhs) and leather (—R10 lakhs). Raw wool re-exported showed a small improvement from 11½ million lbs. valued at R90⅓ lakhs to 12⅝ million lbs. valued at R93⅜ lakhs. The United Kingdom took 9·3 million lbs. as compared with 9·5 million lbs. in the preceding year, while the United States increased her requirement from nearly 2 million lbs. to over 3 million lbs. Re-exports of raw skins increased by R7½ lakhs to R1,18½ lakhs owing to larger shipments of Persian fur-bearing skins from Bombay to the United Kingdom. As usual Bombay had the bulk of the re-export trade and accounted for 67 per cent of the total as compared with 72 per cent in the preceding year. Karachi came next with 21 per cent as compared with 18 per cent in 1925-26. Bengal had 7 per cent as against 6 per cent in 1925-26. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the re-exports from India were the United Kingdom 36 per cent, the United States of America 9 per cent, Persia 8 per cent, Ceylon and Mesopotamia 5 per cent each. Japan 3 per cent and the Straits Settlements 2 per cent.

Government Stores.

Imports of Government stores were valued at R9,60 lakhs in the year under review as compared with R9,82 lakhs in 1925-26. Railway plant and rolling-stock decreased from R3,15 lakhs to R2,83 lakhs, iron and steel from R1,02 lakhs to R65 lakhs and arms, ammunition and military stores from R29 lakhs to R24 lakhs. Other important decreases were in woollen piece-goods and paper and pasteboard. On the other hand, vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways) advanced from R76 lakhs to R88 lakhs, machinery and millwork from R1,11 lakhs to R1,20 lakhs, instruments and apparatus from R44 lakhs to R46 lakhs, apparel from R20 lakhs to R24 lakhs and copper from R12 lakhs to R22 lakhs.

The value of the exports of Indian produce on Government account increased from R1,21 lakhs to R1,31⅓ lakhs, owing to larger exports of opium which were valued at R1,19½ lakhs as compared with R1,03 lakhs in 1925-26. Grain, pulse and flour exported on Government account further decreased from R5¼ lakhs to R4½ lakhs. The value of the re-exports on Government account was R29 lakhs as compared with R28 lakhs in 1925-26 and R53 lakhs in 1924-25.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The following tables indicate the direction of India's trade in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities so as to indicate the shares of the chief countries interested in each. The main features are also graphically illustrated in Chart No. 8 prefixed to the Review which covers a longer period in order to bring out more fully the developments and changes which have been taking place.

TABLE A.

	1913-14			1924-25		
—	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	—59	102	133	—31
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	52	21	+31
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	—34	154	154	—
Europe	85	30	+55	106	39	+67
United States of America	22	5	+17	35	14	+21
Japan	23	5	+18	57	17	+40
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	46	23	+23
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	244	93	+151
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	398	247	+151

	1925-26			1926-27		
—	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	81	115	—34	67	111	—44
Other British Possessions	54	19	+35	52	16	+36
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	135	134	+ 1	119	127	— 8
Europe	97	38	+59	66	47	+19
United States of America	40	15	+25	34	18	+16
Japan	58	18	+40	41	16	+25
Other Foreign Countries	55	21	+34	49	23	+26
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	250	92	+158	190	104	+86
GRAND TOTAL	385	226	+159	309	231	+78

The Direction of Trade.

TABLE B.

Imports

—	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	54·1	51·4	47·8
Germany	6·9	6·3	5·9	7·3
Java	5·8	6·3	6·2	6·2
Japan	2·6	6·9	8·0	7·1
United States of America	2·6	5·7	6·7	7·9
Belgium	2·3	2·7	2·7	2·9
Austria and Hungary	2·3	·4	·5	·7
Straits Settlements	1·8	2·0	2·5	2·5
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1·5	1·1	1·3	1·8
France	1·5	1·0	1·4	1·5
Mauritius	1·3	1·5	·2	..
Italy	1·2	1·6	1·9	2·7
China	·9	1·1	1·2	1·4
Netherlands	·8	1·2	1·6	2·0
Australia	·5	·3	·6	·7
Hongkong	·5	·5	·4	·4
Dutch Borneo	·4	·3	·3	·4
Ceylon	·4	·6	·7	·6
Switzerland	·3	·7	·7	·9
East Africa and Zanzibar	·3	2·0	1·8	1·0

TABLE C.

Exports.

—	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	25·5	21·0	21·5
Germany	10·6	7·1	7·0	6·6
Japan	9·1	14·3	15·0	13·3
United States of America	8·7	8·8	10·4	11·1
France	7·1	5·3	5·5	4·5
Belgium	4·8	3·9	3·2	2·9
Austria and Hungary	4·0	·2	..	·1
Ceylon	3·6	3·7	3·9	4·8
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3·2	1·5	2·4	2·6
Italy	3·1	5·9	5·0	3·7
Hongkong	3·1	·9	·8	1·0
Straits Settlements	2·7	2·1	2·6	3·1
China	2·3	2·4	4·0	3·7
Central and South America	2·2	2·1	2·6	3·1
Netherlands	1·7	2·0	2·0	2·0
Australia	1·6	1·8	2·0	2·5
East Africa and Zanzibar	1·0	1·2	·5	·6
Russia	·9	..	·05	·03
Spain	·8	1·5	1·3	·9
Java	·8	·7	1·2	1·0

The Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

Imports.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
—	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	67·7	62·0	89·8	79·7	78·2	57·2	38·1	36·4
United States of America	2·6	4·5	5·7	3·3	9·5	10·2	9·7	15·6	14·0
Germany	14·5	6·4	7·4	5·6	5·8	6·9	18·2	27·5	31·2
Belgium	11·5	15·6	18·7	..	2·0	1·8	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	7·1	5·7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	94·2	93·8	98·7	97·0	97·1	86·6	88·3	87·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS) .	16,01	18,07	16,75	7,76	14,89	13,63	3,95	5,20	5,07

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			RAILWAY PLANT			INSTRUMENTS		
—	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	27·6	26·7	93·0	85·0	61·6	75·3	62·8	62·5
United States of Amer'ca	15·1	36·6	35·3	..	2·9	6·4	8·0	12·7	14·8
Germany	..	..	..	3·0	3·6	8·5	8·2	13·3	13·1
Belgium	4·5	·3	·4	·7	5·5	11·8	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	·6	1·5	1·0
France	4·5	2·6	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	6·7	7·9	..	..	..	2·2	2·4	2·0
Canada	..	24·8	25·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	2·9	1·6	7·3	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	98·6	98·9	99·6	98·6	95·6	94·3	92·7	93·4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS) .	1,53	4,49	5,09	10,03	5,00	3,26	1,82	3,54	4,01

TABLE D—*contd.*

Imports—contd.

—	Cotton Manufactures			Silk Manufactures			Sugar		
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	74·6	75·3	9·0	3·6	2·5	1·8	2·2	2·2
United States of America	·4	·7	·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	·5	·7	..	..	..	·1	·3	5·8
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·6
Japan	1·8	19·0	17·2	46·8	46·1	39·9	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	7·8	2·9	3·6	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	1·1	1·3	6·1	4·2	7·2	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	1·8	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	..	..	..	20·6	36·9	39·8	..	..	..
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	71·8	87·5	73·7
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	3·1	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·5	97·7	97·3	90·3	93·7	93·0	90·6	94·1	83·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	66,30	65,67	65,05	3,10	2,80	3,45	14,96	15,83	19,16

—	Liquors			Mineral Oils			Paper		
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·9	59·3	57·4	5·7	2·1	2·2	56·0	41·6	35·5
United States of America	..	..	..	56·1	55·4	60·8	..	..	..
Germany	10·7	10·5	11·1	..	..	..	17·0	12·1	16·1
France	18·8	18·4	18·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	8·9	7·8
Persia	..	..	..	3·7	14·5	14·8	..	..	..
Borneo	..	..	..	21·8	14·6	14·3	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	8·9	10·1
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	7·1	7·1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	92·4	88·2	87·2	87·3	86·6	92·1	83·6	78·6	76·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	2,24	3,34	3,53	4,12	10,05	8,89	1,50	2,81	3,08

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

The Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

—	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .	72·4	87·6	85·0	38·0	27·9	22·9	6·3	6·5	5·4
Canada . . .	4·3	2·1	2·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia . .	3·1	1·5	1·9	..	..	..	10·6	9·7	11·7
Russia . . .	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Turkey Asiatic and Mesopotamia . . .	1·2	1·9	2·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	·7	1·4	2·1	11·9	10·2	12·0	41·5	37·5	35·0
Ceylon . . .	1·6	1·1	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany . .	..	..	..	21·8	21·5	27·6	..	..	..
France . . .	..	..	..	9·9	14·0	13·0	..	..	..
Italy . . .	..	..	..	5·5	7·7	6·4	..	..	..
Argentine . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	9·0	12·1
Java . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	4·0	3·3
Japan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	·5	1·8	2·5
Belgium . . .	..	..	..	·5	4·9	6·3	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·4	95·6	95·7	87·6	86·2	88·2	71·8	68·5	70·0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,98	27,12	29,04	30,83	37,95	26,78	28,27	58,84	53,13

—	COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926 27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .	3·5	5·7	2·6	22·2	22·5	13·5	26·7	7·4	9·4	25·9	45·3	46·6
United States of America.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·3	24·3	25·3
Ceylon . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·5	16·5	19·4	..	..	..
Germany . .	14·6	5·2	4·1	16·0	9·2	15·3	7·8	12·4	7·6	20·3	9·2	8·7
France . . .	..	..	..	31·4	27·5	26·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy . . .	7·7	10·8	8·8	5·0	12·6	16·1	..	..	..	5·3	5·1	3·8
Japan . . .	47·2	50·0	58·7	..	..	..	3·8	9·3	5·0	..	..	..
Belgium . . .	10·3	5·9	4·8	16·0	5·0	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
China* . . .	1·7	13·0	13·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands . .	..	..	..	1·0	7·3	13·0	..	..	..	3·3	1·7	1·9
Straits Settlements .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·7	7·3	8·7	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	1·8	2·0
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	85·0	90·6	92·1	91·6	84·1	88·8	56·5	52·9	50·1	81·9	87·4	88·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS) .	41,04	94,99	58,60	25,65	29,64	19,09	45,14	48,03	39,25	15,95	14,17	14,51

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.

The Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise with details of her trade balances with the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. In the year under review, owing to the much wider gap between the price levels of raw materials which form the bulk of India's exports and of manufactured goods, which comprise the larger portion of her imports, the surplus of exports over imports which is a normal feature of India's trade with all the principal countries except the United Kingdom, was much reduced. In the case of the United Kingdom to which India figures as a debtor country, the excess of imports was greater than in the three preceding years and amounted to R44 crores in 1926-27 as compared with R34 crores in 1925-26 and R31 crores in 1924-25, and R41 crores in 1923-24.

Tables B and C show the fluctuations in the percentage shares of the first twenty countries arranged in the order of their importance in 1913-14. The progressive decrease in the share of the United Kingdom in the import trade was accentuated in the year under review by the prolonged coal strike which seriously affected her industries. Her share in imports dropped from 51·4 per cent in 1925-26 to 47·8 per cent in 1926-27, while her share in the export trade showed a slight increase from 21 to 21·5 per cent. The share of His Majesty's Dominions and British Possessions in imports declined from 7·7 to 7·1 per cent, while in exports their share rose from 14·2 per cent to 17 per cent. The whole British Empire had 45·5 per cent of the total trade (54·9 per cent in imports and 38·5 per cent in exports) as compared with 44 per cent (imports 59·1 per cent and exports 35·2 per cent) in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America in imports showed a further increase from 6·7 to 7·9 per cent, chiefly as a result of unprecedentedly large imports of American cotton into India. In exports also, her share rose from 10·4 per cent to 11·1 per cent. The improvement in Japan's participation in India's trade noticed in the preceding year was not maintained and her share dropped from 8 to 7·1 per cent in imports and from 15 to 13·3 per cent in exports. Germany seems to have gained by the industrial troubles in Great Britain, for she accounted for 7·3 per cent of the total import trade as against 5·9 per cent in the preceding year and 6·9 per cent in the pre-war year. In exports her share, however, showed a slight decrease from 7 to 6·6 per cent. Belgium had 2·9 per cent both in the import and export trade as compared with 2·7 per cent and 3·2 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The percentage share of Java in imports was 6·2 as in the preceding year, while the participation of Mauritius in the import trade fell to practically nothing as her supplies of sugar in the year under review were negligible. Smaller imports of raw cotton from Kenya and of coal from Portuguese East Africa led to a reduction in the share of East Africa in the import trade.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export sides. The effects of the coal strike in the United Kingdom are again traceable in the imports from that country, particularly in the case of iron and steel, and railway plant and rolling stock, in which her share dropped from 67·7 and 85 per cent to 62 and 61·6 per cent respectively. Her competitors, namely, Belgium, Germany and the United States of America, on the other hand, gained considerable ground.

In machinery also the United States of America and Germany improved their position at the cost of the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom lost ground in hardware by 1·7 per cent reducing her share to 36·4 per cent, while the share of Germany increased from 27·5 to 31·2 per cent. The shares of the United States of America and Japan in the imports of hardware showed decreases. In motor vehicles there were small decreases in the shares of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, while those of Canada, Italy and France increased. Under the head "Instruments" the participation of the United Kingdom and Germany practically remained unchanged at 62·5 and 13·1 per cent respectively, while the United States of America increased her share from 12·7 to 14·8 per cent. In cotton manufactures the United Kingdom slightly improved to 75·3 per cent, while Japan receded from 19 to 17·2 per cent. Notwithstanding political disturbances China continued to improve her position in silk manufactures at the expense of Japan. Owing to the competition of beet-producing countries Java's sugar trade with India fell from 87·5 to 73·7 per cent. In liquors the share of the United Kingdom decreased, while Germany and, to a less extent, France advanced their interests. The United States of America increased her share in mineral oils from 55·4 to 60·8 per cent, the shares of the other principal sources of supply, namely, Persia and Borneo, remaining practically stationary. Germany and Norway considerably improved their position in the paper trade, chiefly at the expense of the United Kingdom.

On the export side (Table E) the United Kingdom's share in the total exports of tea fell from 87·6 to 85 per cent, while the United States of America showed an increased preference for Indian tea, her share advancing from 1·4 per cent to 2·1 per cent. The shares of Canada and Australia also showed increases. Direct trade with Russia was insignificant, though in the pre-war year she absorbed about 11 per cent of the total exports of tea. The share of the Persian Gulf ports increased from 1·9 per cent to 2·7 per cent. In raw jute Germany came first with 27·6 per cent as compared with 21·5 per cent in the preceding year, while the share of the United Kingdom fell from 27·9 to 22·9 per cent. The United States and Belgium increased their participation to 12 and 6·3 per cent respectively, while the interest shown by France and Italy decreased. In jute manufactures there was a decrease in the share of the United States which dropped from 37·5 to 35 per cent, while Australia and the Argentine showed marked increases. The shares of the United Kingdom and Java decreased, and that of Japan increased slightly. Japan absorbed 58·7 per cent of the total exports of raw cotton or 8·7 per cent more than in the preceding year, and the exports to China remained at 13 per cent as in the preceding year. All the European countries including the United Kingdom reduced their shares. In oilseeds the noticeable feature was the fall in the demand from the United Kingdom from 22·5 per cent in 1925-26 to 13·5 per cent in 1926-27. Germany, the Netherlands and Italy showed important increases, while France and Belgium slightly reduced their shares. Under food-grains Ceylon was the best customer and increased her share to 19·4 per cent as compared with 16·5 per cent in 1925-26 and 11·5 per cent in 1913-14. The percentage participation of other principal importing countries—the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements also advanced, while that of

Germany and Japan decreased. In hides and skins the shares of both the United Kingdom and the United States of America rose from 45·3 and 24·3 per cent to 46·6 and 25·3 per cent respectively. Germany and Italy reduced their shares while the shares of the Netherlands and Spain showed a small advance.

The British Empire.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following table :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,33,45	1,15,32	1,10,54
Ceylon	81	1,36	1,69	1,37
Straits Settlements	3,42	4,86	5,66	5,82
Hongkong	98	1,13	84	90
South Africa	23	59	42	32
Mauritius	2,53	3,67	51	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	4,32	4,07	2,55
Canada	1	99	1,30	1,69
Australia	92	76	1,44	1,70
New Zealand	..	14	1	1
Other countries	1,20	2,22	2,46	2,12
Total British Empire	1,28,07	1,53,49	1,33,72	1,27,02

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	1,01,70	80,97	66,52
Ceylon	9,04	14,17	15,22	14,86
Straits Settlements	6,79	8,32	10,18	9,50
Hongkong	7,82	3,48	2,96	3,03
South Africa	1,20	2,66	2,85	2,40
Mauritius	1,26	1,89	1,85	1,65
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	2,31	2,09	2,00
Canada	1,43	2,28	2,13	2,05
Australia	4,10	7,14	7,56	7,80
New Zealand	56	76	1,05	98
Other countries	2,82	9,30	8,72	8,42
Total British Empire	94,39	1,54,01	1,35,58	1,19,21

The Direction of Trade.

United Kingdom (Imports R110,54 lakhs, Exports R66,52 lakhs).—The value of the imports from the United Kingdom showed a further decrease of R4¾ crores in the year under review and amounted to R1,10½ crores as compared with R1,15⅓ crores in the preceding year, R1,33½ crores in 1924-25, and R1,17½ crores in the pre-war year. The value of the exports thereto also fell by R14½ crores from R81 crores to R66½ crores. In the pre-war year exports were valued at R58 crores. Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn accounted for 44 per cent of the total value of the imports from the United Kingdom as against 42 per cent in the preceding year and stood at R49 crores as in 1925-26. Imports of cotton piecegoods from the United Kingdom increased in quantity by 14 per cent from 1,287 million yards to 1,467 million yards, and were valued at R44¾ crores, or R25 lakhs more than in the preceding year. All the principal varieties of piecegoods recorded increases in quantity, the most noticeable increase being in the case of coloured goods which rose by 51 million yards from 267 to 318 million yards. The corresponding increase in value was only R67 lakhs, which was, however, offset by a decrease of R1,84 lakhs under grey goods. White goods showed an increase of 104 million yards in quantity and of R1½ crores in value. Cotton twist and yarn registered an advance of 4 million lbs. in quantity with a decrease of R5¾ lakhs in value. Imports of iron and steel declined from 489,000 tons valued at R12¼ crores to 406,000 tons valued at R10⅓ crores. The value of railway plant and rolling-stock, imported both on private and Government account, fell from R6½ crores to R3¾ crores. Machinery and millwork was down by R1¼ crores to R10⅝ crores. There was an increase in the value of instruments and apparatus from R2,22 lakhs to R2,50 lakhs. Hardware declined from R1,98 lakhs to R1,84 lakhs. Imports of paper and pasteboard rose in quantity from 34,000 tons to 35,000 tons but the value fell from R1,17 lakhs to R1,09 lakhs. Increases were noticeable in the imports of provisions and liquors, the former rising by R31 lakhs in value from R1,72 lakhs to R2,03 lakhs and the latter from 2,975,000 gallons valued at R1,98 lakhs to 3,222,000 gallons valued at R2,03 lakhs. Imports of tobacco, chiefly cigarettes, increased in quantity from 3¾ million lbs. to 4⅔ million lbs. and from R1,76 lakhs to R2,12 lakhs in value. Other noticeable increases were in piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk (+R59 lakhs), raw cotton, mostly of American origin (+R42 lakhs) and Chemicals (+R18 lakhs), while mixed or yellow metal for sheathing declined by R43 lakhs, coal by R23 lakhs and cement by R13 lakhs. Woollen piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom recorded an increase in quantity with a decrease in value and amounted to 6 million yards valued at R1,42½ lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were in order of importance: tea (R24⅝ crores), raw and manufactured jute (R9 crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R6¾ crores), foodgrains (R3⅝ crores), raw wool—Indian (R3½ crores), oilseeds (R2½ crores), raw cotton (R1½ crores) and lac (R1 crore). These articles combined represented about 83 per cent of the total value of the exports to the United Kingdom as compared with 81 per cent in the preceding year. Tea increased by 4 per cent both in quantity and in value from 280 million lbs. valued at R23¾ crores to 292 million lbs. valued

at R24⅝ crores. The total value of raw and manufactured jute exported fell from R14,41 lakhs to R9,00 lakhs, owing chiefly to lower prices of the raw material. Shipments of raw jute amounted to 172,889 tons valued at R6,14 lakhs as compared with 174,404 tons valued at R10,57 lakhs in 1925-26—a decrease of only 1 per cent in quantity but of 42 per cent in value. Jute bags fell from 43½ millions to 38⅝ millions in number and from R2,42 lakhs to R1,84 lakhs in value and gunny cloth from 60 million yards valued at R1,41 lakhs to 50 million yards valued at R1,02 lakhs. Raw hides decreased from 2,800 tons to 1,400 tons, while raw skins slightly improved to 1,111 tons. Similarly tanned hides fell by 800 tons to 10,500 tons, while tanned skins advanced from 4,800 tons to 5,700 tons. Exports of foodgrains increased in value by R15 lakhs to R3⅝ crores. Wheat rose from 104,000 tons valued at R1,72 lakhs to 141,000 tons valued at R2,14 lakhs, while rice not in the husk fell from 86,000 tons to 77,000 tons and barley from 19,900 tons to only 64 tons. Exports of raw wool improved from 37¾ million lbs. to 40½ million lbs. in quantity and from R3,36½ lakhs to R3,59⅝ lakhs in value. As already noted in Chapter III the exports of oilseeds to the United Kingdom showed a very large decrease —the total quantity falling from 373,000 tons to 145,000 tons, and the value by R4 crores to R2½ crores. Linseed declined from 111,000 tons to 50,000 tons and cotton seed from 193,000 tons to 43,000 tons, while groundnuts increased from 9,700 tons valued at R25 lakhs to 17,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton amounted to only 86,600 bales valued at R1½ crores as compared with 225,000 bales valued at R5½ crores. In lac there was an increase in quantity from 99,100 to 103,100 cwts, but the value fell by R29 lakhs to R1,09 lakhs owing to lower prices. Shipments of coffee, coir manufactures, rice bran, pig lead, manganese ore, petroleum (including petrol, benzine and benzol), raw hemp and teak wood decreased, while those of unmanufactured tobacco, wolfram ore, sandalwood oil, and groundnut cake showed increases. The exports of rubber increased in quantity but declined in value.

Other Parts of the British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The total value of the imports from other British Possessions decreased from R19 crores to R16½ crores and of the exports thereto from R54 crores to R52⅝ crores.

Ceylon (Imports R1,37 lakhs, Exports R14,86 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon declined from R17 crores to R16 crores, of which exports accounted for nearly R15 crores. Arrivals from Ceylon included 133,600 cwts of betelnuts valued at R34½ lakhs and 1,028,000 lbs. of tea valued at R9 lakhs. Imports of copra were much reduced and amounted only to 32 tons as against 2,100 tons in 1925-26. There was also a heavy drop in the imports of coconut oil from 1,142,000 gallons valued at R29 lakhs to 47,000 gallons valued at R1 lakh. Lead sheets for tea-chests imported from Ceylon decreased, while the imports of coffee, sugar and precious stones showed increases. Ceylon is India's best customer for rice and coal. Exports of coal rose from 203,000 tons to 242,000 tons in quantity and from R28⅝ lakhs to R33 lakhs in value, while those of rice fell to 399,000 tons valued at R6,97 lakhs from 432,000 tons valued at R7,06 lakhs. Exports of oilcakes were almost

on the level of the preceding year and amounted to 52,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs. Ceylon purchased more of cotton piecegoods and tea, but less of raw cotton, rubber, pig lead, wheat flour and gram. Exports of chillies showed a decrease in quantity with a small increase in value.

Straits Settlements (Imports R5,82 lakhs, Exports R9,50 lakhs).—The value of the imports from the Straits Settlements increased slightly from R5,66 lakhs to R5,82 lakhs, while that of exports fell from R10,18 lakhs to R9,50 lakhs. Betelnuts, of which a large quantity is imported from the Straits Settlements, showed an increase of R4 lakhs in value from R2,10 lakhs to R2,14 lakhs, notwithstanding a decrease in quantity. Imports of unwrought tin declined in quantity from 52,900 cwts to 49,500 cwts but increased in value by R1 lakh to over R93 lakhs. Among other imports, sugar 16 D. S. and above, and kerosene oil showed decreases, while fuel oil and provisions, chiefly sago and sago flour, increased. Exports of rice to the Straits Settlements amounted to 204,000 tons valued at R3,12 lakhs as compared with 224,000 tons valued at R3,26 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton piecegoods, mostly coloured, were exported to the extent of 25½ million yards with a total value of over R1⅓ crores, almost the same value being realised in the preceding year. Her purchases of Indian coal considerably increased during the year and totalled 130,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs against 30,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs in 1925-26. Shipments of rice bran, wheat flour, cotton twist and yarn increased, while those of tobacco leaf and spices showed a decline. Exports of rubber and gunny bags advanced in quantity but fell in value.

Hongkong (Imports R90 lakhs, Exports R3,03 lakhs).—The value of the total trade increased to R3,93 lakhs from R3,80 lakhs in 1925-26. Imports of raw silk fell from 84,000 lbs. to 74,000 lbs., while those of silk piecegoods rose from 600,000 yards to 628,000 yards, values remaining practically stationary at R5 lakhs and R8 lakhs respectively. There were larger imports of provisions and of sugar, while cotton socks and stockings decreased. Nearly 7,000 tons of rice valued at R9 lakhs were exported to Hongkong as compared with 32,000 tons valued at R43 lakhs in 1925-26. Shipments of gunny bags increased in number from 5½ millions to 16 millions and in value from R37 lakhs to R86 lakhs. Cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of 7 million lbs. in quantity and R20 lakhs in value.

Mesopotamia (Imports R70 lakhs, Exports R2,51 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Mesopotamia declined from R4,08 lakhs to R3,21 lakhs, imports falling from R77 to R70 lakhs and exports from R3,31 to R2,51 lakhs. Imports of dates further decreased in the year under review and amounted to 25,000 cwts valued at R42 lakhs against 44,000 cwts valued at R65½ lakhs in 1925-26. As in the preceding year there were practically no imports of wheat from Mesopotamia but she sent R5 lakhs' worth of barley during the year under review, although very little barley is normally imported from that country. Over 38 million yards of cotton piecegoods, mostly coloured, valued at R1,07 lakhs were exported to Mesopotamia as compared with nearly 34 million yards valued at R77 lakhs in 1925-26. She took more tea, cotton twist and yarn and gunny bags but less coffee, rice, wheat and wheat flour.

Union of South Africa (Imports R32 lakhs, Exports R2,40 lakhs).—Imports from the Union of South Africa further decreased to R32 lakhs from R42 lakhs in the previous year, while exports fell from R2,85 lakhs to R2,40 lakhs. Imports of coal which accounted for nearly 60 per cent of the total value of the import trade fell from 115,000 tons to 86,000 tons in quantity and from R26 lakhs to R18¾ lakhs in value. Barks for tanning—the only other item of importance in imports, were valued at R8 lakhs as against R7 lakhs in 1925-26. Exports of gunny bags declined in number from 18 millions to 16 millions and from R1,37 lakhs to R1,04 lakhs in value. Shipments of rice also fell from 26,700 tons valued at R50 lakhs to 22,800 tons valued at R44 lakhs. Among other exports apparel, wheat and paraffin wax increased, while mustard oil, tea and teak wood showed decreases.

Mauritius (Imports R45,000, Exports R1,65 lakhs).—The import trade of India with Mauritius is mostly confined to sugar, supplies of which were reduced to only 83 tons valued at R21,000 as compared with 19,100 tons valued at R49 lakhs in 1925-26. The value of the exports to Mauritius dropped from R1,85 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs. She took less rice, but her demand for gunny bags increased. Exports of coloured piecegoods decreased in quantity while the value increased.

East Africa (Imports R2,70 lakhs, Exports R2,44 lakhs).—Smaller imports of raw cotton from East Africa led to a reduction in the value of the total imports which dropped from R4,14 lakhs in 1925-26 to R2,70 lakhs in 1926-27. Only 13,500 tons of raw cotton were imported in the year under review against 15,900 tons in the preceding year, while in value there was a decline from R3,42 lakhs to R2,25 lakhs. Cloves imported from Kenya Colony and Zanzibar also fell from 91,400 cwts to 53,800 cwts in quantity and from R58 lakhs to R32 lakhs in value. Exports of cotton piecegoods, gunny bags and wheat flour to East Africa showed increases, while those of rice decreased slightly.

Canada (Imports R1,69 lakhs, Exports R2,05 lakhs).—The total value of the trade of India with Canada increased from R3,43 lakhs to R3,74 lakhs. Imports rose from R1,30 lakhs to R1,69 lakhs, while exports fell from R2,13 lakhs to R2,05 lakhs. Import of Canadian motor cars decreased from 4,775 to 4,476 in number and from R72½ lakhs to R70 lakhs in value, while those of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries showed a further considerable increase from 2,378 valued at R30 lakhs to 3,529 valued at R48 lakhs. A new feature was the imports of 5,400 tons of sugar valued at R13 lakhs against *nil* in the preceding year. There was a steady increase in the imports of pneumatic motor covers which rose from 13,000 in 1924-25 to 24,500 in 1925-26 and 42,700 in 1926-27. The direct exports of tea to Canada showed a considerable increase and amounted to 11½ million lbs. valued at R83 lakhs as compared with 8 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny cloth fell from 62 million yards to nearly 60 million yards in quantity and from R1,39 lakhs to R1,10⅝ lakhs in value, but exports of jute bags recorded an increase.

Australia (Imports R1,70 lakhs, Exports R7,80 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Australia increased from R9,00 lakhs to R9,50 lakhs. Imports advanced from R1,44 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs and exports from R7,56

lakhs to R7,80 lakhs. For two years in succession the Indian wheat crop was small, with the result that imports of wheat from Australia increased. Over 40,400 tons of wheat valued at R67 lakhs were imported during 1926-27 as compared with 35,400 tons valued at R61 lakhs in 1925-26. Imports of horses, and wooden railway sleepers also increased, while those of raw wool further decreased from 632,000 lbs. to 365,000 lbs. Coal imports showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value. Gunny bags were more in demand and the exports numbered 86 millions, valued at R5,43 lakhs, as compared with 70 millions valued at R4,76 lakhs in 1925-26. Shipments of gunny cloth, on the other hand, showed a decrease and amounted to 26½ million yards valued at R78 lakhs as against 34 million yards valued at R1,02 lakhs in 1925-26. Australia increased her purchases of Indian tea from 6 million lbs. valued at R41 lakhs to 8 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs. Her takings of goat skins and carpets and rugs increased but rice, linseed, paraffin wax and shellac were in less demand.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the imports from and exports to European and other foreign countries :—

Imports,

Countries	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	6	1	6	52
Sweden	52	1,20	1,43	1,36
Norway	23	65	59	70
Germany	12,67	15,47	13,31	16,91
Netherlands	1,55	2,98	3,69	4,66
Belgium	4,26	6,76	6,13	6,80
France	2,69	2,58	3,24	3,56
Spain	19	15	17	21
Switzerland	69	1,81	1,57	2,20
Italy	2,20	3,84	4,26	6,16
Austria	4,29 (Austria and Hungary)	73	81	1,11
Hungary		31	43	61
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..
Other countries	15	2,09	2,15	2,68
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	29,51	38,58	37,84	47,48
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	64	41	42
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	..
Persia	71	2,23	2,15	1,98
Java	10,75	15,46	14,04	14,42
China	1,71	2,77	2,61	3,31
Japan	4,78	17,12	18,19	16,47
United States of America	4,79	14,07	15,07	18,24
Cuba	..	..	..	..
Argentine	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	2
Other countries	2,06	2,27	2,15	1,96
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,67	54,56	54,62	56,82

Foreign Countries.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	2,47	12	19	8
Sweden	42	36	35	26
Norway	5	59	43	32
Germany	26,42	28,09	26,88	20,43
Netherlands	4,42	8,06	7,66	6,03
Belgium	12,10	15,39	12,41	8,83
France	17,72	20,91	21,24	13,97
Spain	2,23	5,94	4,85	2,75
Switzerland	..	1	10	1
Italy	7,89	23,35	19,17	11,54
Austria	10,01	86	28	26
Hungary		..	..	..
Turkey, European	11	49	54	31
Other Countries	73	1,59	2,31	1,61
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	84,57	1,05,76	96,41	66,40
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	6,32	4,84	4,80
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	15	15	22
Persia	1,41	3,63	3,24	3,14
Java	1,95	2,70	4,81	2,99
China	5,71	9,60	15,48	11,31
Japan	22,69	56,80	57,95	41,27
United States of America	21,85	35,00	40,22	34,41
Cuba	56	4,62	4,76	3,89
Argentine	3,14	5,03	5,62	6,78
Chile	1,06	1,86	2,27	1,43
Other countries	6,34	12,69	14,00	13,59
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	69,92	1,38,40	1,53,34	1,23,83

The most striking feature of this table is the remarkable change in the relative magnitude of the exports and imports between India and Europe. In 1913-14 India imported from Europe to the value of R29,51 lakhs and in 1926-27 to the value of R47,48 lakhs, an increase in value of 61 per cent. In 1913-14 India's exports to Europe were valued at R84,57 lakhs while in 1926-27 the value was R66,40 lakhs, a decrease of 21·5 per cent. Even allowing for the greater increase in the price index number of imports into India as compared with that of exports from India the diminished purchasing power of European countries remains clearly indicated by these statistics.

Japan—(Imports R16,47 lakhs, Exports R41,27 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Japan in the year under review registered a decline of R19 crores as compared with the preceding year. Imports declined from R18 crores to R16 crores, while exports dropped from R58 crores to R41 crores. Japan ranked second in order of importance in India's foreign trade in 1926-27 as in the five preceding years. Imports of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn declined from R12½ crores or nearly 69 per cent of the total imports from Japan in 1925-26 to R11 crores, which represented 68 per cent of the imports in 1926-27. The table in the margin

IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS

	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Grey . . .	7,108	109,839	142,609	154,865
White . .	58	4,484	4,678	2,882
Coloured, etc. .	1,735	40,979	69,542	85,822

shows in thousands of yards the imports of the three principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods from Japan. It will be observed that while in both grey and coloured goods there were important advances on the previous year in respect of the quantities imported there was a notable decline in the imports of white goods in which line the United Kingdom retains a strong hold. The total value of Japanese piecegoods imported was R6,57½ lakhs as compared with R6,88 lakhs in 1925-26. Cotton hosiery increased in value from R1,11⅓ lakhs to R1,17⅔ lakhs. Cotton twist and yarn, however, fell from 33½ million lbs. valued at R4,25 lakhs to 26⅔ million lbs. valued at R3,20 lakhs. The demand for Japanese matches fell still further and amounted only to 951,700 gross with a total value of R10½ lakhs as compared with 2¼ million gross valued at R24⅔ lakhs imported in 1925-26 and 3½ million gross valued at R40¾ lakhs imported in 1924-25. Haberdashery and millinery declined from R23⅔ lakhs to R14¾ lakhs, woollen manufactures from R20½ to R11 lakhs and hardware from R37 to R29 lakhs. Glass and glassware declined from R67½ lakhs to R66½ lakhs. Silk manufactures improved by R8 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs of which silk piecegoods accounted for R1,18 lakhs. Imports of wood and timber were valued at R23 lakhs as compared with R16¼ lakhs in the preceding year. There were small increases under apparel, buttons, drugs and medicines, vehicles, umbrellas, etc., but the imports of metals, earthenware and porcelain, toys and stationery showed decreases.

On the export side the important decrease was under raw cotton, the takings by Japan declining by 11·6 per cent from 2,084,000 bales to 1,842,000 bales. Exports of raw cotton were valued at R34⅓ crores or 83 per cent of the total value of the exports to Japan in 1926-27 as compared with R47½ crores or 82 per cent in the preceding year. Japan's takings of rice not in the husk also fell considerably, and amounted only to 121,000 tons valued at R1,79¾ lakhs as compared with 285,000 tons valued at R4,17⅔ lakhs in the preceding year. There was a larger demand for Indian pig-iron in Japan in the year under review, the shipments amounting to 234,500 tons valued at R1,05¾ lakhs against 168,200 tons valued at R76½ lakhs taken in the preceding year. Pig lead, however, fell from nearly R53 lakhs to R26⅓ lakhs. Shipments of raw jute declined in quantity by 19 per cent from 11,400 tons to 9,200 tons, while in value there was a drop from R61 lakhs to R31 lakhs. The number of gunny bags exported to Japan increased from 16¾ millions to nearly 25 millions, while the value of these shipments increased from R1,05⅔ lakhs to R1,29¾ lakhs. Tanned or dressed sheep skins exported amounted to 582 tons as compared with 656 tons in the preceding year, while the value declined from R39½ to R36½ lakhs. There were no exports of paraffin wax to Japan during the year under review, although she required 215 tons in 1925-26 and 3,600 tons in 1924-25. There were decreases in the exports of rape and sesamum cake and shellac, while, on the other hand, shipments of sandalwood oil and bones increased.

United States of America (Imports R18,24 lakhs, Exports R34,41 lakhs).—The United States ranked third in order of importance in India's foreign trade

as in the five preceding years. The total value of the trade with the United States fell in the year under review to R53 crores from R55 crores in 1925-26. Imports increased from R15 crores to R18½ crores, but exports declined from R40 crores to R34½ crores. The principal articles interchanged between India and the United States during the year were mineral oils, raw cotton, iron and steel, hardware, machinery, and motor vehicles on the import side, and raw and manufactured jute, shellac, raw hides and skins, castor seed, tea and mica on the export side. Imports of mineral oils fell by 1 million gallons to 71 million gallons while in value there was a decline from R5,57 lakhs to R5,40 lakhs. Imports of raw cotton from the United States were on an unprecedented scale and amounted to 25,000 tons valued at R2,11 lakhs as compared with 100 tons valued at R1½ lakhs in the preceding year. Iron and steel increased in quantity by 25 per cent from 22,900 tons to 28,600 tons and in value by 18 per cent from R81 lakhs to R96½ lakhs. Hardware declined from R81 lakhs to R71 lakhs. The value of machinery and millwork imported declined from R1,41 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs, of which electrical machinery accounted for R22⅔ lakhs and mining machinery R30⅓ lakhs. The number of typewriters imported increased from 9,990 to 12,365 valued at R20 lakhs. There was a small decrease in the number of motor cars imported from the United States of America in the year under review, the total being 4,030 against 4,143 in the preceding year. The value declined from R90½ lakhs to R89 lakhs. The number of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries imported rose from 2,014 to 2,322 and the value from R41 lakhs to R49⅓ lakhs, but the imports of motor cycles fell away still further and numbered only 75 valued at nearly half a lakh of rupees, against 113 valued at R79,000 in the preceding year. Pneumatic motor covers decreased from R23¼ lakhs to R22⅔ lakhs. Imports of instruments and apparatus totalled R59¼ lakhs of which more than half were accounted for by electrical instruments. Cotton manufactures increased from R48⅓ lakhs to R51½ lakhs of which tents accounted for nearly R29 lakhs. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco increased both in quantity and value from 4¾ millions lbs. valued at R32 lakhs to 5½ million lbs. valued at R38⅔ lakhs. Imports of aniline dyes, provisions, sugar and railway plant and rolling-stock also increased.

On the export side shipments of raw jute increased from 69,200 tons to 87,300 tons, but owing to lower prices the value realised fell from R3,87 lakhs to R3,21 lakhs. Exports of jute gunny cloth declined from 1,018 million yards to 975 million yards in quantity and from R21⅓ crores to R17¾ crores in value. Jute gunny bags increased from 26½ millions valued at R75¼ lakhs to 28½ millions valued at R90 lakhs. The total value of raw and manufactured jute exported declined from R26 crores to R22 crores. Raw hides and skins including cuttings advanced from 17,300 tons to 17,700 tons in quantity and in value from R3,13½ lakhs to R3,35½ lakhs. Raw goat skins accounted for R3,26 lakhs. The quantity of shellac exported increased by 6 per cent from 227,000 cwts. to 239,000 cwts. while there was a decline in value by 24 per cent to R2,32 lakhs. Exports of castor seed declined slightly in quantity to 43,700 tons, but the value declined by 16 per cent from R1,09 lakhs to R91 lakhs. Direct exports of tea to the United States increased from 4·9 million lbs. to 7·6 million lbs. Shipments of raw cotton fell from 5,500 tons.

to 3,700 tons. Exports of pig iron came up only to a quarter of the takings in the preceding year and amounted to 41,000 tons. There was an increase in both the quantity and value of manganese ore exported, but exports of mica while decreasing in quantity realised a higher value. Exports of raw wool fell both in quantity and value.

Germany. (Imports R16,91 lakhs, Exports R20,43 lakhs).—Germany stood fourth in order of importance in India's foreign trade as in the four preceding years. The total value of Indo-German trade in the year under review amounted to R37¼ crores and fell short of the previous year's figure by R3 crores. Imports generally advanced, the total increase amounting to R3⅗ crores, but exports receded by nearly R6½ crores. As compared with the pre-war average values imports showed an increase of R7½ crores or 81 per cent, while exports declined by nearly R2 crores or 9 per cent. The total values of imports and exports during the past three years as compared with the pre-war average are exhibited in the following table :—

—	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	15,47	13,31	16,91
Exports, including re-exports . .	22,36	28,09	26,88	20,43

It will be observed that India's exports to Germany have uniformly exceeded the imports from that country, though in the year under review the margin has lessened. The surplus of exports over imports in the year under review was only R3½ crores as compared with R13½ crores in 1925-26 and R13 crores before the war. The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with the quantities and values for the past three years as compared with the pre-war averages :—

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Alizarine and aniline dyes . . .	lbs. (000)	11,671	13,583	5,512	8,993
	R (000)	77,20	1,91,13	81,84	1,03,37
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	87,600	69,100	79,000
	R (000)	1,55,02	1,64,76	1,16,62	1,24,54
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	401,000	332,000	449,000
	R (000)	94,97	2,24,50	1,75,92	2,13,88
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,33,64	1,42,68	1,58,32
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	50,93	85,99	94,59
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	38,96	39,89	51,81

Foreign Countries.

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	1,123	1,062	1,091
	R (000)	13,14	27,72	27,40	30,24
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	94	81	91
	R (000)	5,43	7,48	6,90	7,87
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	1,223	1,149	1,191
	R (000)	19,41	36,03	35,02	39,10
Paper and pasteboard—					
Printing paper	Cwts	66,700	200,800	73,200	133,500
	R (000)	7,15	34,87	12,58	21,19
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,82	64,25	34,16	49,77
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	55,61	62,87	67,34
Salt	Tons	57,800	34,300	40,100	57,900
	R (000)	9,46	9,33	9,07	15,13
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (including beet)	Tons	1,700	21,700	1,500	49,200
	R (000)	3,42	61,15	3,59	1,10,71
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	32,66	21,48	36,21
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	6,41	7,34	9,88
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	1,515	1,758	3,023
	R (000)	22,30	16,09	13,90	19,92
Blankets (two years' average only)	lbs. (000)	9,843	2,129	666	1,822
	R (000)	53,28	17,47	5,26	11,31
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES including twist and yarn.	R (000)	83,71	42,30	30,93	47,29
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	440	250	402
	R (000)	15,89	8,67	4,68	7,55

It will be observed that there is no single item in the above table under which an increase has not been recorded. Compared with the year 1925-26 the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes advanced by 63 per cent in quantity from 5½ million lbs. to nearly 9 million lbs. and in value by 26 per cent from R82 lakhs to R1,03 lakhs. The imports of German dyes are once again approaching their normal level after the sharp decline in 1925-26. Iron and steel increased by 14 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in value from 69,000 tons valued at R1,17 lakhs to 79,000 tons valued at R1,24½ lakhs. Imports of brass and copper advanced from 332,000 cwts valued at R1,76 lakhs to 449,000 cwts valued at R2,14 lakhs. Hardware improved by R15 lakhs to R1,58 lakhs, machinery and millwork by R8½ lakhs to R94½ lakhs, glass and glassware by R12 lakhs to R52 lakhs and liquors by R4 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Under paper and pasteboard, printing paper increased from 73,200 cwts to

133,500 cwts. while in value there was an advance by R8½ lakhs to R21 lakhs. The total imports of paper and pasteboard registered an increase of R15½ lakhs. The total imports of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn from Germany increased by R16⅓ lakhs to R47¼ lakhs. Hosiery improved by R2½ lakhs and coloured piecegoods and blankets by R6 lakhs each. There was a large increase in the imports of German beet sugar which advanced from 1,400 tons valued at R3 lakhs to 47,900 tons valued at R1,07 lakhs. There were also increases under haberdashery and millinery, woollen manufactures, goods of silk mixed with other materials and salt.

The principal articles exported to Germany are given below :—

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	189,300	144,600	183,100
	R (000)	4,90,40	7,97,83	8,16,03	7,39,75
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	409,500	378,800	193,500
	R (000)	3,41,37	6,37,27	5,75,96	2,95,05
Wheat	Tons	16,300	14,200	1,200	900
	R (000)	17,37	23,51	2,19	1,26
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	579,900	395,500	197,800
	R (000)	4,43,30	8,41,89	5,98,42	3,00,15
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	31,100	38,900	25,800
	R (000)	4,45,06	4,48,63	4,97,23	2,37,68
Seeds	Tons	177,500	91,300	115,200	113,800
	R (000)	3,45,50	2,15,79	3,01,33	2,92,32
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	13,900	9,800	11,600
	R (000)	2,53,97	1,74,80	1,30,67	1,22,95
Lac	Cwts	83,200	47,600	62,700	67,700
	R (000)	37,67	67,24	62,99	52,04
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	10,300	5,900	6,600
	R (000)	22,55	31,92	20,20	21,88
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	3,000	3,100	1,900
	R (000)	7,59	3,91	4,12	1,94
Hemp, raw	Cwts	56,900	85,300	75,000	33,800
	R (000)	8,48	22,51	20,98	6,08

The quantity of raw jute exported to Germany increased by 27 per cent to 183,100 tons, but the value of the shipments declined from R8,16 lakhs to R7,39¾ lakhs. The quantity taken was 11 per cent higher than the pre-war average. There was a large decline in the shipments of rice and wheat which fell in quantity by 49 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. The value of rice taken by Germany during the year was only R2,95 lakhs as compared with R5,76 lakhs' worth purchased in the preceding year. Exports of raw

cotton fell from 38,900 tons valued at R4,97 lakhs to 25,800 tons valued at R2,38 lakhs. The exports of oilseeds also declined, while those of raw hides and skins showed an increase in quantity with a decrease in value. The value realised from lac also decreased notwithstanding an increase in the quantity shipped. There was an increase under coir manufactures, but exports of manures (bones) and hemp declined.

France (Imports R3,56 lakhs, Exports R13,97 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with France which increased from R23½ crores in 1924-25 to R24½ crores in 1925-26 receded to R17½ crores in the year under review. Imports increased from R3¼ crores to over R3½ crores, while exports declined from R21¼ crores to nearly R14 crores. The value of liquors imported from France increased from R61 lakhs to R66 lakhs, while iron and steel declined from R48 to R33 lakhs. Woollen manufactures increased from R37⅝ lakhs to R41 lakhs, of which the larger portion, as usual, consisted of piece-goods. There were substantial increases under apparel, silk manufactures, pneumatic motor covers and vehicles. Imports of dyes also increased, while those of wrought copper declined.

Under exports shipments of seeds fell from 313,600 tons valued at R8,25 lakhs to 212,800 tons valued at R5,14 lakhs. Groundnuts fell in quantity from 204,000 to 125,000 tons and in value from R5,37 lakhs to R3,26 lakhs. Linseed declined from 62,000 tons to 51,200 tons, but rapeseed increased from 13,000 tons to 14,300 tons. Raw cotton fell from 34,400 tons valued at R4,25 lakhs to 22,000 tons valued at R2,25 lakhs. Raw jute declined from R5,30 lakhs to R3,48 lakhs while gunny bags and cloth rose from R4¾ lakhs to R6⅝ lakhs. Shipments of lac declined both in quantity and value. There were decreases under coffee, tea, coir manufactures and cow hides, while exports of manganese ore, myrobalans and crushed bones increased. Exports of raw silk while declining slightly in quantity registered a higher value. France's takings of Indian wheat during the year amounted to 13,400 tons against 5,500 tons in the preceding year.

Belgium (Imports R6,80 lakhs, Exports R8,83 lakhs).—The value of India's trade with Belgium decreased in the year under review to R15½ crores from R22 crores in 1924-25 and R18⅓ crores in 1925-26. As compared with the preceding year imports increased from R6 crores to nearly R7 crores, but exports dropped from R12⅓ crores to nearly R9 crores. Imports of iron and steel increased from 229,000 tons valued at R2,82 lakhs to 257,000 tons valued at R3,12½ lakhs. Under railway plant and rolling-stock imports, chiefly consisting of sleepers, increased from R27½ lakhs to R38½ lakhs. Under precious stones imports of diamonds were valued at nearly R29 lakhs as compared with R43¼ lakhs in the preceding year. Belgian supplies of sugar were valued at nearly R31 lakhs as compared with nearly R16 lakhs' worth imported in 1925-26. Imports of coloured, printed or dyed goods increased from 950,000 yards valued at R10½ lakhs to over 2 million yards valued at R19¼ lakhs. The total of cotton manufactures imported increased from R17 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Provisions fell sharply from R27 lakhs to R10½ lakhs. Imports of woollen manufactures and machinery and millwork declined, but there was an improvement in the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes.

Raw cotton exported to Belgium declined from 43,400 tons valued at R5,62 lakhs to 28,300 tons valued at R2,83 lakhs, whilst shipments of raw jute increased from 33,000 tons valued at R1,86 lakhs to 44,400 tons valued at R1,70 lakhs. Exports of seeds declined from R1,50 lakhs to R76 lakhs, the decrease being chiefly in linseed, groundnuts and rapeseed. There were no exports of barley, while consignments of wheat amounted to 7,400 tons.

Italy (Imports R6,16 lakhs, Exports R11,54 lakhs).—Owing to the fall in the export trade the total value of India's trade with Italy further declined and amounted to R17⅔ crores only as compared with R27 crores in 1924-25, and R23 crores in 1925-26. There was a considerable increase in the value of imports which advanced from R4¼ crores to more than R6 crores, but exports were down by nearly R8 crores and amounted only to R11½ crores. The value of cotton manufactures imported from Italy during the year under review amounted to R86 lakhs against R73¾ lakhs in the preceding year. White goods increased by R2 lakhs to R8 lakhs and coloured goods by R12 lakhs to R70 lakhs. The yardage of coloured piecegoods imported was 15½ millions. Imports of artificial silk yarn still further increased and amounted in the year under review to 3,843,000 lbs. valued at R64 lakhs against 1,309,000 lbs. valued at R33¾ lakhs in the preceding year. Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk rose from 5 million yards to nearly 14 million yards, the value increasing from R37 lakhs to nearly R81 lakhs. Imports of Italian motor cars rose from 860 to 1,416 in number and from R27½ lakhs to R37 lakhs in value. Imports of pneumatic motor covers from Italy which attained the record figure of 42,355 in 1925-26 dropped to 15,727 in the year under review, chiefly owing to the fact that "beaded edge and straight side" covers of Italian origin suffered in competition with French manufactures. There were notable increases under fruits and vegetables, both fresh and dried, sugar (mostly beet sugar), silk yarn, carpets, aluminium, and sulphur.

Under exports, raw cotton showed a large decrease and fell from 81,400 tons valued at R10¼ crores to 54,400 tons valued at R5⅕ crores. Shipments of seeds were also reduced from 145,800 tons valued at R3¾ crores to 130,100 tons valued at R3 cror s. There were decreases under castor seed, linseed and rapeseed, but exports of groundnuts increased. The quantity of raw jute shipped fell from 49,000 to 45,000 tons with a decline in value from R2,93 lakhs to R1,71 lakhs. Italy took only a small quantity of Indian wheat, 950 tons, in the year under review while her takings of rice were very nearly the same as in the preceding year. Her purchases of raw cow hides declined slightly and her demand for shellac fell from 8,200 cwts. to 5,100 cwts.

Netherlands (Imports R4,66 lakhs, Exports R6,03 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the Netherlands declined from R11⅓ crores to R10¾ crores. Exports fell from R7⅔ crores to R6 crores while imports rose from R3⅔ crores to R4⅔ crores. The value of the imports of provisions, mostly vegetable product, rose from R1,07 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs and of cotton manufactures, chiefly coloured piecegoods, increased from R1,20 lakhs to R1,28 lakhs. Imports of synthetic dyes, asphalt, electrical instruments, sugar, precious stones and artificial silk yarn also increased, while those of metals and manufactures showed decreases. Exports of rice, not

in the husk, to the Netherlands fell from 102,000 tons to 74,000 tons in quantity and from R1,49 lakhs to R1,13 lakhs in value. There were also reduced shipments of raw cotton amounting to 5,300 tons valued at R50 lakhs in 1926-27 as compared with 8,500 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1925-26. She however, took more rapeseed, myrobalans, coir manufactures, raw hides and skins and manganese ore but there was less demand for linseed, shellac, raw jute, gunny bags and tobacco leaf. There were, however, no exports of wheat, barley and gram during the year.

Java (Imports R14,42 lakhs, Exports R2,99 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Java fell from R19 crores to nearly R17¼ crores. Imports increased by half a crore to R14½ crores, while exports dropped to R3 crores from nearly R5 crores in 1925-26. Sugar represented about 98 per cent of the import trade as in the preceding year. Imports of sugar 16 D.S. and above decreased in quantity from 656,000 tons to 611,000 tons but increased in value from R13,40 lakhs to R13,55 lakhs. Java sent more molasses than in the previous year but her supplies of sugar 15 D.S. and below were less. On the export side, shipments of rice, not in the husk, fell from 113,600 tons to 21,900 tons in quantity and from R1,61½ lakhs to R35 lakhs in value. The number of gunny bags exported also decreased from 32 millions to 27 millions, the value showing a reduction by R60 lakhs to R1,71½ lakhs.

China—(Imports R3,31 lakhs, Exports R11,31 lakhs).—There was a decrease of R3½ crores in the value of the total trade with China which from R18 crores receded to R14½ crores, due entirely to the fall in the export trade. Imports rose from R2,61 lakhs to R3,31 lakhs while exports declined from R15½ crores to R11¼ crores. Both raw and manufactured silk imported from China showed advances, the former rising in value from R86 lakhs to R1,05 lakhs and the latter from R95 lakhs to R1,24 lakhs. Imports of green tea from China decreased in quantity but increased in value. Next to Japan, China is the best customer for Indian cotton. Shipments of raw cotton dropped from 96,000 tons valued at R12 crores to 70,000 tons valued at R7¾ crores. Her purchases of gunny bags and gunny cloth showed no marked change and were valued at R16 lakhs and R20 lakhs, respectively.

South America—(Imports R2 lakhs, Exports R9,48 lakhs).—In consequence of lower prices the Argentine considerably increased her purchases of gunny cloth from 220 million yards valued at R4,92 lakhs to 318 million yards valued at R6,22 lakhs. She also took more raw jute, but reduced her purchases of gunny bags from 3·8 millions to 2·7 millions. Exports of gunny cloth to Uruguay rose from 12 million yards valued at R28 lakhs to 15½ million yards valued at R32 lakhs. Chile experienced a bad trading year and exports of gunny bags to that country fell from 43 millions to 28 millions, while Peru slightly increased her takings from 4·7 millions to 5·5 millions. Shipments of raw jute to Brazil fell from 15,200 tons to 11,300 tons in quantity and from R95 lakhs to R50¾ lakhs in value.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

India proper.—As was noted in the previous year's review, the feature of the new system of registration of the land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) which came into force from April, 1925, is that only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is registered. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at the stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier, but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year under review. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal commodities recorded under the new system during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Imports.

Articles	Quantity 1925-26 (Maunds)	Quantity 1926-27 (Maunds)
Wheat	378,354	346,291
Gram and pulse	368,619	476,132
Rice—		
Husked	714,208	1,338,026
Unhusked	1,726,156	698,415
Other grain, pulse and flour	799,934	704,229
Wool, raw	246,813	291,628
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	229,955	222,186
Linseed (from Nepal)	376,414	580,448
Mustard and rape (from Nepal)	321,048	390,210
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	290	..
Silver	898,936	2,828,603

Exports.

Articles	Quantity 1925-26 (Maunds)	Quantity 1926-27 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	521,665	615,440
Wheat	998,386	1,195,690
Rice, husked	628,396	510,952
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,301,887	1,293,046
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	406,199	536,075
Petroleum	190,819	278,043
Salt	1,366,533	1,640,360
Sugar, refined and unrefined	888,804	1,003,751
Tea	130,880	145,840
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	512	3,121
Silver	1,422,184	6,163,278

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—As in the case of India, the registration of the land frontier trade of Burma was done in the past through the agency of clerks posted on important roads across the frontier. The system was found to be unsatisfactory and the returns received far from accurate, mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to supervise the work of the registration clerks stationed at isolated outposts. The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes was therefore extended to Burma with effect from 1st April, 1926. The stations selected are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha; (ii) the rail-heads Lashio and Heho in the Shan States; and (iii) Thingannyinaung in the south through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ materially from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1926-27 are shown separately in table No. 57-A.

The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during 1926-27.

Imports.

Articles	Quantity (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	32,336
Rice, husked	94,644
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	50,420
Hides of cattle	10,183
Lac	94,933
Tea	8,965
Tobacco	5,324
Orpiment	9,040
Silk—raw	4,888
Treasure	
Silver (in ounces)	465,585

Exports.

Articles	Quantity (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	13,600
Cotton twist and yarn	58,560
Cotton piecegoods	51,465
Rice, husked	16,806
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	31,292
Kerosene Oil	67,646
Petrol	14,450
Provisions and oilman's stores—	
Condensed milk	5,967
Fish dry and fish wet	23,067
Other sorts	20,158
Salt	222,557
Sugar, refined and unrefined	31,452
Tea, dry	4,600
Tobacco	5,102
Candles	6,572
Matches	5,306
Treasure	
Silver (in ounces)	8,712

Indo-Burma Trade.

II.—Coasting trade between Burma and other Provinces.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Bengal . .	6,02	10,09	10,77	9,[illegible]2	5,09	7,40	10,10	9,49
Bombay .	82	2,54	2,54	2,09	3,04	6,95	8,52	7,85
Sind . .	4	12	14	14	24	65	1,02	1,01
Madras . .	1,48	2,55	2,69	2,93	3,40	7,20	8,71	7,24
Total .	8,36	15,30	16,14	15,08	11,77	22,20	28,35	25,59

Detailed statistics will be found in tables Nos. 58 and 59.

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal increased slightly in 1926-27 from 433,000 tons to 434,000 tons while the pre-war average was 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods declined further in the year under review from 26 million yards valued at R1,08 lakhs to 24 million yards valued at R87 lakhs. The smaller imports of cotton goods from Bombay were offset by increased purchases from Japan. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper also fell from 17 million lbs. in 1925-26 to 16 million lbs. in 1926-27. Jute gunny bags mainly from Calcutta declined from 54 millions valued at R3,39 lakhs to 46 millions valued at R2,62 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk to India declined from 852,000 tons in 1925-26 to 587,000 tons in 1926-27. Exports of kerosene oil to Indian ports amounted to 138 million gallons in 1926-27 as compared with 127 million gallons in 1925-26. Shipments of dangerous petroleum including petrol, benzine and benzol further increased in the year under review to 29 million gallons from 25 million gallons in 1925-26. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, rose from R19 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Shipments of teakwood dropped from 189,000 cubic tons to 182,000 cubic tons, while other kinds of timber rose from 27,000 to 40,000 cubic tons. The decrease in the shipments of teakwood was due to reduced demands from the Indian Railways for use in the construction of carriages and wagons.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

The surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise in 1926-27 amounted to R79 crores which was less than half of the record figure of the preceding year, when the credit balance stood at R161 crores, having progressively risen from R155 crores in 1924-25, R145 crores in 1923-24 and R90 crores in 1922-23. During the five pre-war years the credit balance of merchandise averaged R78 crores, in the five war years R76 crores and in the five post-war years R53 crores. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1926-27 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

—	Private merchandise		Excess Net imports— Net exports +	Excess in the corresponding month of 1925-26
	Imports	Exports		
1926—				
April	19,89	27,57	+7,68	+14,64
May	19,74	25,01	+5,27	+14,73
June	16,29	24,85	+8,56	+17,98
July	20,58	23,15	+2,57	+10,57
August	19,70	26,13	+6,43	+10,52
September . . .	18,90	23,45	+4,55	+9,54
October . . .	19,96	23,90	+3,94	+9,61
November . . .	18,34	21,77	+3,43	+11,87
December . . .	16,45	24,99	+8,54	+15,64
1927—				
January . . .	20,82	27,99	+7,17	+12,99
February . . .	17,31	26,01	+8,70	+17,33
March	22,09	34,62	+12,53	+15,71
Total .	230,07	309,44	+79,37	+161,13

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has therefore been excluded from the import side.

Throughout the year under review, as also in the three preceding years, exports of private merchandise during each month exceeded the imports. In April 1926, the credit balance was nearly R8 crores : it fell, as usual, in the monsoon period and touched the lowest point of the year (R2½ crores) in July. In August it was again up to R6½ crores, but in the succeeding three months there was a steady diminution of the credit balance which fell to R3½ crores in November. Thereafter, as the exports went on concentrating into the closing months of the year owing to lateness of the monsoon, the gap between the exports and the imports widened, and the largest surplus in any individual month, R12½ crores, was recorded in March 1927. As a result, the credit balance was larger in the last quarter of the year than in the first quarter and aggregated R28½ crores as against R21½ crores in the first quarter.

Balance of Trade.

The net imports of treasure on private account further decreased to R39 crores in the year under review from R52 crores in the preceding year and R94 crores in 1924-25. As is usual, the imports of treasure exceeded the exports in each month, the largest excess, namely R5 crores, being registered in May, 1926. In the first quarter of the year the net imports amounted to R12 crores, but fell to R6½ crores in the second quarter, and thereafter rose to R9½ crores in the third and to R11 crores in the fourth quarter. Chart No. 5 shows the net imports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the last two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R40 crores in 1926-27 as compared with R109 crores in 1925-26 and R61 crores in 1924-25. In the pre-war and war periods the favourable balance amounted to R42 crores and R65½ crores respectively. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R1 crore only as against an adverse balance of R63 and R57 crores in 1925-26 and 1924-25 respectively. As in the three preceding years, these figures include the more important Government remittances and do not take into account (*a*) net payment in India of money and postal orders and (*b*) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq which together amounted to R4,59 lakhs in 1926-27 as against R4,86 lakhs in 1925-26. The appended table shows the details :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

——	Pre-war average	War average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219.50	+215,97	+348,84	+384,66	+374,84	+301,48
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+13,07	+13,51	+10,49	+8,01
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	—217,03(*b*)	—243,16(*b*)	—224,20(*b*)	—230,07(*b*)
Balance of trade in merchandise.	**+78,27**	**+76,31**	**+144,88**	**+155,01**	**+161,13**	**+79,37**
Gold (private)* . . .	—28,87	—7,81	—29,19	—73,93	—34,85	—19,40
Silver (private)* . . .	—7.21	—2,99	—18.38	—20,06	—17,15	—19,79
Currency notes (private) .	—	—	—1,08	—28	+12	—14
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	**—36,08**	**—10,80**	**—48,65**	**—94,27**	**—51,88**	**—39,33**
Total visible balance of trade	**+42,19**	**+65,51**	**+96,23**	**+60,74**	**+109,25**	**+40,04**
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (*c*).	—41.35	—34,96(*a*)	—33,39	—56,35	—61,24	—2,82
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	..	..	..	+1,93
Transfers of Government securities.	—87	—38	—35	—38	—1,27	+3
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—44	—41	—36	—34
Balance of remittances of funds.	**—42,61**	**—30,14**	**—34,18**	**—57,14**	**—62,87**	**—1,20**

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(*a*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*b*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net export and — net import.

It is not possible to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, the value of the various invisible items that enter into India's balance of accounts such as shipping services, remittances for foreign investment, insurance, commercial services, home remittances, etc., on one side of the account, and remittances for investment in India, tourists' expenditure, etc., on the other. These have, therefore, all been left out for purposes of the above table.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The following table shows the imports of coin and bullion on private account during the last three years as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

—	Gold		Silver		Net imports— Net exports + Gold and silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
Average of post-war period	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
1924-25	74,29	36	24,26	4,20	—93,99
1925-26	35,23	38	19,85	2,70	—52,00
1926-27	19,50	10	21,66	1,89	—39,17

Gold.

The imports of gold on private account showed a further decline, being valued at R19½ crores in 1926-27 as compared with R35 crores in 1925-26 and R74 crores in 1924-25. Gold bullion decreased from R25¼ crores to nearly R14 crores and sovereigns and other British gold coins from R10 crores to R5½ crores. Of the total value of gold imported during 1926-27, Natal contributed R11¾ crores and the United Kingdom R2¾ crores as against R19½ crores and R10½ crores respectively in the preceding year. Australia increased her shipments from less than a crore of rupees to R2⅓ crores and Egypt from R13½ lakhs to R1,07 lakhs. American supplies fell off considerably and were valued at R8⅝ lakhs only as compared with R2,32¼ lakhs in 1925-26. Exports of gold decreased from R37½ lakhs to R10 lakhs, of which R5½ lakhs went to the Straits Settlements and R4 lakhs to Java. As in the three preceding years there were no exports or imports of gold on Government account.

The price of gold in London fluctuated within narrow limits during 1926-27, the prevailing rate being 84*s.* 11½*d.* per fine ounce. The lowest quotation 84*s.* 9⅝*d.* was touched in the months of May, July, August, October and November, while the highest level, 84*s.* 11¼*d.*, was in evidence in all the months of the

year. In Bombay there was considerable speculation activity at the beginning of the year in anticipation of the Currency Commission recommending a lower rate of exchange and the price of gold rose to R21-11-6 per tola ready. The effect of the announcement by the Government of India on the 8th April, 1926, that they were prepared to sell sterling in support of exchange, was immediate, and the prices declined to a more reasonable parity with exchange. The general strike in England in May led again to an appreciation and prices rose to R21-10-9 in the belief that shipments might be delayed, but the rise was temporary, and the subsequent course of prices was not characterised by marked fluctuations, variations being within a few annas. On the 25th March the quotation stood at R21-6-0 per tola.

Silver.

Imports of silver on private account exceeded those of the preceding year and amounted to R22 crores as compared with R20 crores in 1925-26 and R24 crores in 1924-25. Of the total imports the United Kingdom accounted for R12 crores or 55 per cent as against R6⅓ crores or 32 per cent in the preceding year. Among other sources the United States supplied R5 crores, Australia and New Zealand R1½ crores and China R1 crore, as compared with R9½ crores, R2 crores and only R21 lakhs respectively in 1925-26. Silver worth R71 lakhs came from Mauritius and Dependencies and R33 lakhs from France, though both contributed nothing in the preceding year. Exports of silver declined from R2,70 lakhs to R1,89 lakhs, China taking R63 lakhs, the Bahrein Islands R56 lakhs, Ceylon R34 lakhs and Arabia R25 lakhs. Importations of silver on Government account advanced from R4⅓ lakhs to R10⅓ lakhs, while the exports were considerably reduced, being valued at R23,000 only as compared with R7 lakhs in 1925-26.

The publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the sale in London of silver by the Bank of France and the disturbances in China were the three main factois that influenced the silver market. Throughout the year the prices were on a lower level than in the preceding year. In the London silver market the highest point, *viz.*, 30⅝*d.* per standard ounce, was reached on the 5th May, and the lowest point, *viz.*, 24⅛*d.*, on the 20th October, 1926, the fall being accentuated by the sales of silver in London effected by the French Government. The difference between the highest and the lowest prices of the year was 6½*d.* as compared with a margin of $3\frac{5}{16}d.$ in the preceding year, when the highest price $33\frac{7}{16}d.$ was reached on the 5th September, 1925, and the lowest point 30⅛*d.* on the 19th March, 1926. In the Bombay market there was considerable speculative activity in the early months of the year owing to the unhealthy conditions in China, and the attempts at cornering supplies in anticipation of difficulties of shipment due to the strike in Great Britain. But a downward movement came into evidence as the publication of the Currency Commission's report drew near, and when its recommendations became known there was a rapid decline in prices. The lowest point was reached in October when R54-8 per 100 tolas was registered, but seasonal demands asserted themselves, and the fall was arrested. Later, it was announced that the Government of India were unlikely to sell silver in the near future and this was an additional steadying influence. There were, however, violent fluctuations even after this, mainly caused by specula-

tive silver operations in the Far East. Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta and the price of bar gold in Bombay.

Currency notes.

Imports of currency notes on private account receded from R32 lakhs to R15⅓ lakhs and the exports from R44 lakhs to just below a lakh of rupees. Importations on Government account rose from R4 lakhs to R11⅓ lakhs but the exports fell from R25 lakhs to R20½ lakhs.

D. B. MEEK,

Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

CALCUTTA,
July 28, 1927.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

„ (2) Throughout these tables " pre-war average " means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, " war average " the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and " post-war average " the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925 26	1926-27
IMPORTS						
Private merchandise		1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,26,18	2,31,31
Government Stores		5,82	11,45	13,00	9,82	9 60
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	2,36,00	2,40,91
Treasure—						
Private	Gold	32 79	10,60	21,57	35,23	19,50
	Silver	10 88	4,56	14,18	19,85	21,66
	Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	32	15
Government	Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
	Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	5	10
	Currency notes	—	—	49*	4	12
TOTAL TREASURE	Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	35,23	19,50
	Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	19,90	21,76
	Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	36	27
	Total	47 20	39,07	53,16	55,49	41,53
TOTAL IMPORTS		1,98,87	1,98 32	3,20,21	2,91,49	2,82,44
EXPORTS.						
Private merchandise—						
Indian produce		2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	3,74,84	3,01,43
Foreign goods (re-exports)		4 62	8,14	15,65	10,49	8,01
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	3,85,33	3,09,44
Government Stores		11	1 72	4,40	1,49	1,60
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		2,24 23	2,25,83	3,06,38	3,86,82	3,11,04
Treasure—						
Private	Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	38	10
	Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	2,70	1,89
	Currency notes	—	—	10*	44	1
Government	Gold	72	1,27	1,23	..	..
	Silver	1	1,27	10	7	..
	Currency notes	—	—	15*	25	21
TOTAL TREASURE	Gold	4,64	4,26	10,26	38	10
	Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	2,77	1,89
	Currency notes	—	—	25*	69	22
	Total	8,32	7,30	13,27	3,84	2,21
TOTAL EXPORTS		2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,65	3,90,66	3,13,25
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,86	6,82,15	5,95,69

*Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

N

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past sixty years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69 . .	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74 . .	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79 . .	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84 . .	50,16	79.08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89 . .	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94 . .	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99 . .	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,03,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04 . .	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09 . .	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 .	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19 . .	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24 . .	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	52,22	13,12	39,10	6,38,77	31,24	10,25	20,99
In the year 1922-23 . .	2,46,19	3,16,07	5,62,26	63,58	3,02	60,56	6,28,86	41,32	13	41,19
" 1923-24 . .	2,37,18	3,63,38	6,00,56	53,10	3,67	49.53	6,57,48	29,25	6	29,19
" 1924-25 . .	2,53,37	4,00,24	6,53,61	99,20	5,17	94,03	7,57.98	74,29	36	73,93
" 1925-26 . .	2,36,00	3,86,82	6,22,82	55,49	3,94	51,65	[illegible],32.15	35,23	38	34,85
" 1926-27 . .	2,40,91	3,11,04	5,51,95	41,53	2,21	39,32	5,95,69	19,50	10	19,40

Note.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1926-27, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1925-26, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)					Excess of Exports over Imports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	18,48	20,06	19,84	17,22	24,70	33,01	27,57	8,07	5,45	4,54	14,53	7,51
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	18,93	19,92	18,70	20,01	25,25	33,44	25,01	7,75	8,68	5,96	14,51	5,09
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	16,33	16,33	17,51	19,13	21,89	34,14	24,86	7,75	7,32	3,59	17,81	8,53
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	17,73	20,64	17,77	17,88	23,26	28,21	23,15	6,89	4,43	4,17	10,48	2,51
August . .	12,05	13,03	21,21	18,80	19,81	15,90	17,56	28,16	29,25	26,13	3,85	4,53	1,95	10,45	6,32
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	18,54	19,05	16,27	17,02	23,62	27,89	23,45	3,35	4,91	3,13	9,35	4,40
October .	13,79	13,20	23,04	19,56	19,99	18,00	18,92	23,12	29,05	23,90	4,21	5,72	8	9,49	3,91
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	18,73	18,40	17,71	18,21	25,21	30,51	21,76	3,97	4,88	1,73	11,78	3,36
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	16,15	16,58	16,67	17,09	25,55	31,51	24,99	5,07	6,38	4,17	15,36	8,41
January . .	14,47	13,87	25,59	22,50	20,90	21,04	19,16	27,86	35,28	27,99	6,57	5,29	2,27	12,78	7,09
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	18,03	17,40	22,06	19,96	26,95	35,14	26,01	10,67	8,60	6,43	17,11	8,61
March . .	12,53	11,83	21,50	22,40	22,23	22,65	21,95	30,39	37,90	34,62	10,12	10,12	8,89	15,50	12,39
TOTAL	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,26,18	2,31,31	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	3,85,33	3,09,44	78,27	76,31	46,91	1,59,15	78,13

No. 4—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47	37,72	38,66
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,57,01	1,61,76
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,68	53,29	2,69,56	65,77	91,69
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,21,45	2,79,70	2,93,00
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	4,64,74	5,50,49
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	3,28,01	3,12,28
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	15,83,36	19,16,51
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,43	60,30	66,72
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	1,18,58	1,49,18
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,13,36	2,56,11
Total, Class I	21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	33,08,55	38,36,40
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	2,18,79	88,17	31,39
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	1,71,98	1,63,91
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	1,25	1,57
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	26,74	38,70
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	17,33	21,96
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	3,01	5,83
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	10,60,16	9,18,79
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	7	7
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	25,85	34,99
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	1,82	42
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40.88	16,68	9,52
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	16,79	17,71	29,64	30,69	33,53
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,83	44,90	2,01,19	3,64,53	5,08,39
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	96	6
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	94,40	1,14,61
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,34	43,36	31,98
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	15,07	9,48
R. Wood and Timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	51,94	58,91
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	72,79	71,53
Total, Class II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,90,67	20,86,20	20,50,64

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	2,06,01	2,35,00
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33 78	32,85	59,73	89,70	68,83
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	4,19,46	4,87,68
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* Electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	7,15,64	7,33,70
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	3,19,01	3,67,13
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,25,10	2,51,98
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	35,71	44,77
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2 15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	3,36,54	3,86,20
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	53,69	59,73
J. Machinery of all kinds including belting for Machinery	5 80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	15,86,73	14,59,58
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11 15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	18,06,05	16,72,89
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,80	6,82,26	7,28,39	7,06,36
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,69,96	3,90,16
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	4,99,54	3,26,85
O. Rubber manufactures	23 15	97,14	1,84,23	2,16,50	2,10,54
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc, for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,33	5,74,89	6,39,93
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	65 66,73	65,04,74
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	23,14	50,08	40,31
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	2,80,36	3,45,10
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	4,23,61	4,14,38
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	3,64,39	5,71,06
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,38,48	10,50,07	9,71,64	9,64,29
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,75,46	1,68,39,67	1,68,30,64
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	31,68	39,06
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	2,89	2,79
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	34,57	41,85
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,8[illegible]	3,48,79	3,72,05
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,74,04,73	2,26,17,78	2,31,31,58

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and Sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	76,44	75,38
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,21	83,46	89,88
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	18,03,39	39,24,90
D. Liquors	61	13	25	79	4
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	63,79	59,82
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	1,76,28	1,55,97
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	8,20	6,92
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	27,12,17	29,03,78
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,88	1,47,51	1,87,31	1,35,63
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	1,11,40	1,04,16
TOTAL, CLASS I	[illegible]2,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	82,23,23	74,56,47
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,[illegible]0	34,59	80,92
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,56	1,06,49	1,11,00
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,28,57	1,06,25
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	[illegible],52,05	7,04,13	5,61,51
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	7,23,38	7,17,55
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	2,43,98	2,46,70
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	1,79,27	95,71
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	2,10,62	2,52,76
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	2,15	1,13
J. Rubber raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	2,94,10	2,60,14
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	29,63,68	19,08,77
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	10,69	14,00
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	95,65,20	59,14,19
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	37,94,57	26,78,04
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	35,75	32,30
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	3,79,88	3,98,14
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	1,59,18	82,77
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	1,93,62	1,60,13
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	2,68,37	2,50,63
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	1,99,98,22	1,38,67,73

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,81	27,52	25,59
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	.	1	3	..	1
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	8,37,50	3,20,14	2,56,06	2,65,82
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* Electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	20,86	22,71
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53 27	1,37,99	1,24,15
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	.	.	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	6,12	6,38
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	2,72	2,49
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,74,25	7,10,21	7,50,02
J. Machinery of all kinds *including* belting for Machinery	24	55	85	74	95
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	1,77,19	1,41,28
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36 60	3,07,37	3,32,88
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,12	1,26
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	2,78	1,46
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	20	1,04
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc , for Railways)	39	37	59	43	28
Q Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	9,64,85	10,74,88
R Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	58,83,98	53,18,06
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	3,01	2,68
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	79,59	75,14
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	8,34	9,86
V Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	3,65,53	3 74,00
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	81,56,96	85,30,95
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A Horses	57	40	1,19	52	36
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	9,17	12,34
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12.16	22 13	22,20
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	2,80	3,36
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	34,62	38,32
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,61	2,71,18	2,49,69
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,38,89	3,74,84,21	3,01 48,16

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	15	46	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	3,64,48	5,03,33*
waste	Cwt.	3*	2		..	.	60*	46	9	5	6
manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,870	676,823	709,085	748,411	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	21,8[illegible],72	19,61,70
" white	"	654,255	518,890	573,569	465,112	570,952	11,20,33	12,38,42	16,19,66	15,99,32	17,52,82
" coloured	"	631,552	386,277	285,423	365,836	447,442	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	15,92,12	17,22,25
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	51,6[illegible]	49,425	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	7,76,67	6,62,44
Hosiery	.	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,88	1,14,72	1,40,46	1,47,12
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	6,200	7,882	52,20	22,92	22,58	22,44	19,01
Fents	Yds	37,127*	30,918	16,058	23,680	21,140	21,69*	69,78	55,02	70,32	64,75
Thread, sewing	lb	1,598	1,722	1,268	2,154	2,057	36,10	49,65	70,93	83,82	73,86
Other sorts	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,63	92,66	92,86	1,00,79
Total		—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	69,31,26	70,08,13
Metals—											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	283	275	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	7,53,11	7,17,01
Tinned	"	31	41	41	30	22	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	1,04,91	76,72
Not galvanised or tinned	"	92	31	86	92	62	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	1,35,23	84,51
Bars (steel)	"	140	40	139	126	151	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	1,33,78	1,48,54
Bars and channel (iron)	"	26	11	16	[illegible]	10	31,20	30,84	45,17	14,79	14,05
Beams, channels, pillars, girders, and bridgework	"	71	18	65	96	72	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	1,28,21	89,40
Pipes and fittings, cast	"	35†	16	19	12	9	58,23†	32,34	67,68	27,36	22,79
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought	"	12†	22	4	25	70	29,85†	79,59	2,02,78	84,06	91,06
Hoops and strips	"	26	27	25	39	35	34,94	90,02	79,77	67,16	53,39
Angle and spring	"	81	14	25	48	52	81,69	35,46	59,46	54,67	56,44
Nails, rivets, and washers	"	20	18	10	15	17	41,48	89,62	56,27	46,13	51,96
Screws	"	2*	1	1	2	2	10,65*	13,74	16,05	14,05	15,75
Rice-bowls	"	6	2	1	1	1	11,63	3,96	2,94	2,64	2,84
Steel (cast)	"	5	2	4	3	3	8,44	8,19	23,88	12,76	14,14
Other sorts	"	25	36	55	102	104	1,10,51	1,13,74	3,09,56	2,83,98	2,37,60
Total	"	695	325	651	884	845	11,17,45	9,61,00	21,01,07	18,06,97	16,75,20

Metals—*contd.*											
Tin	Cwt	38	30	49	56	52	51,87	44,61	69,03	97,82	97,80
Brass	,,	20	113	444	524	529	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,62,95	2,56,46
Copper, wrought	,,	532	63	191	265	258	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	1,49,89	1,27,11
,, unwrought	,,	61	27	69	70	59	31,63	18,27	41,66	33,21	25,92
TOTAL COPPER	,,	593	90	260	335	317	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,83,10	1,53,03
Lead	,,	123	102	67	51	47	18,41	30,18	19,40	15,62	13,80
Zinc	,,	106	51	101	138	177	22,11	22,89	30,16	37,08	46,26
Aluminium	,,	31	9	58	87	97	23,45	10 77	67,96	92,81	95,09
German silver	,,	22	5	5	21	15	17,67	3 03	9,42	21,72	14,38
Others	Tons	41	1	1	..	2	6,74	17,11	19,28	17,34	29,55
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	783	346	701	945	909	15,76,35	12,38,88	27,83,84	25,35,36	28,51,55
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	1	..	6	1	4	1,69	1,77	4,35	2,09	3,52
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D S and above (including beet)	,,	624	469	443	732	823	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	15,18,52	18,28,09
,, 15 D. S and below	,,	10	3	1	1	3	17,07	7,47	1,69	1,78	8,40
Molasses	,,	93	81	73	71	96	41,53	41,40	66,26	38,10	52,57*
Confectionery	,,	3	1	1	1	2	24,04	13,14	23,55	24,85	27,15
Saccharin	,,	3			..	.	1,04	92	4,22	11	29
TOTAL	,,	733	554	518	805	924	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,77	15,88,36	19,16,50
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (including Machine tools)		—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	44,00	37,48
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,34,91	1,70,55
,, Jute		—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	81,58	64,67
,, Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3 78	37,96	12,94	16,34
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45 94	1,09,59	2,12 32	1,98,85
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,22,34	2,29,34
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	3,36	6,69
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	79,92	87,65
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	97,98	62,76
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	38,58	26,28
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	1,24,77	97,97
Typewriters	No	5	6	10	11	14	2,75	10,92	18,97	16,07	22,06
Rice and flour mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	24,32	27,70
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	15,97	6,21
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	2,79,53	3,09,19
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	14,88,59	13,63,14

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† ,, ,, four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,909	48,533	68,418	79,222	64,050	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,48,76	5,16,77	4,29,69
" other kinds	"	24,056	34,298	75,515	121,188	119,517	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	4,88,34	4,59,50
Animal	"	712	475	28	25	102	8,42	8,40	81	77	1,83
Vegetable	"	471	367	386	1,524	440	10,00	8,37	15,16	43,73	16,00
Essential	"	14	20	31	49	40	4,43	4,86	9,50	10,55	11,76
Total	"	92,162	83,693	139,378	202,068	184,149	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	10,60,16	9,18,78
Vehicles—											
Aircraft		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	23
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,28	15,76	19,49
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	1,01,25	1,07,07
Mechanically propelled vehicles—											
Motor cars	No.	(a)3	2	3	13	13	(a)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	2,82,26	2,94,18
Motor cycles	"	(a)1	1	2	2	2	(a)10,68	6,36	19,43	9,86	10,47
Motor omnibuses, etc.	"	..	..	1	5	6	(a)5,71	6,39	6[illegible]	88,23	1,19,98
Tram cars		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	..	..
Parts and accessories		—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	68,15	84,54
Ships and parts		—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	9,20	3,97
Total vehicles		—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,2[illegible],39	5,74,89	6,89,93
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	86	100	109	385	537	40,16	55,99	33,11	2,07,12	2,58,96
Biscuits and cakes	"	73	46	30	40	51	37,08	27,72	31,[illegible]9	41,93	49,16
Farinaceous and patent foods	"	256	248	273	332	451	38,10	46,40	68,84	88,46	1,01,85
Milk, condensed and preserved	"	103	74	69	130	183	32,57	34,00	48,05	62,[illegible]	75,75
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	65,13	70,27
Total		—	—	—	—	—	2,05,10	2,14,81	2,95,95	4,64,74	5,50,49
Hardware—											
Implements and tools		—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	70,69	78,73
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	—	—	49,42	81,26	63,61	97,75	92,10
Builder's hardware		—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	31,97	33,94
Agricultural implements		—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	15,82	16,80

Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	22,81	18,65	29,48	41,20	39,69
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	10,34	10,39
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,[illegible]0,06	2,52,70	2,34,97
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,17 04	2,79 45	5,78,81	5,19,57	5,06,62
Silk, raw	lb.	2,567	[illegible],953	1,816	1,325	1,783	1,17,25	1,10 01	1,49,90	94,34	1,13,71
" waste	"	92	78	1[illegible]5	[illegible]	60	1,24	1,11	2,58	6	90
" manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	26,030	19 719	1[illegible]	1[illegible],281	18,912	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	2,11,62	2,48,97
Yarn, noils and warps	lb	1,011	787	734	[illegible]91	1,217	41,20	42,23	58,29	35,31	63,14
Mixed goods	Yds	6 476	3,158	1,419	1,601	2,136	51,50	33 36	28,15	24,60	30,90
Other sorts	lb	55	65	[illegible]0	119	97	1,13	4,91	10,42	8,77	8,09
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3 93 12	5,73,92	3,74,70	4,59,71
Wool, raw	lb	3 202	3,678	2 086	4,953	4,956	16,21	18,2[illegible]	15,34	48,36	31,08
" manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	22,420	8,209	[illegible],4[illegible]1	14,575	1[illegible],425	2 06,79	1 37 63	1,[illegible]8,71	2,92,17	2,77,44
Shawls	No	1,668	159	80	570	979	41,45	5,50	3,[illegible]6	28,50	36,98
Carpets and rugs	lb	1,400	636	3[illegible]7	1,381	1,894	16,20	9,57	1[illegible],56	29,7[illegible]	38,62
Hosiery	"	440	257	1[illegible]6	370	[illegible]60	11,98	11,83	12,66	21,08	18,47
Yarn and knitting wool	"	877	280	410	1,038	1 040	19,32	10,94	19,59	36,57	28,24
Other sorts	"	1 315	540	496	1,650	1,658	12,63	6,74	7,89	15,50	14,68
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	4,66,96	4,46,86
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,81	2,84,29	2,25,10	2,51,98
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	22,59	26,68
Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	23,44	22,19
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	38,19	45,96
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	44,51	54,42
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	3,53,83	4,01,18
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,717	1,910	2,135	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	2,19,29	2,29,28
Ale, beer and porter	"	4,405	2,546	2,781	3,[illegible]98	3,820	59,48	53 06	87,71	84,90	92,10
Wines	"	337	266	282	275	296	27,9[illegible]	26,28	40,76	28,83	30,90
Cider	"	15	13	12	12	10	49	56	79	73	58
TOTAL	"	6,401	4,362	4,825	[illegible],695	6,261	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	3,33,75	3,52,86*

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14

(a) Figures for 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

—		Quantity (figures in thousands) Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Value (in thousands of Rupees) Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Railway plant and rolling-stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	—	—	2,44 97	1,54,92	5,93,67	2,81,55	1,51,24
Locomotives		—	—	—	—	—	1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71	1,11,43	68,32
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron (*a*)	Tons	98	94	.	—	—	1,01,25	42,45	–	—	—
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	,,	50	21	37	34	39	49,25	24,00	77,37	55,69	44,71
Sleepers of wood	,,	59	12	17	13	31	40,02	8,67	27,14	18,35	36,23
Bridgework	,,	15	3	10	1	..	29,81	7,59	37,87	8,03	1,05
Other kinds	,,	222	8	11	14	8	41,45	21,21	44,76	34,49	24,69
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,11,21	3,48,21	10,92,52	4,99,54	3,26,24
Spices—											
Betelnuts	Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,272	1,185	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	2,53,04	2,50,13
Cloves	,,	76	90	74	106	72	27,78	39,15	48,46	60,08	34,27
Others	,,	62	61	33	34	55	18,70	21,43	13,92	14,89	27,89
TOTAL	,,	1,294	1,326	1,214	1,412	1,312	1,54,72	1,96,93	2,22,86	3,28,01	3,12,29
Paper and pasteboard	C t.	—	—	1,299	1,748	2,008	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,78	2,81,05	3,08,20
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	3,412	4,175	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	1,58,82	1,94,61
Others	,,	1,498	1,017	2,171	5,259	6,030	18,33	19,63	43,26	54,53	61,56
TOTAL	,,	3,229	3,640	6,300	8,671	10,205	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,13,35	2,56,11
Glass and glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,88	1,01,04	84,86
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	333	587	579	12,56	25 14	37,80	37,69	30,04
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	22	85	35	24,67	17,05	37,12	36,49	30,95
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	—	22,293	25,301	17,46	20,09	42,98	28,18	31,66
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14 21	18,75	15,35	19,37
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	40,71	47,00
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,58,05	2,59,46	2,52,88

Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Cwt.	531	826	903	1,146	1,399	28,30	74,44	85,71	88,39	1,05,75
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,14,25	1,38,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,02,64	2,44,35
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb	8,793	1,919	7,252	8 455	9,957	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	1,29,39	1,38,08
Alizarine	"	6,667	1,202	4,546	1,851	5,045	32,35	12,46	52,18	13,76	32,21
Others		—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	39,02	42,99
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	1,82,17	2,13,23
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,17,72	2,10,96
Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb	1,417	1,632	707	993	1 402	15,65	24,37	24,71	21,47	27,97
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	24,15	27,29
Quinine salts	lb	119	76	81	130	120	11,61	17 89	27,58	30,96	26,25
Cassia lignea	Cwt.	35	39	51	51	79	9,56	9,10	14,13	10,44	16,87
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	41,07	55,79	88,80	96,43	1,08,22
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,63	1,29,02	1,79,92	1,83,45	2,06,60
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	79,19	82,42
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	24,63	28,78
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	30,19	32,72
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	28,95	24,98
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	7,65	9,02
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69 63	1,65,61	1,77,87
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	55	58	39	58,03	67 52	1,06,61	97,00	73,12
Almonds	"	3	3	[illegible]	3	5	23,78	25,61	46,96	29,24	42,59
Others	"	4	3	3	4	6	10,27	8,72	13,38	13,32	16,82
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	17,44	29,23
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,57,00	1,61,76
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	239	407	402	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	1,46,11	1,52,41
Paints and painter's materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt	206	255	299	359	389	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	1,01,65	1,11,40
Painter's materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	28,12	32,83
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,29,77	1,44,23

*Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14
(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	560	542	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	1,04,20	1,26,20
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	130	95	119	110	101	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	64,83	58,26
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	16,911	19,783	15,13	20,35	36,64	27,43	28,78
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	26,82	36,87
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	1,19,08	1,23,91
Haberdashery and millinery	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	1,09,99	1,13,41
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	1,24,03	1,06,99
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	34	136	38	54	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	65,77	91,69
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	76,45	82,82
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	88,91	81,96
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	34,42	82,22	81,29
Matches	Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	7,938	6,135	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,68	93,45	75,09
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	92	70	26	8	7	69,32	82,67	46,07	11,48	11,57
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	54,17	62,42
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	65,65	73,99
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	89,70	68,88
Tea	lb	4,842	7,412	7,668	7,883	7,634	22,29	47,38	55,43	60,30	66,72
Tea chests		—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	84,93	62,85
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	54,27	62,11
Boots and Shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	1,357	1,915	56,73	41,31	40,50	40,40	57,13
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	49,56	57,02
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	31	31	43,06	46,12	53,04	56,88	56,60
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	51,10	52,57
Animals, living	No.	14	12	5	6	10	43,67	51,88	24,50	84,56	41,85
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	33,08	41,32
Jute, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	96	6
" manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,03	22,14	50,08	40,31
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	51,04	40,37

Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt	205	129	119	151	150	30,93	20,14	22,47	87,72	38,66
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	19,61	38,52
Coal and coke	Tons	455	133	(0	4(2	154	80,89	30,41	2,23,39	97,65	35,69
Manures	„	5	3	6	26	30	5,17	5,28	9,75	32,53	35,40
Paper-making materials	Cwt	171	136	10)	236	308	11,31	18,13	30 83	26,85	34,99
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	38,51	34,86
Tallow and stearine	Cwt	57	40	34	85	143	16,06	15,93	28,18	29,40	31,64
Flax, raw	lb	7	.	1	.	1	6	3	1	1	3
„ manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds	2,835	2,037	974	1,252	1,452	15,74	26,64	21,84	10,57	17,56
Piece goods	„	2,347	1,072	560	614	575	8,35	5,46	3,72	4,69	3,88
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12 98	11,51	10,07
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	32,78	31,49
Gums and resins	Cwts	150	97	103	163	165	23,86	19,65	22,77	25,54	30,53
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	22,00	29,68
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24 06	25,15	25,66
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	1	1	1	1	2	13,86	15,67	13 10	17,33	21,96
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	21,71	20,78
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	25,02	23,55	34 65	22,28	18,66
Cordage and rope	Cwt	23	25	15	13	19	9 96	15 07	11,64	8,89	12,80
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds	1,444	1,121	634	818	853	9 28	9,83	11,98	9,24	9,07
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	..	..		..		12,83	15,40	10,59	7,67	6,12
Pitch and tar	Cwt	290	219	103	101	47	11 80	12,46	16	5,82	8,07
Articles imported by post		—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2 77,81	4,41 85	3,48,79	3,72,04
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	6,14,75	5,98,60	8,19,24
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	2,26,17,78	2,31,31,58

Government Stores

Railway plant and rolling-stock—											
Carriages and wagons		—	—	—	—	—	1,10,86	58,01	1,81,68	2,16,19	2,07,56
Locomotive engines and tenders		—	—	—	—	—	68,98	41 56	90,44	53,05	28,85
Rails and fishplates (a)	Tons	56	10	6	24	23	55,72	11 29	.	—	—
Materials for construction	„	—	—				44,03	14 12	8,77	44,71	46,86
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84	3,14,85	2,83,27
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,38	1,11,29	1,20,14

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14
(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925 26

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	19	22	56	27	35,10	46,50	76,30	1,02,22	64,71
Copper	Cwt.	31	79	43	22	46	16,40	56,62	33,37	11,58	21,98
Others	Tons	2	3	2	2	3	10,60	38,74	26,82	17,71	15,88
TOTAL		28	26	26	59	32	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	1,31,51	1,02,57
Textiles—											
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,84	23,93	18,89	17,78
Flax "		—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	7,29	9,25
Wool "		—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	32,38	30,13
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	58,56	57,16
Instruments, apparatus and appliances		—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	44,10	46,51
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	28,39	29,84
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	29,06	29,56
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	3,68	71,30	20,36	20,10	23,90
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	28,57	23,71
Chemicals		—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	7,59	8,45
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	5,53	4,32
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)		—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	1,39	3,57
Telegraphs, materials for construction of		—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	2,22	44
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	26,45	37
Coal and coke	Tons	71	10	141	4	..	15,17	4,03	63,92	90	2
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	68,11	2,42,97	2,10,17	1,71,84	2,25,93
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES		—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	9,82,35	9,59,76

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

—		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Jute, raw	Tons	764	464	584	647	708	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52 77	37,94,57	26,78,04
" manufactures—											
Gunny bags—											
Hessian (a)	No.	809,122 (Hessian and Sacking together)	412,631	98,105	76,873	89,105	9.39,10 (Hessian and Sacking together)	6,79,99	9,18,81	3,01,16	3,10,45
Sacking (a)	"		302,896	306,154	348,210	359,985		14,24,99	14,91,81	23,70,98	21,27,27
Gunny cloth—											
Hessian (a)	Yds	969,971 (Hessian and Sacking together)	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,400,017	1,422,547	10,75,75 (Hessian and Sacking together)	23,68,14	28,82,48	30,20,54	26,48,87
Sacking (a)	"		30,299	39,471	61,364	80,581		60,68	89,93	1,59,55	1,96,71
Rope and twine	Cwt	64	76	62	4	101	9,62	19,65	15,05	25,71	26,32
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,56	6,05	8,47
Total		—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	96,78,56	79,96,13
Cotton, raw	Ton	430	391	521	745	569	33,27,83	38,63,19	64,73,89	94,99,28	58,60,31
" manufactures—											
Piecegoods Grey	Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	37,395	19,949	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	1,03,46	60,90
Piecegoods Coloured		42,384	80,377	121,243	126,545	175 903	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	5,08,86	6,66,01
Twist and yarn	lb	192,844	129,685	82,166	81,874	41,514	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	2,93,37	3,08,54
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	60,85	59,17	39,41
Total (excluding waste)		—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	81,80,94	1,04,64,18	69,85,17
Grain, pulse and flour—											
Rice (in the husk)	Tons	42	32	35	36	23	27,18	20,09	31,36	36,67	23,75
Rice (not in the husk)	"	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,549	2,035	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	39,60,54	32,95,92
Wheat	"	1,308	807	237	212	176	13,96 86	10,38,41	3,66,61	3,60,25	2,71,07
Wheat flour	"	55	57	56	67	59	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	1,56,20	1,32,38
Pulse	"	159	129	141	139	118	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	2,09,16	1,75,24
Barley	"	227	198	40	42	2	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	56,23	2,65
Jowar and bajra	"	41	41	11	14	15	37,60	44,15	17,39	18,04	20,50
Other sorts	"	181	192	27	4	1	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	6,30	3,39
Total	"	4,411	3 141	2,009	2,063	2,429	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	48,03,39	39,24,90

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Tea	lb	266,497	322,691	321,169	325,733	349,2 4	13,06,78	17,51,57	20,92,42	27,12,17	29,03,77
Seeds, essential	Tons	10	8	9	10	7	20,57	24,16	35,88	30,72	23,61
Non-essential—											
Linseed	,,	279	270	251	308	192	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	8,08,53	4,02,09
Groundnut	,,	212	119	195	455	368	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	12,02,33	9,58,27
Rapeseed	,,	273	91	206	112	94	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	2,68,09	2,16,77
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	,,	119	33	28	60	2	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	1,17,84	4,83
Castor	,,	114	89	48	130	102	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	2,67,69	2,03,73
Copra	,,	31	16	7	..	2	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	74	8,30
Cotton	,,	240	69	155	197	51	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	2,18,11	45,27
Mustard	,,	4	3	2	3	1	10,08	9,16	9,75	11,03	3,29
Mowa	,,	29	3	[illegible]	1	14	42,53	3,04	12,79	1,81	23,18
Poppy	,,	33	5	6	6	2	69,41	9,58	20,97	16,16	5,45
Other sorts	,,	9	2	8	8	3	23,23	6,46	13,03	21,13	18,98
Total	,,	1,453	708	923	1,250	878	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	29,63,68	19,08,77
Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	10	11	10	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	2,31,86	2,33,66
Buffalo hides	,,		1	1	..			21,48	16,02	9,74	9,79
Goat skins	,,		3	1	3	4		1,42,53	1,08,59	1,92,23	2,44,77
Sheep skins	,,		2	3	3	3		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,99,59	2,10,22
Other kinds	,,		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	46,74	51,58
Total		—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	7,10,21	7,50,02

Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	23	22	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	2,77,14	2,16,74
Buffalo hides	"		8	[illegible]	4	5		1,11,07	46,72	35,41	35,57
Goat skins	"		21	2[illegible]	19	19		4,39,66	5,79,19	3,87,43	4,23,41
Calf skins	"		1	1	1	..		22,63	16,51	7,94	4,97
Other kinds	"		3	2	4	5		44,07	24,38	15,46	36,86
TOTAL	"	78	57	3	51	51	10,31,60	9,68,21	9,45,49	7,23,38	7,17,55
Lac	Cwt.	464	345	416	540	592	2,20,15	2,57,06	3,41,80	6,90,10	5,47,24
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	95	402	358	22,41	34,95	79,04	1,85,44	1,60,30
Other metals	"	10	11	38	93	115	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	3,07,37	3,32,89
TOTAL OF METALS	"	52	72	133	495	468	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	4,92,81	4,93,19
Wool, raw	lb	54,573	49,688	36,203	43,410	44,792	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,2[illegible],07	3,79,88	3,93,14
" manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	"	1,775	1,254	[illegible],283	3,876	3,846	23,16	19,09	77,98	77,97	71,59
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,8[illegible]	1,63	3,55
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,0[illegible],91	4,59,48	4,68,28
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	22,411	23,006	3[illegible],70	1,58,13	1,17,60	2,94,10	2,60,14

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

—		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Oilcake	Tons	140	117	136	191	236	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	2,10,62	2,52,76
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	648	564	536	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	1,54,36	1,49,14
Others	”	12	21	37	65	48	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	81,66	78,53
Total of Ores .	”	619	495	685	629	584	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	2,36,02	2,27,67
Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	7	8	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,93,37	2,11,85
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	35	39	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	1,59,45	1,84,60
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	35	64	54	77,64	56,91	93,72	1,69,75	1,40,45
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	17,36	14,88
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	8,63	6,71
Total . .		—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,95,74	1,62,04
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	129	104	38,53	53,52	35,91	93,29	64,15
Chillies	”	124	126	151	172	159	20,43	27,23	42,20	45,18	46,21
Ginger	”	75	55	59	33	45	19,95	12,61	18,88	17,51	17,78
Others	”	9	11	12	9	13	6,97	9.99	15,31	20,30	27,83
Total	”	325	315	318	343	321	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	1,76,28	1,55,97
Coffee	”	255	216	226	205	150	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	1,85,26	1,32,63

Manures—											
Bones	Tons	95	39	90	84	100	65,41	28,96	94,61	89,16	97,76
Other kinds	,,	22	18	28	20	19	13,76	24,30	40,47	28,33	27,64
TOTAL	,,	117	57	118	104	119	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	1,17,49	1,25,40
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	2	2	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	5,59	4,24
Myrobalans	,,	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,043	1,378	59,78	56,51	69,48	73,72	91,57
Turmeric	,,	92	78	53	109	70	11,08	12,31	11,38	27,24	12,96
Others	,,	107	94	106	119	109	14,13	14 90	18 39	26,56	18,95
TOTAL	,,	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,273	1,559	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	1,33,11	1,17,72
Mica	Cwt	49	50	60	96	83	35,87	57,45	79,56	1,04,17	1,08,41
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	120	211	240	237	89,73	41 86	1,20,27	1,28,58	1,06,25
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	37,193	28,883	23,27	41 56	73,47	1,05,08	97,60
Cigars	,,	1,535	1,260	480	403	291	13,01	11 23	6,09	3,69	3,80
Others	,,	384	611	952	452	620	63	3,44	5,34	2,63	3,76
TOTAL	,,	22,346	25,917	27,366	38,048	29,794	36,91	56,23	84,90	1,11,40	1,04,15
Coir	Tons	36	23	32	30	28	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	1,08,27	99,85
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	95	93	11,88	23,84	47,09	40,86	38,79
Mineral	,,	13,172	24,639	[illegible]	8,262	2,351	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	87,86	25,57
Vegetable—											
Castor	,,	1,114	1,564	306	700	647	15,22	28,22	10,39	18,70	13,98
Coconut	,,	1,737	3,259	1,720	126	194	31,15	65,38	50,93	8,28	4,71
Others	,,	1,175	2,045	1,405	893	479	19,72	46,06	34,64	23,57	12,66
TOTAL	,,	17,244	31,558	27,001	10,076	3,764	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	1,79,27	95,71
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	48,52	57,51
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	11	11	21,82	22,57	23,21	34,94	32,37
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	83,46	89,88
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	509	561	455	624	440	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	1,59,17	82,76

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	434	241	645	75,77	48,46	57,24	34,80	81,33
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	147	162	20,97	24,81	28,14	35,16	40,76
Fishmaws and sharkfins . . .	„	10	8	10	11	11	12,38	10,65	16,44	17,45	16,41
Others	„	54	65	75	115	92	5,27	7,40	12,22	23,83	18,21
TOTAL .	„	249	239	233	273	265	38,62	42,66	56,80	76,44	75,38
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	41	41	37	29,48	33,25	41,23	40,15	37,43
Other sorts	.	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	23,64	22,39
TOTAL .		—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	63,79	59,82
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	32[illegible]	396	28,04	22,18	30,41	34,62	38,32
Drugs and medicines	.	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	36,77	37,10
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	1,466	1,295	42,73	39,68	37,88	35,75	32,40
„ manufactures	.	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	3,01	2,68
TOTAL .		—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	38,76	35,08
Fibre for brushes and brooms . . .	Tons	—	4	5	5	6	—	15,36	21,08	22,20	25,84
Apparel	.	—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	23,90	22,80
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	55	59	64	8,43	10,83	13,40	16,92	18,44
Tallow, Stearine and wax	„	17	13	29	19	38	9,48	7,93	12,06	10,69	14,00
Bristles	„	94(a)	4	3	4	3	16,29(a)	14,20	15,11	19,33	13,56
Saltpetre	„	305	440	273	134	98	34,99	79,85	46,13	20,28	12,12
Candles	lb.	6,069	8,014	6,692	[illegible],44	2,997	17,10	23,34	20,09	15,86	8,81
Horns, tips, etc.	Cwt.	88	30	70	44	38	21,00	7,26	11,87	9,35	7,91
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	3	2	16,01	21,91	56,34	8,20	6,92
Articles exported by post	.	—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,71,18	2,49,69
All other articles	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	2,49,63	3,07,45	3,74,23
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	3,74,84,21	3,07,48,16

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Wool, raw	lb.	6,580	13,673	12, 03	11,52[illegible]	12,694	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	90,36	93,67
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,87	57,[illegible]3	1,1 ,72	88,60
Total		—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1, 5,66	2,06,08	1,82,27
Cotton, raw	Tons	..		3	8	2	14	60	66 54	1 62,08	36,39
Cotton manufactures—											
Piece goods — Grey	Yds	4,763	22,043	42,979	15,7 0	11,731	8,40	79 27	1,[illegible],39	8,17	36,79
Piece goods — White	„	9,371	14,[illegible]72	9,709	[illegible],229	5,330	17,14	46,88	49,58	29,74	19,59
Piece goods — Coloured	„	50,796	37,588	1[illegible],066	12,[illegible]14	11,926	1,16,79	1,36 19	1,12 29	54,13	50,52
Twist and yarn	lb	926	1,045	1 365	1,002	911	8,05	12,77	20,47	13,95	11,48
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	[illegible],45	6,23
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93 96	4,65,87	3,2 ,[illegible]2	1,61,00
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	..	..	..	.	..		2 87	[illegible]0,65	1,11,10	1,1[illegible],5[illegible]
Sugar	„	2[illegible]	32	5[illegible]	16	12	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	50,64	33,80
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	25,76	23,94
Metals and ores—											
Iron or steel	Tons	19	5	7	16	23	10,20	10,02	14,23	9,01	12,36
Others	„	1	..	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,33	10,30	10,44
Total		20	5	9	17	24	20,05	18,20	31,56	19,31	22,80

No. 8—*continued.*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Gums and resins	Cwt.	53	43	51	52	47	10,54	13,59	23,04	16,06	17,26
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	21,67	16,99
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,18	53,65	17,26	13,71
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	6,99	6,30
Silk, raw	lb.	47	49	70	44	45	1,23	2,00	4,98	73	1,24
" manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	776	997	828	107	127	6,37	11,67	14,98	1,65	1,63
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	2,72	1,75
Total		—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	5,10	4,62
Articles re-exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	28,50	25,32
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06 64	1,51,03	3,15,60	2,15,49	1,74,41
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .		—	—	—	—	—	4,61 88	8,14,38	15,64,74	10,48,48	8,00,98

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1925-26			1926-27		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom . .	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	1,15,32	80,97	1,96,29	1,10,54	66,52	1,77,06
Egypt (a)	..	.	..	88	9,36	10,24	(b) 85	(b) 3,34	(b) 4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon . . .	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,69	15,22	16,91	1,37	14,86	16,23
Straits Settlements . .	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	5,66	10,18	15,84	5,82	9,50	15,32
Australia . . .	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	1,44	7,56	9,00	1,70	7,80	9,50
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	84	2,96	3,80	90	3,03	3,93
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	1,30	2,13	3,43	1,69	2,05	3,74
Aden and Dependencies .	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	43	1,68	2,11	53	1,63	2,16
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	4,07	2,09	6,16	2,55	2,00	4,55
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	2,97	12,79	15,76	1,92	11,77	13,69
Total British Empire	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	1,33,72	1,35,58	2,69,30	1,27,02	1,19,21	2,46,23

No. 9—*continued.*

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1925-26			1926-27		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	15,07	40,22	55,29	18,24	34,41	52,65
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	18,19	57,95	76,14	16,47	41,27	57,74
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	3,24	21,24	24,48	3,56	13,97	17,53
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	4,26	19,27	23,53	6,16	11,54	17,70
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	2,15	3,24	5,39	1,98	3,14	5,12
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	2,61	15,48	18,09	3,31	11,31	14,62
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	..	15	15	..	22	22
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	14,04	4,81	18,85	14,42	2,99	17,41
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	4,76	4,76	..	3,89	3,89
Argentine Republic		2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	..	5,62	5,62	..	6,78	6,78
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	7	2,32	2,39	5	1,93	1,98
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	..	2,27	2,27	2	1,43	1,45
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	17	4,85	5,02	21	2,75	2,96
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12		12	6	19	25	52	8	60
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	3,69	7,66	11,35	4,66	6,03	10,69
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	6,13	12,41	18,54	6,80	8,83	15,63
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	13,31	26,88	40,19	16,91	20,43	37,34
Austria *	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(c) 42	(c) 73	(c) 1,15	81	28	1,09	1,11	26	1,37
Egypt (a)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(d) 52	(d) 2,98	(d) 3,50	41	4,84	5,25	42	4,80	5,22
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	8,25	15,31	23,56	9,46	14,17	23,63
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37	92,46	2,49,75	3,42,21	1,04,30	1,90,23	2,94,53
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	2,26,18	3,85,33	6,11,51	2,31,32	3,09,44	5,40,7[illegible]

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.
* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.
(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(b) Average for 4 years.
(c) Average for 3 years.
(d) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average Imports	Pre-war average Exports, including Re-exports	Pre-war average Total	War average Imports	War average Exports, including Re-exports	War average Total	Post-war average Imports	Post-war average Exports, including Re-exports	Post-war average Total	1925-26 Imports	1925-26 Exports, including Re-exports	1925-26 Total	1926-27 Imports	1926-27 Exports, including Re-exports	1926-27 Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	51·4	21·0	32 1	47·8	21·5	32·8
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4 3	3·0	·7	4·8	2·5	·7	3·9	2·8	·6	4·8	3·0
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2 7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·5	2·6	2·6	2·5	3·1	2·8
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1 5	·6	2·0	1·5	·7	2·5	1·8
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	9	2·0	1·6	·7	2 3	1·6	·4	·8	·6	·4	1·0	·7
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	2 2	[illegible]	2·7	·2	·3	·4	..	·5	·3
Total (including other British possessions)	69·7	41·1	52 3	65 4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	59·1	35·2	44·0	54·9	38·5	45·5
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·3	13·8	10·4	8·0	15 0	12·4	7·1	13·3	10·7
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11 9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10.4	6·7	10 4	9·0	7·9	11·1	9·7
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	6 2	1·2	3 1	6·2	1·0	3·2
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·9	4 8	3·0	1·4	5·5	4 0	1·5	4·5	3·2
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1 0	3·2	2·2	1 9	5·0	3 8	2·7	3·7	3·3
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macáo)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1 3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·2	4 0	3 0	1·4	3·7	2·7
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·6	1 6	1·2	·7	1 3	1 0	·9	·8	[illegible]	·9	1·0	·9
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·1	1 2	·8	·05		·05	·03	·05	·04	·2	·03	·1
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·9	1 5	·9	1·6	2·6	1 8	2·0	2·0	2·0
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	1 8	3·7	2·9	2·7	3·2	3·0	2·9	2·9	2·9
Germany	6 4	9·8	8·5	·7	·9	·8	2 8	4·9	4·0	5·9	7·0	6·6	7·3	6·6	6·9
Austria (a)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·2	·2	·2	·4	·07	·2	·5	·1	·3
Total (including other foreign countries)	30 3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	40·9	64·8	56·0	45·1	61·5	54·5

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1924, 1925 AND 1926, WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre war average	1924	1925	1926	Pre-war average	1924	1925	1926
United Kingdom (a)	599	1,137	1,167	1,117	465	801	773	652
France	305	468	430	390	253	486	446	390
Egypt (e)	26	52	59	53	31	67	61	42
Canada	106	181(d)	184(d)	208(d)	66	237(c)	263(c)	261(c)
United States of America	341	817	875	912	433	1,018	998	970
Netherlands	(b)	205	204	201	(b)	144	150	144
Germany	477	493	609	488	405	356	434	481
Switzerland	71	103	100	94	63	82	81	73
Italy (d)	137	191	216	206	88	142	151	148
Czechoslovakia	..	105	107	93	..	112	115	108
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	170	175	148	144†	132	142	125
Denmark	(b)	89	89	87	(b)	75	77	76
Sweden	(b)	86	80	82	(b)	76	76	78
Australia	73†	145	149	158	67†	139(f)	155(f)	143(f)
British India	103	180	177	183	148	267	299	242

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.

† Triennial average.

(a) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(b) Value not available.

(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained direct from mining operation.

(d) Including silver bullion.

(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(f) Including bullion and specie.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada *and United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	19,76	18,20	13,38
Apparel	59,29	70,09	83,16	86,26
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	62,29	55,58	53,69
Artificial silk yarn	—	26,05	23,80	14,07
Asbestos	—	11,12	14,05	19,48
Belting for machinery	36,26	79,74	62,82	62,17
Bobbins	—	36,99	33,4[illegible]	30,71
Books and printed matter	41,05	47,41	48,68	47,45
Boots and shoes	51,83	20,18	26,61	29,22
Building materials	59,86	79,57	76,75	64,71
Carriages and carts	19,11	12,89	9,08	9,07
Chemicals	69,55	1,30,44	1,24,01	1,41,55
China clay	—	16,03	13,53	16,56
Coal and coke	41,33	41,30	30,87	6,96
Cordage and rope	4,39	4,31	2,87	6,92
Cotton—				
Raw	55,67	23,33	2 78	44,64
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	4,54,98	3,13,80	3,08,08
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	24,06,16	17,08,36	15,24,09
White	10,8[illegible],35	19,24,71	15,08,86	16,57,15
Coloured	11,29,72	16,44,95	11,[illegible]0,90	12,57,96
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,94,12	1,76,53	1,53,45
Cutlery	10,53	10,58	9,19	9,03
Cycles and parts	29,40	65,13	87,07	91,70
Drugs and medicines	54,03	84,85	84,60	86,26
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	8,77	12,18	11,30
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	29,49	20,05	29,95
Flax manufactures	28,83	29,42	31,69	30,00
Furniture	1[illegible],84	6,77	9 07	14,45
Glass and glassware	22,26	29,11	26,28	25,47
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	29,45	29,48	27,45
Hardware	1,88,61	2,00,34	1,97,76	1,84,45
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	1,98,51	2,22,18	2,50,55
Ivory	11,33	15,16	9,24	9,84
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	8,44	12,[illegible]9	27,48
Jute manufactures	10,09	9,38	12,84	9,85
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	44,47	31,80	43,17
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	51,83	51,09	54,48
Spirit	69,47	1,30,76	1,34,62	1,35,64
Wines	13,62	12,55	11,48	11,94
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	12,39,54	11,87,28	10,65,86
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	18,46	22,84	23,08
Brass	6,13	1,56,06	1,27,96	77,83
Copper	1,67,45	32,17	89,67	28,27
Iron	28,88	13,47	13,70	8,36
Iron or steel	6,96,13	11,25,39	11,60,99	9,93,24
Lead	13,99	9,70	8,88	7,70
Steel	42,02	52,71	49,70	37,29
Zinc	14,85	16,14	13,45	17,70
Others	27,43	20,61	15,79	24,22
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	74,26	1,23,58	1,36,09
Oils, mineral	22,31	24,64	21,88	19,56
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	12,31	14,43	15,80
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	3,75	3,18	3,63
Paints and painters materials	56,00	96,03	99,89	1,04,52
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	1,30,22	1,16,63	1,09,30
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	83,08	58,10	1,17,19
Pitch and tar	8,72	3,58	4,08	2,19
Polishes	9,48	19,20	19,89	18,85
Precious stones	14	15,80	16,91	12,48
Printing materials	14,70	22,69	20,50	20,79
Provisions	1,84,15	1,54,18	1,71,50	2,08,28
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	5,41,08	4,24,53	2,00,84
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc	16,45	78,57	96,01	88,71
Salt	23,44	27,79	19,55	14,08

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Ships, parts of	18.00	10,83	8,70	2,86
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	13,49	9,79	8,67
Soap	56,52	1,24,81	1,35,67	1,37,10
Stationery	41,44	51,26	51,30	46,13
Sugar	25,37	20,42	35,51	41,74
Tallow and stearine	10,43	9,95	9,54	8,65
Tea-chests	41,32	75,38	67,52	48,86
Tobacco	31,83	1,39,93	1,76,23	2,11,97
Toilet requisite	10,35	20,60	21,43	28,57
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	12,38	12,37	14,11
Umbrellas	24,71	18,78	18,35	14,75
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	2,08,13	2,11,14	1,94,84
Other articles	1,49,67	3,96,77	3,97,00	3,50,73
TOTAL	91,58,01	1,33,45,16	1,15,32,02	1,10,53,85
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	2,47,80	26,76	9
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	1,17,33	92,18	70,42
Bristles and fibres	12,74	27,81	18,58	13,16
Coffee	50,86	71,05	68,08	43,93
Coir and manufactures	22,95	29,60	28,30	20,62
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	4,52,73	5,42,14	1,54,50
„ twist and yarn	2,81	4,79	2,45	1,50
„ manufactures	11,13	47,27	37,78	15,65
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	8,77	6,28	4,18
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	6,43	9,90	5,25
Indigo	6,52	1,75	85	75
Myrobalans	28,46	37,42	32,78	39,38
Gram	34,94	65,83	27	..
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	42,38	27,65	14,49
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	42,53	47,54	37,88
Dressed or tanned	3,67,98	6,18,95	5,95,24	6,38,29
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,78	3,82	4,02	3,50
Jute, raw	8,96,52	7,28,09	10,56,96	6,13,56
„ gunny bags	79,25	2,03,52	2,42,19	1,84,14
„ „ cloth	55,57	1,37,10	1,41,39	1,02,13
Lac	56,67	1,61,01	1,33,10	1,09,10
Manures	10,39	4,48	3,70	3,13
Manganese ore	30,66	44,68	39,58	15,24
Other metals and ores	24,78	1,49,22	1,41,95	1,13,35
Mica	20,80	45,88	44,42	47,58
Oils	18,34	2,43,74	83,34	51,37
Paraffin wax	17,38	42,25	66,50	67,16
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	3,20	7,11	7,43
Pulse—				
Beans		7,32	3,23	4,88
Lentils	5[illegible],27	10,56	13,28	17,80
Other pulses		23,84	16,10	17,64
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	1,55,87	1,18,76	1,12,71
Rubber, raw	23,28	68,98	1,22,78	1,17,63
Saltpetre	6,55	8,06	2,05	1,72
Seeds—				
Castor	73,39	73,88	71,51	44,15
Cotton	1,74,92	1,80,76	2,13,04	38,65
Linseed	2,65,01	3,29,24	2,89,68	1,00,14
Rape	35,17	98,35	61,56	21,25
Copra	3,82	1,20	..	3,25
Others	10,52	1,15,00	32,48	50,20
Silk, raw	5,93	18,54	10,05	5,35
Spices	10,68	14,61	26,76	20,65
Sugar	8,59	40,55	11	1
Tea	9,51,87	2[illegible],78,52	23,74,77	24,68,88
Wheat	10,50,94	11,45,07	1,71,52	2,14,29
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	71,28	95,23	85,50
Wool, raw	2,61,11	4,58,12	3,36,59	3,59,67
„ manufactures	18,71	78,25	44,43	38,21
Other articles	1,51,59	2,[illegible]6,90	2,61,69	2,62,47
TOTAL	55,04,99	97,54,33	77,72,27	63,62,76

*Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	5,72	4,62	5,44
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	20	7,43	..
Wool, raw	37,55	93,44	73,44	67,75
Other articles	48,75	3,16,35	2,39,11	2,15,95
TOTAL	1,24,52	4,15,71	3,24,60	2,89,14
AUSTRIA*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,01	2,43	3,60	51
Boots and shoes	2,50	1,47	2,02	3,75
Cotton manufactures	22,15	5,67	6,00	5,56
„ twist and yarn	3,08	5,56	3,55	68
Glass and glassware	68,98	4,60	3,11	3,72
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	2,65	2,28	2,80
Hardware	27,28	14,12	13,44	12,82
Instruments	1,98	1,28	2,28	2,16
Matches	9,07	1,18	1,07	88
Metals	12,13	3,09	9,01	11,73
Paper and pasteboard	10,80	12,78	17,62	23,85
Sugar	85,12	8,29	4,30	19,80
Woollen manufactures including yarn	8,96	34	55	28
Other articles	38,31	9,78	11,92	22 79
TOTAL	3,18,75	73,17	80,75	1,10,83
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,86,18	22,42	4,63	2,01
„ twist and yarn	53	20	1,01	.
Hides and skins	1,30,42	10	..	
Indigo	4,19		.	..
Jute, raw	1,30,68	59	.	24
Lac	5,70		..	1
Seeds	78,68	85	1,14	.
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	59,49	19,74	23,06
Other articles	11,54	39	14	47
TOTAL	7,73,18	84,04	26,66	25,79
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	1,76	1,04	57
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk		8,47	6,25	9,01
Arms, etc.,	26	2,46	3,96	4,23
Building materials	4,04	3,60	5,59	7,33
Cotton manufactures including yarn	42,12	24,74	17,02	30,10
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	16,44	5,57	9,41
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	1,88	1,48	1,64
Glass and glassware	16,92	27,11	22,70	26,69
Hardware	5,58	3,17	3,66	4,12
Liquors	1,50	3,81	1,76	1,59
Machinery and millwork	1,76	7,44	29,64	24,61
Manures	75	8,65	9,25	8,15
Metals—				
Brass	37	3,31	3,67	2, 7
Copper	3,54	6,30	10,09	21,91
Iron	15,95	6,99	3,23	7,31
Iron or steel	45,46	1,79,67	1,77,41	1,93,24
Steel	68,54	1,85,69	1,01,60	1,12,00
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	3,53	1,88	1,10
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	2,65	2,84	5,38
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	6,00	9,12	11,20
Precious stones	1	38,60	47,10	37,13
Provisions	1,41	41,97	26,95	10,58
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	17,71	27,64	38,65
Sugar	29	22,37	15,92	30,74
Woollen manufactures	2,11	12,58	23,47	15,09
Other articles	40,61	40,92	55,61	66,60
TOTAL	2,76,00	6,76,06	6,13,06	6,80,08

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	60,50	2,90	..
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	5,49,90	5,61,59	2,83,38
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	5,10	4,85	4,80
Hemp, raw	18,73	74,82	72,24	47,79
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	3,36	7,09	2,73
Jute manufactures	18,69	30,75	21,05	23,83
„ raw	14,42	1,95,79	1,85,88	1,69,67
Manganese ore	25,84	52,52	48,15	52,30
Manures	19,88	80,80	35,48	42,42
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	21,74	18,45	6,69
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	14,00	15,13	9,48
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	42
Groundnut	26,78	48,75	32,98	16,15
Linseed	1,55,71	1,12,60	82,53	35,78
Mowa	7,97	98	70	2,50
Poppy	16,11	24	26	23
Rape	1,51,62	48,62	14,23	10,73
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	1,18	3,15	..
Others	2.29	1,14	97	56
Wheat	1,46,22	1,91,51	16,40	11,20
Other articles	54,08	90,97	1,10,94	1,54,88
TOTAL	11,94,20	15,35,25	12,34,47	8,77,08
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	3,59	6,04	5,53
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	20,60	20,67	24,05
Chemicals	47	74	99	1,39
Clocks and watches	4,65	85	43	1 10
Cotton manufactures including yarn	2,88	4,52	5,55	8,59
Drugs and medicines	2,65	4,68	7,14	6,51
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	6,02	9,17	11,17
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	4,56	5,28	9,28
Hardware	2,18	2,78	4,78	3,75
Haberdashery	8,25	3,36	3,38	3,83
Instruments	4,20	3,31	4,34	5,80
Liquors	38,04	59,28	61,44	66,01
Machinery	31	2,29	3,02	2,78
Metals—				
Brass	16	68	2,34	3 72
Copper	12,93	1,43	11,95	7 19
Iron or steel	2,84	12,57	30,12	18,23
Steel	20	8,50	17,58	15,09
Motor cars, etc.	5,44	6,05	11,45	16,24
Oils	82	2,17	1,90	1,81
Provisions	3,07	2,15	3,45	4,31
Rubber manufactures	1,78	34,66	29,41	41,84
Seeds	51	4	33	61
Sugar	43	3,73	50	79
Silk manufactures	27,18	9,28	8,28	12,35
Wool manufactures	12,64	27,75	37,65	41,20
Toilet requisites	68	1,90	2,50	4,49
Umbrellas	81	59	70	58
Other articles	31,87	31,11	39,57	43,50
TOTAL	2,20,50	2,58,55	3,23,88	3,55,66

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	53,01	39,67	18,87
Gram	28,00	17,46	10,90	1,55
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	3,60,45	4,25,40	2,24,98
Hides and skins, raw *	33,68	36,57	38,71	53,36
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	53	92	36
Jute, raw	2,25,21	3,40,64	5,29,95	3,48,26
,, bags and cloth	2,56	5,28	4,80	6,69
Lac	11,55	34,99	25,86	18,12
Manganese ore	17,24	33,38	30,77	46,37
Manures	10,47	6,55	8,17	10,59
Pulse—				
Beans	1,82	20	..	3
Lentils		2,86	2,36	1,67
Other pulses		93	12	72
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	4,63	3,07	23
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	48,80	42,93	35,40
Groundnut	2,81,66	5,54,85	5,36,92	3,25,87
Linseed	1,55,94	2,20,76	1,70,13	1,13,17
Mowa or mowra	4,16	2,06	62	3,87
Poppy	43,87	8,81	6,17	92
Rape	96,17	55,80	30,88	32,40
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	16,58	25,68	55
Others	21,25	13,80	11,70	2,63
Silk, raw	35,23	17,54	18,55	22,3
Wheat	1,12,55	80,99	9,16	21,10
Other articles	62,26	1,57,87	1,31,54	91,73
TOTAL	14,77,26	20,75,34	21,10,08	13,81,27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	16,13	13,06	16,12
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	18,59	16,07	20,61
Bobbins	..	2,30	2,50	2,48
Building materials	6,72	3,80	2,59	6,93
Buttons	..	6,36	5,06	6,49
Carriages	2,81	2,13	1,08	2,59
Chemicals	10,62	39,38	41,87	52,48
Cutlery	7,95	26,93	22,25	30,29
Cycles	1,75	10,75	12,75	12,96
Drugs and medicines	6,19	17,39	20,63	33,35
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,92,29	82,36	1,06,05
Glassware	23,69	38,96	39,89	51,81
Hardware	57,24	1,33,64	1,42,68	1,58,32
Instruments	13,57	42,93	46,92	52,62
Liquors	19,41	36,03	35,02	39,10
Machinery	30,27	50,93	85,99	94,59
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	29,33	21,75	18,02
Brass	1,56	1,29,52	78,80	1,27,24
Copper	93,41	94,98	97,03	86,64
Iron	2,86	12	54	9
Iron or steel	86,97	1,31,13	98,17	91,81
Steel	65,19	33,51	17,91	33,14
Zinc	3,24	1,68	2,93	13,70
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	2,24	2,84	4,05
Oils	19,57	40,88	49,98	31,40
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	8,75	8,48	10,36
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	64,25	34,16	49,77
Paper making materials	1,61	3,88	7,09	6,72
Printing materials	1,02	5,56	5,19	5,62
Railway plant	12,19	7,50	18,11	27,81

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Rubber manufactures	3,82	8,00	16,34	15,21
Salt	9,46	9,33	9,07	15,13
Stationery	5,04	17,88	24,35	24,93
Sugar	3,84	61,29	3,63	1,10,88
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	13,02	14,07	33,68
Cotton manufactures	83,71	42,80	80,93	47,29
Haberdashery	22,10	82,66	21,48	86,21
Silk manufactures	16,81	10,06	5,74	8,49
Wool manufactures	90,62	55,61	62,87	67,34
Toys	11,10	19,70	15,18	17,68
Umbrellas	7 66	12,07	17,65	21 45
Other articles	66,09	29,20	1,08,80	1,18,98
TOTAL	9,35,56	15,46,86	18,30,79	6 90 72
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir and manufactures	22,66	31,92	20,21	21,88
Cotton, raw	4,45,05	4,48,63	4,97,23	2,37,68
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	8,88	10,08	5,10
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	2,20	80	1,02
Hemp, raw	8,48	22,51	20,98	6,08
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	1 74,80	1,30,68	1,22,95
Jute, raw	4,90,40	7,97,83	8,16,03	7,39,75
„ gunny bags	15,88	8,49	8,23	10,68
„ „ cloth	6,83	2,93	4,25	3 63
Lac	37,67	67,24	62,99	52,01
Manures	8,30	4,28	4,28	2,51
Oils	12,29	5,28	6,47	3,75
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	6,37,27	5,75,96	2,95,05
Seeds, Rape	1,04,92	85,55	18,66	28,11
„ Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..		2,59
„ Groundnut	12,42	1,10,02	2,39,79	2 34,02
„ Linseed	70,14	29,93	25,07	26,12
„ Mowa	20,01	..	..	30
„ Poppy	8,43	1,41	2,53	1,64
„ Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	3,12	6,69	3
„ Others	27,84	6,76	8,59	4,51
Tea	3,09	3,47	3,42	3,87
Wood (chiefly teak)	15,06	6,65	5,51	6,06
Other articles	1,86,15	3 30,60	2,08,93	2,28,79
TOTAL	22,30,35	27,98,72	26,77,38	20,34,03
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	9,98	10,63	10,80	8,62
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	6	73	4 22	10 61
Cotton manufactures	83,45	85,79	1,10,53	1,19,10
„ twist and yarn	11,14	12,19	9,34	8,78
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	23,00	12,08	14,67
Instruments	9	7 35	8 44	10 52
Liquors	1,54	3 89	5,57	6,86
Metals	44	26,32	14,11	12,80
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	22,49	25,18	23,93
Precious stones etc.	..	28	6 06	7 82
Provisions	8,65	52,01	1,07,03	1,64,80
Sugar	10	74	2,16	8,26
Other articles	18,03	63,03	64,58	78,61
TOTAL	1,26,61	2,97,82	3,69,25	4,06,26

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,83	1,00,86	1,09,07	50,44
Hides and skins, raw	83,50	47,61	24,48	26,14
Jute, raw	1,53	44 33	77,72	36,42
Lac	6,06	5,10	7,08	4,37
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	1,47,75	1,49,30	1,13,16
Seeds, Linseed	20,98	54,85	44,42	9,82
,, Rape	4,90	77,55	15,17	25,69
Wheat	2,02	27,34	1,57	..
Other articles	41,39	3,00,79	3,30,47	3,37,42
TOTAL	3,34,23	8,06,18	7,6[illegible],28	6,03,46
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	14,35	1[illegible],78	16,40
Art, works of	45	89	1,4[illegible]	1,08
Building materials	2,57	11,52	13,02	12,63
Buttons	..	5,44	6,91	12,12
Chemicals	4,72	10,95	6,32	14,34
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	2,48	2,20	4,60
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	18,88	15,45	37,23
Glassware	4,26	9,21	8,37	6,37
Instruments	1,70	6,34	8,66	8,13
Liquors	78	2,86	2,4[illegible]	3,08
Machinery	1,44	4,10	8,22	6,38
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	2,41	3,31	6,80
Brass	1,09	1,22	4	1,16
German silver	..	1,19	4,4[illegible]	1,90
Others	67	8,83	6,22	8,13
Motor cars, etc.	66	10,16	2[illegible],91	40,10
Paper and pasteboard	79	3,50	3,71	3 56
Rubber manufactures	13	3,77	18,11	5,15
Stone and marble	2,48	2,56	3,33	3,61
Sugar	23	3 13	3 10	7 58
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	13,50	33,71	64,15
Cotton—twist and yarn	4,98	4,05	6,[illegible]6	4,36
,, manufactures	45,22	81,26	66,78	81,80
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	7,12	6,67	5,9[illegible]
Silk manufactures	19,83	39,13	11,85	24,72
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	43,83	37,42	80,82
Wool manufactures	4 07	28 15	30 69	69,06
Other articles	27,41	48,12	53,06	84 58
TOTAL	1,44,84	3,83,05	4,25,67	6,10,11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,88	13,49,96	10,25,21	5,17,72
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	73,37	71,87	54,43
Jute, raw	1,14,89	2,09,22	2,93,31	1,70,61
Spices, Pepper	6,81	11,58	12,17	7,32
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	37,12	30,20	29,23
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	35,56	18 82	15,40
Groundnuts	1 71	64,83	96 97	1 30,97
Linseed	54,86	1,13,61	1,03,25	6[illegible],90
Rape	11,4[illegible]	2,17,36	1,19 26	99,30
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	54,07	[illegible]4 35	13
Others	1,49	1,39	13	93
Wheat	87,14	65,78	16 49	1,52
Other articles	22,63	85,16	76,18	42,46
TOTAL	7,01,61	23,19,01	18,98,21	11,32,55
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	15,62	28,76	21,59

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No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	4,15	3,54	3,96
Hardware	64	1,16	67	94
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,50	6,55	5,78	[illegible],94
Matches	9,34	3,23	1,11	1,77
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	7,95	2,03	3,57
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	27,20	25,32	31,11
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	11,26	14,01	18,89
Toys	..	87	95	1,49
Wood and timber	1,85	13	22	61
Other articles	68	2,76	4,97	3,25
TOTAL	20,85	65,26	58,60	69,53
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	3 51	8,34	7,19
Rice (not in the husk)	94	85	2,51	1,26
Hides and skins, raw	20	8,28	5,11	3,05
Cotton, raw	55	60	5	13
Jute, raw	..	4,18	50	2,22
„ gunny bags	55	16,95	6,63	10,94
Other articles	1,98	25,19	19,82	7,20
TOTAL	4,25	59,46	42,96	31,99
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	3	..	5
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	5,32	43	13	1,15
Other articles	1,30	1,26	1,43	2,60
TOTAL	24,93	1,69	1,56	3,75
RUSSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet Sugar	..	..	..	51,05
Mineral oils	19,86	..	5,85	16
Tea-chests	..	56	12	..
Other articles	2,42	2	7	36
TOTAL	22,28	58	6,04	51,57
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,08	81	6,23	..
„ goods.	1,43	3,18	17	6,22
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	..	..
Tea	1,41,97	8,88	12,02	88
Other articles	13,72	17	1,02	50
TOTAL	1,90,48	12,54	19,44	7,60
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	..	..
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	6,20	9,14	14,09
Saffron	3,88	5,42	5,03	3,76
Other articles	1,55	3,87	2,61	2,74
TOTAL	17,45	15,49	16,78	20,59

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,68	2,82,79	1,68,48	90,40
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	23,06	26,22	28,92
Oilseeds	10,11	1,06,70	97,81	27,83
Jute, raw	64,51	1,64,76	1,87,84	1,21,73
Other articles	3,92	16,84	5,59	5,77
TOTAL	1,99,40	5,94,15	4,84,94	2,74,65
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	16,89	16,64	15,36
Machinery and millwork	..	9,39	8,93	6,98
Iron and steel	9,53	17,64	17,60	14,34
Matches	28,08	39,33	60,65	57,45
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	13,55	20,19	21,82
Paper-making materials	4,21	6,93	4,15	5,54
Wood and timber	..	8,62	6,84	5,05
Other articles	2,93	7,20	8,98	9,78
TOTAL	51,31	1,19,55	1,43,38	1,36,32
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	7,06	4,19	3,10
Hides, raw	..	13,75	9,20	6,11
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	2,81	4,10	4,64
Wheat	8,66	7	..	..
Other articles	4,23	12,19	17,27	11,71
TOTAL	32,56	35,88	34,76	25,56
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	12.46	8,94	7,58
Wool manufactures	8	20.98	17,42	8,75
Other articles	8,33	15,58	27,25	14,82
TOTAL	15,94	49.02	53,61	31,15
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	3,60,42	3,37,08	2,12,68
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	5,52	3,08	2,02
Soda compounds	..	3,48	2,91	3,46
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	57,66	59,19	32,37
Other articles	4,82	5,30	4,68	4,79
TOTAL	35,97	4,32,38	4,06,94	2,55,32
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	52,79	39,74	42,69
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	25,61	44,09	43,30
Other sorts	8,98	16,18	19,60	21,88
Other articles	16,47	69,86	70,01	66,75
TOTAL	69,08	1,64,44	1,73,64	1,74,57

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	85,33	14,80	8,43
Other articles	11,57	31,17	20,40	16,57
TOTAL	19,81	66,50	35,20	25,00
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cigarettes	4,69	71	92	88
Cotton, raw	4,45	5,23	2,17	3,46
Salt	9,17	37,66	23,10	30,02
Sugar	7	90	55	[illegible]
Other articles	7,79	19,79	14 18	7,75
TOTAL	26,17	64,29	40,92	42,11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	67,13	47,93	40,13
Indigo	3,96	1 61	1,27	53
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	1,30,99	1,12,39	1,01,92
Wheat	3,83	96,87	41,67	5,11
Others	27,56	179,43	65,88	49,[illegible]
Jute, gunny bags	48,40	84,19	79,39	75,63
Seeds	11,91	49,82	19,87	6,28
Other articles	26,11	1,08,02	1,06,18	1,00,89
TOTAL	1,85,70	6,18,06	4,74,58	4,09,72
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	14,10	[illegible],77	9,88
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	5,70	6,83	15,0[illegible]
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	12,46	27 34	24,63	26,79
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	3,50	3,76	3,46
Other articles	5,10	7,50	7,52	7,18
TOTAL	37,52	38,34	35,91	37,43
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	6,27	7,70	3,62	2,18
Other articles	3,95	4,65	3,35	3,81
TOTAL	10,22	12,35	6,97	5,99

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	10,50	8,56	11,54
Other articles	3,02	30	97	53
TOTAL	6,90	10,80	9,53	12,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	5,71	5,89	6,08
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	2,87	7,52	2,71
Other articles	2,20	3,87	4,61	3,04
TOTAL	12,57	12,45	18,02	11,83
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	3,36	1,16	1,36
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	3,63,85	48,85	21
Other articles	98	2,70	2,16	24
TOTAL	2,64,22	3,66,55	51,01	45
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	1,04,90	1,01,60	95,33
Wheat flour	8,73	8,21	10,40	7,07
Other sorts	9,22	12,81	13,64	10,09
Jute manufactures	8,13	17,85	19,84	22,78
Oils, vegetable	6,03	9,33	11,65	4,88
Other articles	18,98	30,78	23,81	22,09
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,83,88	1,80,94	1,62,24
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	5,08	3,88	2,49
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	54,83	30,60	19,32
Other articles	1,48	4,32	11,34	12,52
TOTAL	13,15	59,15	41,94	31,84
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	52,40	50,13	44,18
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	1,11,67	1,37,82	1,04,07
Oils, vegetable	3,54	4,80	4,82	2,74
Provisions	3,27	1,13	1,96	1,44
Other articles	26,69	96,53	90,55	87,89
TOTAL	1,04,91	2,66,53	2,84,78	2,40,32

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	29,73	27,95	4,92
Other articles	1,11	3,74	5,23	4,45
Total	5,97	33,47	33,18	9,37
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	9,08	29,46	27,84	28,82
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	11,69	11,76	14,50
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	46,57	51,35	46,31
Oils	36	11	16	4
Other articles	9,17	26,50	34,58	34,68
Total	47,77	1,14,33	1,25,69	1,24,35
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	6,50	7,84	7,43
Other articles	3,57	3,70	3,34	3,25
Total	12,19	10,20	11,18	10,68
REUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	1,45	..
Other articles	59	20	1,92	30
Total	8,30	20	3,37	30
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	81,72	1,11,01	1,28,68
Paper and pasteboard	..	48	80	85
Railway plant	79	..	..	50
Rubber manufactures	..	7,16	14,50	20,94
Sugar	..	1	1	12,79
Other articles	30	9,65	4,09	5,57
Total	1,09	99,02	1,30,41	1,68,83
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,27,16	1,39,05	1,10,65
Tea	54,91	82,75	56,37	83,14
Other articles	14,09	18,23	17,27	11,40
Total	1,09,29	2,28,14	2,12,69	2,05,19
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	31,02	25,33	35,13
Apparel	33	9,44	10,95	11,80
Arms	80	4,09	5,05	4,02
Belting for machinery	1,11	6,69	9,08	11,42
Boots and shoes	54	2,91	5,08	14,41
Building materials	88	10,39	10,91	13,93

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	1,75	56	1,10
Chemicals	22	4,41	5,82	6,61
Clocks and watches	3,82	7,19	7,23	6,57
Copper	..	16,23	18,98	2,47
Cotton, raw	27,72	8,00	1,56	2,11,19
,, piecegoods	26,44	31,20	41,92	45,01
Drugs and medicines	4,18	14,84	13,30	17,68
Dyeing substances	..	10,21	16,77	19,38
Furniture	1,44	1,80	2,18	2,76
Glassware	1,17	3,46	3,86	4,77
Hardware	24,72	78,09	80,83	71 21
Instruments	5,86	34,08	44,81	59,24
Iron and steel	48,56	69,35	81,24	96,49
Leather	..	3,93	5,75	10,11
Machinery	24,56	1,40,12	1,40,98	1,39,27
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	1,14,42	1,64,45	1,77,9[illegible]
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	5,60,18	5,56,62	5,40,57
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	9,50	13,23	14,76
Provisions	3,80	28,11	33,76	44,09
Railway plant	54	17,46	14,70	20,82
Rubber	16	17,65	37,53	34,74
Ships	24	8	3	29
Spirit	5,34	12,83	13,19	14,11
Stationery	2,05	4,94	4,31	3,60
Sugar	18	2,14	5,00	35,94
Tobacco	5,90	52,47	32,56	39,87
Toilet requisites	2,22	12,27	14,44	15,11
Wood and Timber	6,56	4,81	3,76	6,60
Other articles	15,35	80,47	81,58	91,34
TOTAL	4,49,08	14,07,03	15,07,35	18,23,81
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	4,80	7,06	5,12
Cotton, raw	8,19	90,64	64,35	34,57
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	2,65	3,81	2,56
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	2,24,28	3,11,98	3,33,45
Dressed or tanned	29,59	28,57	32,65	33,40
Indigo	2,25	..	..	..
Jute—				
Raw	2,82,98	2,46,50	3,86,97	3,21,10
Gunny bags	91,78	65,57	75,27	[illegible]9,94
,, cloth	6,92,16	18,69,09	21,32,92	17,72,82
Lac	93,77	3,94,10	3,67,65	3,07,52
Manganese ore	18,75	23,15	15,18	21,04
Iron or steel	44	77,72	72,21	18,34
Manures	4,85	3,35	4,42	5,43
Mica	6,99	43,04	38,46	48,44
Myrobalans	9,78	12,20	18,70	13,68
Oils, vegetable	9,16	88	19	43
Paraffin wax	3,48	3,53	3,82	6,21
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	11
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	1,00,55	1,09,20	90,68
Linseed	49,29	..	1,05	1
Spices	8,31	10,92	6,22	27,04
Tea	11,70	54,81	38,11	61,91
Wool, raw	4,52	30,80	35,50	29,36
,, manufactures	2,38	21,77	26,27	27,18
Other articles	22,01	1,08,69	1,67,26	1,18,03
TOTAL	16,83,60	34,23,11	39,49,34	38,66,37

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	77,32	72,66	72,30
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	3,05,26	4,02,44	2,42,48
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	2,62,13	1,75,38	2,39,16
Other articles	3,71	6 02	7,56	6,02
TOTAL	66,59	5,73,41	5,85,38	4,87,66
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	12,14	6,27	8,45
Jute, gunny cloth	2,08,57	4,56,33	4,92,08	6,22,42
Other articles	7,04	34,81	64,13	46,88
TOTAL	2,27,13	5,03,28	5,62,48	6,77,75
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	58,34	1,31,74	53,48
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	5,59	9,64	5,45
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	1,66,62	2,08,26	1,23,71
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	1,26	39	33
Other articles	1,36	17,99	18,45	19,37
TOTAL	87,05	1,85,87	2,27,10	1,43,41
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	1,11	15	33
Salt	12,94	45,70	32,58	39,56
Other articles	28,19	10,58	10,01	13,03
TOTAL	41,45	57,39	42,74	52,92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	32,84	26,85	32,44
" manufactures	18,38	22,46	16,34	22,02
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	22	3,07	42
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	16,25	21,69	15,67
Wheat flour	12,25	18,12	19,36	16,61
Spices	4,70	9,92	12,19	12,08
Tobacco	9,39	29,30	21,99	23,80
Other articles	16,01	20,46	28,82	25,97
TOTAL	1,00,83	1,50,07	1,45,31	1,48,91

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
ADEN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	33,63	13,21	7,90
Other articles	5,73	14,58	9,15	6,44
TOTAL	18,80	48,21	22,36	14,34
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	19,73	21,33	17,81
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	23,15	15,87	9,54
Other articles	9,19	7,09	10,28	9,86
TOTAL	46,75	49,97	47,48	37,21
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	56	1,68	84
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	30,66	48,17	45,02
Other articles	16,76	43,58	40,06	35,35
TOTAL	48,97	74,80	89,91	81,21
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	25,21	20,17	17,11
Other articles	10,93	20,56	14,55	11,37
TOTAL	32,16	45,77	34,72	28,48
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	5,32	6,77	7,51
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	40,16	65,44	62,13
Other articles	14,69	37,71	22,69	37,49
TOTAL	36,43	77,87	88,13	99,62
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	31,75	11,65	16,76
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	31,02	23,00	20,92
Other articles	2,52	2,74	3,10	5,03
TOTAL	52,99	33,76	26,10	25,95

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,18	24,00	16,94	24,51
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	37,74	49,29	30,21
Other articles	12,34	30,09	31,14	33,18
TOTAL	42,24	91,83	97,37	87,90
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	21,21	11,39	12,12
Other articles	9,07	20,95	11,57	15,98
TOTAL	27,25	42,16	22,96	28,10
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	1,06,36	1,47,48	1,26,78
Other articles	2	25	23	93
TOTAL	53,78	1,06,61	1,47,71	1,27,71
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	3,20	3,90	7,18
Grain, pulse and flour	12	69	1,32	1,29
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	3,14	3,57	4,55
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	13,16	17,04	14,51
Machinery	1,86	2,27	1,97	2,02
Metals	1,41	4,92	4,61	2,79
Oils	45	13,44	30,00	1,86
Rubber	10	99	1,53	65
Seeds	91	5,28	8,48	2,23
Spices	29,91	33,69	43,41	36,46
Tea	7,10	5,94	9,71	9,16
Other articles	20,11	48,83	43,57	54,44
TOTAL	72,53	1,85,55	1,69,11	1,87,14
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	18,78	22,17	24,26
Coal and coke	43,39	38,54	28,77	33,15
Coffee	5,76	36	36	42
Cotton manufactures	36,03	86,95	97,22	1,11,25
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	45,28	56,03	57,42
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,14	4,61	4,90
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	29,76	33,84	41,24
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	6,96,12	7,05,99	6,97,09
Other sorts	48,80	74,88	88,6[illegible]	62,63
Jute manufactures	5,41	16,52	19,59	16,51
Manures	10,87	40,16	30,60	36,46
Oilcakes	38,54	44,45	68,29	69,24
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,45	9,52	9,09
Seeds	12,21	17,74	14,25	8,84
Spices	15,31	33,27	36,21	36,63
Tea	26,90	27,25	28,56	31,24
Wood and timber	2,82	8,48	9,82	9,08
Other articles	66,52	1,72,81	2,14,57	1,94,60
TOTAL	8,02,85	13,60,29	14,68,58	14,44,05
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	14,03	10,71	6,42
Other articles	13,82	43,09	42,93	35,72
TOTAL	22,08	57,12	53,64	42,14

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	1,09	1,19	62
Building materials	88	7	4	37
Cotton manufactures	1,94	9,87	10,52	9,52
Cordage	2,19	2,25	3,18	1,46
Drugs and medicines	6,48	9,40	5,08	4,49
Fire works	6,00	6,14	6,62	9,66
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	47	52	1,32
Provisions	3,35	9,77	11,09	11,69
Silk, raw	23,69	18,61	4,66	4,82
„ manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	12,09	8,72	8,60
Sugar, refined	10,34	10,15	6,88	7,9[illegible]
Other articles	15,59	33,49	25,89	29,75
TOTAL	98,31	1,13,40	84,40	89,79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	8,46	6,91	1,31
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	1,12	19,09	87
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	1,86,96	82,14	1,02,49
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	36,96	45,18	11,99
Jadestone	5,65	7,02	1,43	3,14
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	7,42	60,54	54,88	1,00,61
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	41,09	84,43	76,67	73,88
TOTAL	9,12,86	3,85,54	2,85,30	2,93,79
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	5,86	5,27	4,22
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,94	1,89	1,74
Other articles	6,62	4,33	3,65	3,47
TOTAL	13,42	12,13	10,81	9,43
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Silk, raw	83,44	80,91	85,81	1,05,27
„ manufactures, including yarn	35,67	94,16	94,68	1,23,98
Tea	10,70	47,85	38,90	41,90
Other articles	28,17	51,26	41,28	59,25
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,76,71	2,60,67	3,31,00
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	7,77,54	12,12,62	7,68,61
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	2,57	,2[illegible]	1,20
Piece goods	2,70	35	41	10
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	71,16	2,21,38	2,67,01
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	49,50	48,00	40,31	37,21
Tea	35,95	98	11,63	4.21
Other articles	3,18,49	55,87	56,37	43,49
TOTAL	8,72,39	9,56,47	15,48,97	11,21,83

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees).

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	3,20	4,49	9,38
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,01	60	7,12	5,17
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—				
Cotton raw	1,63	74,11	98,73	25,98
Jute manufactures including twist and yarn	32,57	47,40	58,14	55,46
Opium	29,07	53,04	70,16	94,40
Other articles	3,48	4,33	4,79	6,93
TOTAL	66,75	1,78,88	2,31,82	1,02,77
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	2,43	1,74	2.72
Apparel	9,17	10,15	11,11	13,15
Bobbins	...	3,09	1,68	1,03
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	11,56	36,91	33,36
Brushes and brooms	48	40	70	78
Buttons of all sorts	...	9,13	9,68	11,62
Camphor	11,48	18,88	16,62	18,19
Carriages	11	8,91	3,45	5,34
Cement	1	1,93	2 30	8,88
Chemicals	93	2,48	2,72	3,35
Coal and coke	7,02	94	2,73	16
Copper	27,99	4	5	6
Cotton, raw	9	12	56	56
„ hosiery	65,23	83,55	1,11,88	1,17,66
„ piece goods	6,10	5,74,68	6,88,15	6,57,55
„ yarn	6,16	4,59,37	4 21,80	3,20,21
„ other manufactures	2,12	16,92	24,06	20,74
Cutlery	...	77	31	10
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	6,73	8,59	7,86
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	28,71	[illegible]4,84	33,12
Furniture and cabinetware	71	57	1,23	1,56
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	25,61	28,67	20,64
Beads and false pearls	7,61	12,97	11,09	9,69
Bottles and phials	1,09	10,30	10,46	11,80
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	2,25	2,62	2,27
Table ware	1,41	4,79	6,07	5,05
Others	3,35	9,82	18,61	16,96
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	16,12	23,60	14,71
Hardware	3,59	17,08	37,09	28,95
Instruments	85	3,24	5,37	3,91
Iron or steel	...	8	15	8
Leather	38	20	24	34
Machinery and millwork	68	2,72	2,95	3 02
Matches	28,40	40,77	24,63	10,58
Paints and painters' materials	...	3,74	3,90	3,82
Paper and pasteboard	55	8,04	4,60	4,79
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	2,84	2,44	3,18
Rubber manufactures	...	77	1,14	1,20
Silk, raw	1,15	6,09	1,25	1,28
Silk manufactures including yarn, etc.	1,31,45	1,76,87	1,29,45	1,37,85
Spices, ginger	3,40	3,28	2,41	59
Starch and farina	7	32	16	3
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	4,83	5,25	4,43
Tea-chests	87	45	26	30
Toilet requisites	1,81	8,44	3,59	3,06
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	13,78	11,77	11,18
Umbrella fittings	4,91	13,70	18,11	14,38
Wood—timber	32	6,69	13,86	18,94
„ manufactures	71	74	2,87	4,04
Woollen manufactures (including yarn)	8	12,02	20,57	11,01
Other articles	10,25	60,31	57,64	46,16
TOTAL	3,64,85	17,12,07	18,19,00	16,47,24

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	45,88,13	47,47,41	34,39,68
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	36,36	2),67	36,81
Jute, raw	10,84	50,03	61,15	30,94
„ manufactures	10,93	1,05,98	1,06,46	1,35,03
Manures	5,59	18,64	22,56	15,61
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	3,63,08	4,17,68	1,79,72
Pulse	4,19	24,29	30,36	18,12
Iron or steel	15,24	1,15,30	76,57	1,19,69
Oilcakes	15,19	42,16	40,01	36,40
Opium	9,79	2,25	5,69	
Paraffin wax	6,90	16,19	1,00	
Other articles	8,61	1,32,13	1,17,24	88,75
TOTAL	16,84,66	5 ,14,54	56,65,80	41,00,75
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	1,65,73	1 29,46	26,27
JAVA				
Imports therefrom—				
Liquors	2,5)	6,12	8,49	10 87
Sugar	9,23,33	15,23 48	13,79,47	14,08,49
Other articles	9,11	16,70	15,8)	22,92
TOTAL	9,35,03	15,46,30	14,03,79	14,42,28
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	1,58 88	2,31,63	1,71,55
Opium	52,28	12,00	56,00	60,00
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	67 65	1,61,47	34,92
Other articles	15 59	27,69	27,05	28,27
TOTAL	2,89,74	2,66,17	4,~6,15	2,94,74
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	3,66	5,02	4,52
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	18,68	22,45	22,01	23,11
Mineral oils	4,09	1,50,84	1,43,98	1,31,63
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	1,90	1,41	84
Wool, raw	9,81	11,96	15,50	9,05
Other articles	22,68	36,10	30,02	33 51
TOTAL	63,49	2,23,25	2,14,92	1,98,14
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton twist and yarn	12,05	36,03	37,05	42,23
„ manufactures	18,73	1,10,45	82,77	1,12,30
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	19,91	24,75	15,02
Others	3,83	7,94	36,27	9,81
Indigo	1,99	66	95	21
Tea, black	1,67	28,50	23,10	35,75
Other articles	11,51	56,19	30,76	31,26
TOTAL	55 ,13	2,59,68	2,35,65	2,40,58

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
PERSIA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton twist and yarn	5,82	11,11	8,32	6,67
„ manufactures	37,80	30,00	31,96	24,29
Metals and ores	3,68	7,30	4,51	5,86
Sugar	5,65	22,42	13,61	5,93
Other articles	13,81	32,73	29,46	21,49
TOTAL	66,76	1,03,56	87,86	64,24
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	13,81	6,40	8,38
Other articles	3,39	16,42	4,48	4,27
TOTAL	34,80	30,23	10,88	12,65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	31,35	29,08	28,33
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	64,27	56,93	58,86
Opium	18,84	52,00	60,00	56,00
Other articles	6,21	27,01	29,77	25,62
TOTAL	62,94	1,74,63	1,75,73	1,68,81
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	2,26	2,06	1,39
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	6,00	4,76	5,50
Cotton manufactures including yarn	8,01	29,09	25,22	21,37
Drugs and medicines	2,76	8,22	4,74	7,46
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	10,40	10,98	11,13
Fish	22,53	26,34	31,16	31,87
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	7,24	9,91	9,88
Matches	7,64	63	43	87
Metals, tin	44,54	80,11	94,15	93,25
Oils, mineral	15,52	9,04	43,24	34,24
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	51,01	45,64	54,80
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	53	3	4
Silk, raw	6,75	1	..	1
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,57,53	2,09,73	2,14,30
„ others	12,63	9,10	9,22	22,14
Sugar	3,74	11,06	6,52	3,06
Other articles	48,72	84,28	70,22	72,21
TOTAL	3,08,48	4,85,59	5,65,98	5,82,13
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	7,94	7,74	9,53
Coal	17,08	1,60	5,02	16,15
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	9,20	10,75	11,29
„ manufactures	57,59	1,38,11	1,63,46	1,56,22
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,08	17,37	14,57	16,94
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,83	3,29,60	3,26,40	3,11,66
Others	18,80	20,02	25,61	28,70

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES.	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Hides and skins, raw	25	66	74	37
Jute manufactures including twist and yarn	34,40	71,86	1,12,96	99,70
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	15,76	17,69	20,75
Seeds	8,23	11,62	15,32	14,66
Tobacco	13,12	16,68	18,79	16,40
Other articles	71,11	1,67,82	2,62,36	2,29,72
TOTAL	7,54,93	8,03,19	9,81,41	9,32,09
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	2,37	2,83	3,21
Spices, Cloves	1,91	15,82	17,87	3,32
Other articles	11,44	10,49	15,63	11,39
TOTAL	18,25	28,68	36,33	17,92
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	..	11,48	4,76
Other articles	5	19	73	69
TOTAL	11,83	19	12,21	5,45
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	8	72
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	1,20,97	1,24,19	1,28,58
Other articles	4,75	11,61	11,06	15,43
TOTAL	24,55	1,32,58	1,35,33	1,44,73
MESOPOTAMIA (*a*)				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	—	24	15	15
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	—	6	8	10
Drugs and medicines	—	57	45	68
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	62	44	1,24
Fruits and vegetables	—	70,21	66,21	44,67
Grain, pulse and flour	—	6,46	30	8,89
Gums and resins	—	3	1	1
Hardware	—	31	32	29
Hides and skins, raw	—	45	1,50	2,22
Metals—Brass	—	1,55	1,22	1,11
Motor cars, etc.	—	23	10	2
Provisions	—	39	8	90
Seeds	—	33	51	34
Ships, parts of	—	10	8	..
Silk, raw	—	3	19	..
Wool, raw	—	78	14	2,57
,, manufactures	—	54	29	32
Other articles	—	5,51	4,64	6,54
TOTAL	—	88,36	76,71	70,05

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES.	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
MESOPOTAMIA (a)—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	1,35,36	84,46	1,15,42
Indigo	—	3,08	1,14	1,22
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	17,20	26,51	8,26
Wheat flour	—	7,20	17,05	4,54
Others	—	16,08	58,95	1,66
Tea	—	23,92	24,19	29,40
Other articles	—	53,67	64,17	53,03
TOTAL	—	2,56,46	2,76,47	2,13,53
Exports of foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	31,09	21,31	12,28
Provisions	—	28	37	8
Sugar	—	17,84	6,00	4,32
Other articles	—	25,62	27,20	20,41
TOTAL	—	74,83	54,88	37,09
TURKEY IN ASIA (b)				
Imports therefrom —				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	33,27	..	..	2
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	3	11	7
TOTAL	58,86	3	11	9
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton goods	59,50	5	20	2,96
Indigo	6,59	9	3	2
Grain, pulse and flour –				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	3,15	4,76	1,07
Wheat flour	7,54	3,05	..	..
Others	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	5,63	6,15	11,89
Tea	16,19	2,18	2,71	4,50
Other articles	32,64	63	1,29	1,41
TOTAL	2,17,60	14,78	15,14	21,85
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	..	..
Provisions	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	..	..	..
TOTAL	22,32	..	..	..

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.
(b) Includes Mesopotamia prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	4,79	3,52	3,81
Horses	30,00	5,69	11,37	24,71
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	19,00	21,84	18,20
Railway plant, etc.	36,74		7,76	23,66
Wheat	..		61,29	66,85
Other articles	23,57	46,34	38,41	37,88
TOTAL	101,16	75,92	1,44,19	1,69,61
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	5,37,74	5,67,57	6,21,02
Oils	6,26	1,49	1,89	62
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	42,23	38,62	17,06
Tea	40,81	34,[illegible]2	40,86	56,32
Other articles	40,29	96,71	1,05,59	83,01
TOTAL	3,13,36	7,12,69	7,54,03	7,78,03
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,43	1,59	1,76
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	13,79	93	55
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	50,06	82,49	82,23
Manures	3,97	1,70	1,79	1,79
Other articles	10,02	23,07	20,82	13,89
TOTAL	50,66	[illegible]5,7[illegible]	1,05,10	97,91
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	36	37	9
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	37,11	30,10	27,90
Other articles	34	1,37	2,68	3,36
TOTAL	18,85	[illegible],48	32,78	31,26

No. 13.—Imports of cotton piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post war average	1925-26	1926-27
Grey.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	561,391	588,782
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	142,609	154,865
„ United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	2,460	2,690
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	2,625	2,074
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	709,085	748,411

(In thousands of yards)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
White.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	446,263	550,285
" Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	6,328	5,956
" Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	5,804	8,643
" Japan	48	3,323	2,623	4,675	2,882
" Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	2,039	3,186
Total	654,255	518,890	373,569	465,112	570,952
Coloured, etc.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	850,826	254,563	267,405	318,300
" Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	10,101	13,697
" Belgium	4,082	548	812	950	2,171
" Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	1,547	3,155
" Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	9,807	15,551
" Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	3,084	3,298
" Japan	521	13,095	14,049	69,542	85,822
" Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	3,400	5,448
Total	631,552	886,277	285,423	365,836	447,442
Total of cotton piece-goods including fents.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	1,280,708	1,466,874
" Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	41	119
" Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	3,555	3,587
" Netherlands	23,777	12,764	11,462	16,473	19,713
" Belgium	4,122	551	821	1,000	2,312
" Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	7,384	11,868
" Italy	10,579	9,177	4,303	10,878	17,256
" Japan	3,127	97,637	113,403	216,826	243,587
" United States	10,071	12,718	12,303	15,146	15,691
" Other countries	8,289	2,512	4,553	5,702	6,937
Total	2,631,674	1,840,955	1,351,878	1,563,713	1,787,944

No. 13A.—Production, Imports, Mill and Other Consumption, Exports and Re-exports of Raw Cotton.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	19* 18†	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	60	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2

* The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by Bombay Mill owners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by I. C. C. Committee.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton piecegoods

(In thousands of yards)

Articles.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Grey and Bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	1,414,306	1,577,238
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	540,157	681,477
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	1,954,463	2,258,715

No. 15-A.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from principal Countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	15,980	20,106
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	..	15
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	478	486
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	898	691
„ China	15	214	537	56	930
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	33,525	26,619
„ Other countries	1,754	766	580	756	578
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	51,688	49,.25

No. 15-B.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of total in 1926-27
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6.987	4,772	1,068	2·2
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	8,526	1,119	953	1·9
„ 31 to 40	28,213	17,530	20,580	26,294	24,405	49 4
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	6,685	7,5 ·2	15·3
Coloured and Grey two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	6,195	7,146	14·4
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	6,623	8,291	16·8
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	51,638	49,425	100

No. 16.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of total in 1926-27
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	444,748	515,681	63·9
„ 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	213,788	248,311	30·8
„ 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	19,737	27,657	3·4
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	5,834	11,531	1·4
Wastes	502	385	375	1,515	3,936	·5
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	686,427*	807,116	100

* Includes 805 lbs. for which details are not available.

No. 17.—Imports of raw silk, silk yarn and silk piecegoods

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Imports of Silk, raw —					
China	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	85,81	1,05,27
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	4,66	4,82
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	1
Other countries	3,37	8,97	7,18	3,87	3,61
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	94,34	1,13,71
Imports of silk yarn —					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,08	1,95	93	67
France	65	20	1,08	1,25	4,89
Switzerland	57	29	31	5,86	12,97
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	9,51	21,22
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,67	9,90	5,53	14,66
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	12,55	7,41
Other countries	1,35	3	20	18	1,22
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	35,31	63,14
Imports of silk piece-goods —					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	2,98	2,96
France	8,87	3,65	2,68	3,02	3,80
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	95,95	1,15,59
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	1,06,99	1,17,95
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	2,68	2,67
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	2,11,62	2,42,97

No. 18.—Imports of woollen piecegoods

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	1,50,26	1,42,51
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	23,76	29,02
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	5,80	6,26
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	22,62	14,19
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	33,67	36,85
Italy	83	18	2,07	33,81	35,87
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	19,91	9,98
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	2,34	2,36
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	2,92,17	2,77,44

No. 9. Imports and declared value of Iron and Steel

(Quantities in hundreds of tons.)

Articles.	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1924-25			1925-26			1926-27		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
Sheets and Plates— Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	209,1	6,03	274	283,1	7,53	266	274,8	7,17	261
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	36,5	1,44	395	29,7	1,05	353	22,2	77	345
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	118,1	1,90	161	91,7	1,35	147	62,0	84	136
Iron, Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	9,2	16	175	7,7	15	193	10,4	14	134
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	183,5	2,32	126	125,8	1,34	106	151,1	1,49	98
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	89,6	1,16	129	80,9	1,24	153	98,1	1,22	125	71,6	89	125
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	12,6	31	244	11,7	27	233	9,1	23	251
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	41,6	57	136	47,6	55	115	52,3	55	106
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	33,8	1,14	337	25,3	84	333	29,9	91	304
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	35,4	68	192	38,9	67	173	35,3	53	151
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	15,3	54	354	15,0	46	308	17,3	52	300
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways (a)	17,8	19	112	16,4	21	131	34,1	41	119	22,6	26	113
Wire	9,8	24	245	6,6	17	260	6,6	13	203	5,7	11	200
Wire nails	—	—	—	10,2	35	216	7,7	13	173	14,5	25	174
Wire rope	—	—	—	2,8	21	760	2,6	20	759	3,0	20	645
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	8,0	29	362	8,6	28	322	11,3	32	286
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	42,9	1,37	319	49,6	1,49	301	52,3	1,57	300
TOTAL	1,018,2	16,01	157	868,9	18,93	216	883,8	18,07	204	845,4	16,75	198

(a) Figures prior to 1925-26 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of iron and steel

(In tons)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1925-26	1926-27
(i) Pig-iron —					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	2,463	999
Continent	82	9	3,889	432	628
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	2,895	1,627

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1925-26	1926-27
(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for remanufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	6,50	13,16	12,22	10,36
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	4,97	5,35
United States of America	39	2,33	3,43	81	96
Other countries	20	68	11	3	3
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	18,03	16,70

No. 21.—Imports of machinery and millwork

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	11,87,28	10,65,86
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	1,40,98	1,39,27
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	2,95	3,02
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	8,22	6,38
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	85,99	94,59
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	63,22	54,02
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	14,88,59	13,62,14

No. 22.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, wagons, and accessories

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	77,70	80,42
United States of America	21,08	46,23	1,66,45	90,52	88,99
Canada	..	..	35,20	72,46	70,20
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	27,64	36,92
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	9,81	14,07
Other countries	9,47	90	13,94	4,18	3,58
Total	1,18,45†	74,91	3,12,28	2,82,26	2,94,18
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	8,82	9,76
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	1,04	71
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	9,86	10,47
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	14,28	19,24
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	41,29	49,39
Italy	..	84	5,21	1,65	2,06
Canada	..	..	6,18	30,11	47,90
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	95	1,41
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,61	88,23	1,19,98

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	18,20	30,05	22,83	26,54
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	31,85	39,07
France	2,12	48	79	1,09	1,47
Other countries	5,86	66	9,25	12,38	17,46
Total	31,80§	28,79	77,82	68,15	84,54
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,23,58	1,36,09
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	1,64,45	1,77,95
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	29,94	40,10
France	5,94	2,78	9,39	11,46	16,24
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	2,84	4,05
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	1,38	1,10
Canada	..	..	46,30	1,11,01	1,28,70
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	3,84	5,22
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,70,13	4,48,50	5,09,40

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of Railway plant and rolling stock*

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Private—					
United Kingdom	5,54,48	3,28,98	11,28,98	4,24,53	2,00,84
Australia	36,74	3,18	12,02	7,77	23,66
Germany	12,19	5,22	3,66	18,11	27,81
United States of America	54	7,59	21,56	14,70	20,82
Other countries	7,26	3,24	20,95	34,43	53,11
Total	6,11,21	3,48,21	11,87,17	4,99,54	3,26,24
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,68,70	1,20,36	2,41,78	2,26,49	1,71,00
United States of America	1,74	2,46	46,60	1,45	3,51
Australia	7,78	1,50	76	10,88	5,71
Other countries	1,37	66	7,08	76,03	1,03,05
Total	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,96,17	3,14,85	2,83,27
Grand total	8,90,80	4,73,19	14,83,34	8,14,39	6,09,51

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, *viz.*, sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc. The figures prior to 1925-26 include also the figures of rails, chairs, fishplates, etc

No. 24.—Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery, etc

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	1,97,76	1,84,45
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,29,35	[illegible]0,83	71,21
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	37,09	28,95
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	16,64	15,36
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,42,68	1,[illegible],32
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	1,44	12,82
Hungary				20	2
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	8,66	4,12
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	27,27	31,37
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	5,19,57	5,06,62

No. 25.—Imports of metals (excluding iron and steel)

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	89,67	28,27
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	5	6
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	11,95	7,19
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	97,05	86,64
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	10,03	21,91
Other countries	1,68	5,25	48,72	24,31	2,96
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,01,49	1,[illegible]3,10	1,58,03
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	94,15	93,25
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	3,03	2,94
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	64	1,61
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	[illegible]7,82	97,80
[illegible]inc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	1[illegible],45	17,70
Belgium	8,75	24	4,81	12,76	10,99
Japan	..	12,08	59	80	1,93
Germany	3,28	24	1,88	2,93	13,70
Other countries	28	6,04	1,78	7,00	1,94
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	37,03	46,26
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	8,88	7,70
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	6,74	6,10
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	15,62	13,80
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	22,84	23,08
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	21,75	18,02
Other countries	5,91	7,11	27,71	48,22	53,99
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	92,81	95,09
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	1,27,96	77,33
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	78,89	1,27,24
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	56,10	51,89
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,62,95	2,56,46
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	12,76	21,28
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	26,30	22,63
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	39,06	43,91
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel)	4,58,90	2,77,83	6,82,26	7,28,39	7,06,35

No. 26.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery)

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	28,6	7,5	2,2	1,1
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	2,2	8,0
Egypt	..	1,6	1,9	3	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	19,1	1
Java	453,0	867,2	382,8	656,9	611,7
Japan	2	5,7	4	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,4	8	3,7
Belgium	1	.	4,4	6,8	18,8
Other countries	45,3	6,9	12,7	44,8	193,5
Total	683,5	472,3	443,5	732,6	826,9

No. 27.—Imports of mineral oil

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	5,56,62	5,40,58
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	1,47,48	1,26,78
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	1,45,98	1,31,63
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	29,15	43,24	34,24
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	21,38	19,55
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	11,48	4,76
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	47,64	*27,69
Russia	19,8[illegible]	54	2,83	..	16
Georgia	—		11,92*	24,27	..
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	7,02	3,81
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,0[illegible],86	10 05,11	8,89,20

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24

No. 28.—Imports of Cement

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	94,6	72,3
Japan	.	14,8	6,6	5,7	9,3
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	.	1,7
Italy	1,3	7	9	2,0	4,5
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	8,1	13,2
Total	130,3	95,4	118,0	110,4	101,0

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No. 29.—Exports of raw jute

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	977	968
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	3	4
Total British Empire	1,695	1,308	957	980	972
United States of America	535	528	483	388	489
France	428	198	357	496	504
Italy	218	215	180	275	258
Brazil	15	66	79	85	64
Japan	17	30	60	64	51
Belgium	..	1	174	185	248
Spain	122	172	132	167	187
Germany	920	34	586	810	1,025
Austria } Hungary }	250	13	2	.. ..	.. ..
Other countries	83	44	92	174	171
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	2,644	2,992
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	3,624	3,964

No. 30.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1912-13	98	46	50
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	83	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	108*	55	45

*Subject to revision.

No. 31-A.—Exports of Jute gunny bags and cloth : Bags—Hessian

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	2,528	113	195	185
Australia	77	168	104	105
United States of America	328	314	250	258
Argentine Republic	84	13	..	11
Other countries	1,120	370	220	337
Total (All Countries)	4,127	981	769	891

Bags—Sacking

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries.	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	102	305	240	203
Australia	683	470	594	753
Japan	134	186	166	243
Indo-China	186	148	98	108
Java	218	20[illegible]	319	270
United States of America	92	51	14	32
Chile	467	249	430	278
Peru	51	39	47	55
Cuba	210	285	407	289
Other countries	941	1,174	1,1[illegible]2	1,3[illegible]4
Total (All Countries)	3,029	3,062	3,482	3,600

Cloth—Hessian

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries.	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	1,287	628	547	484
Canada	501	508	617	596
Australia	177	123	2[illegible]2	194
United States of America	7,057	8,[illegible]10	9,870	9,159
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	2,[illegible]18	3,[illegible]10
Uruguay	42	85	122	156
Other countries	1,209	398	524	530
Total (All Countries)	11,467	12,308	14,0[illegible]0	14,225

Cloth—Sacking

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	108	11[illegible]	56	20
Australia	74	[illegible]2	101	74
United States of America	29	128	309	[illegible]96
Argentine Republic	42	56	86	72
Other countries	55	46	62	44
Total (All Countries)	308	95	614	[illegible]06

Note.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 31-B.—Exports of jute bags and cloth

BAGS

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	436	383
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	128	194
Egypt	119	385	102	115	144
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	188	163
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	158	193
Australia and New Zealand	628	787	720	797	965
Java	130	206	205	319	270
Japan	85	118	186	108	249
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	517	693
South America	431	532	335	528	372
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	507	390
Other countries	796	747	607	390	470
Total (All Countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	4,251	4,491
Cloth	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	603	504
Canada	333	534	508	619	596
Australia	209	253	175	303	265
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	10,180	9,754
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	2,204	3,182
Other countries	369	1,016	528	705	730
Total (All Countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	14,614	15,031

No. 32.—Exports of raw cotton

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	122	212	152	225	87
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	16	6
Total British Empire	152	233	165	241	93
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	2,084	1,842
Italy	233	249	263	456	305
France	109	69	91	193	123
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	239	538	391
Belgium	277	44	217	243	159
Spain	50	41	61	78	54
Germany	351	69	198	218	145
Austria (a)	167	33	82	2	1
Other countries	25	31	61	125	75
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	3,932	3,095
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	4,173	3,188

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 33-A—Exports of cotton Twist and Yarn

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war* average	1925 26	1926-27
China	169,953	110,284	62,7[illegible]1	9,679	16,818
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	5,095	5,064
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	1,087	1,178
Persia	2,080	2 677	2,725	3,617	4,415
Siam	305	6[illegible]3	1,183	1,679	1,606
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	326	283
Arabia, other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	73	93
Other countries	13,135	8,325	7,515	10,318	12,062
Total (All Countries)	192 844	120,685	[illegible]2,166	31,874	41,514

No. 33-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles.	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913 14	War average	Post-war average	192 -26	1926-27
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	27,145	31,787
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,295	513	720
Above No. 40	2	170	170	2	5
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	3,177	7,641
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	1,037	1,361
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	31,874	41,514

No. 34.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton Piecegoods

(a) Grey (unbleached)

(In thousands of yards)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926 27
Persia	4,009	9,826	3,117	,137	717
Mesopotamia*	9,683	9,537	[illegible],513	10,664	883
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	402	521
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,23[illegible]	1,657	2,080
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	5,399	4,024
Ceylon	175	533	301	759	854
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	5,5[illegible]7	2,826
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	8,780	8,544
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	37,395	19,949

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926 27
Persia	3,289	21,421	24,321	24,7[illegible]9	37,004
Mesopotamia*	2,757	12,188	29,486	22,888	37,371
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,15[illegible]	25,565	24,765
Aden and Dependencies	2,584	3,147	4,316	2,819	4,877
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,[illegible]6[illegible]	4,845	9,171
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	17,5[illegible]4	21,076
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	3,295	7,466
Other Countries	9,355	14,568	20,703	24,880	34,678
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	121,213	126,545	175,903

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic

No. 35.—Exports of Indian tea

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	280,007	291,609
Canada	10,195	10,068	10,165	7,951	11,528
Australia	8,978	8,258	5,758	5,855	8,009
Ceylon	4,162	8,403	3,107	4,173	4,427
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Mesopotamia	—	—	2,382	3,018	3,704
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	878	908
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	3,266	6,216
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	305,148	326,551
Egypt	—	—	—	3,571	2,900
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	2,061	101
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	4,902	7,620
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,890	6,230	23	2,063	487
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,324	3,000	2,018	356	528
Persia	347	4,406	2,115	3,188	5,924
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	1,457	1,213
Other Countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	2,987	3,940
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	20 585	22,718
TOTAL	266,497	322,691	321,169	325,733	349,264

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia

No. 36-A.—Exports of seeds

Linseed

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	180,5	203,5	141,9	110,9	49,5
France	76,8	25,8	42,9	62,0	51,2
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	39,5	28,7
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	32,2	17,5
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	9,6	12,7
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	20,3	15,6
Other Countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	33,6	16,7
TOTAL	379,0	270,4	251,5	308,1	191,9

Rape

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	25,9	9,2
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	18,1	14,8
Italy	7.1	6,0	26,0	49,4	43,2
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	6,1	4,6
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	7,7	10,0
Other Countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	9,6	12,9
TOTAL	272,7	90,7	205,8	111,8	94,2

No. 36-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	9,8	2
Italy	18,0	4,1	8,7	11,7	..
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	1,1	..
Austria (a)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other Countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	17,8	1,4
Total	119,8	32,6	27,6	39,0	1,6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

Groundnut

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	203,8	125,4
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	9,7	17,0
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	11,9	6,4
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	37,3	50,3
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	90,9	87,3
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	75,4	76,7
Other Countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	25,9	4,8
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	454,9	367,9

Cotton

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	192,5	42,6
Other Countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	4,7	7,9
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	197,2	50,5

Castor

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	[illegible]	22,9
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	43,[illegible]	18,7
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	6,3	4,6
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	17,8	18,2
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	7,9	7,6
Other Countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	4,0	4,5
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	109 8	101,5

No. 36-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	6,68,28	2,57,64
Other parts of the British Empire	35,20	69,65	72,27	91,24	63,18
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	8,25,08	5,14,31
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,08	1,49,95	75,95
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	3,72,78	3,07,72
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,80	3,01,33	2,92,32
Austria (a)	78,68	5,49	16,18	1,14	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,33	5,53,93	3,97,65

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 37.—Exports of Rice not in the husk

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	86	77
Ceylon	325	328	311	482	399
Hongkong	18	3	50	32	7
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	224	204
Mauritius	56	50	50	55	52
Egypt	54	17	26	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	128	195	143
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	1,024	887
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	150	181
Germany	345	23	207	379	194
Egypt	—	—	1	74	122
Japan	123	52	52	285	121
Netherlands	240	24	81	102	74
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	2	—
Arabia	25	38	47	44	40
Java	168	82	75	114	22
Sumatra	10	38	33	85	85
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	104	290	309
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,525	1,148
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,549	2,035

No. 38.—Exports of Wheat

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	104	141
Egypt	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	4	34	7
Total British Empire	992	630	173	138	148
France	106	84	18	6	13
Italy	34	62	11	10	1
Belgium	138	6	16	10	7
Germany	16	..	8	1	1
Egypt	—	—	..	26	8
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	21	3
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	74	28
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	237	212	176

No. 39.—Exports of Lac

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,428	65,028	75,618	82,718	86,558
United States of America	164,881	190,587	238,516	226,852	239,500
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	32,779	35,219
France	18,387	9,872	8,810	15,887	14,572
Japan	8,552	11,859	10,392	18,859	16,621
Canada	87	691	2,112	59	80
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,875	4,293	3,547
Other Countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	35,148	28,589
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	416,590	424,936
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	11,023	11,562
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	5,314	8,701
Other Countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	5,341	5,363
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	21,678	20,626
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	37,421	89,389
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	22,783	7,220
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	41,449	49,359
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	539,924	592,030

No. 40.—Exports of Indigo

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	342	367
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	588	225
Persia	1,083	1,178	869	312	92
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	38	30
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,145	386	849	16	5
Mesopotamia	—	—	742	372	411
Other Countries	4,177	1,214	498	410	458
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	2,017	1,588

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

No. 41.—Exports of Opium

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	70,16	94,40
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	56,00	60,00
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	5,69	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	60,00	56,00
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	—
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	—	..
Other Countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	1,52	1,45
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,93,37	2,11,85

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 42.—Exports of Hides and Skins

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	80,57	1,09,41	59,96	23,90	16,59
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	86,63	7,15	4,97
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	70,61	51,76
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	26,18	28,71
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	8,25	1,42
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	1,13	1,25
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	1,25,78	1,10,54
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	5,22	4,58
Austria	1,28,77	9,66	44	..	—
Hungary			..	..	..
Other Countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	57,48	43,61
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	24,77	11,52
„ Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	2,95,81	2,45,86
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	3,20,58	2,57,38
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	3,04,83	3,28,48
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	60,41	22,99	27,29
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	35,45	51,94
Other Countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	35,58	48,31
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	30,20	37,01
„ Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	3,68,65	4,19,01
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	3,98,85	4,56,02

No. 42.—Exports of Hides and Skins—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	2,88,54	2,61,45
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	15,65	16,38
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	2,98,19	2,71,44
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,[illegible]4	5,99	6,39
GRAND TOTAL	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	3,04,18	2,77,83
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	3,06,70	3,76,84
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	29,88	30,85
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	39,64	36,78
Other Countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	17,14	15,39
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	3,17,57	3,84,54
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	75,79	75,32
GRAND TOTAL	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	3,93,3[illegible]	4,59,86

No. 43.—Exports of Manganese Ore

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	193	336	245	155	58
Germany	7	3	[illegible]	30	6
Netherlands	19	..	15	3	18
Belgium	150	15	194	169	186
France	97	47	108	138	168
Italy	8	12	12	12	7
Japan	4	2	2	..	21
United States of America	132	48	66	57	71
Other Countries	2	1	1	..	6
TOTAL	607	474	648	564	536

No. 44.—Percentage of Exports of Certain Principal Crops to Total Production

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Rice	9	5	5	8	7
Wheat	14	9	8	8	2
Tea	96	89	95	90	91
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	69	64
Jute, raw	51	31	48	46	37
Linseed	73	63	59	77	47
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	13	10
Sesamum	25	8	6	10	5
Groundnuts	35	12	19	24	16
Indigo	40	44	27	7	8

No. 45.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		Gold Imports Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Gold Exports Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	10,62,06	2,79,38	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	..	1
	Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,[illegible]	..	..
Gibraltar		2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo		1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden		..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	37	15	..	..	..	..	..
France		63,08	10	1,40,05	28,65	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria }		9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary }					..	..				..	..
Mesopotamia }	Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	79,23	68,39	4,16	13	2,10	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic }					..	..				..	..
Mesopotamia }	Government	..	76	38	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic }					..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	32,86	31,96	18	..	..	..	..
	Government	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	60	150	..	..
Arabia	Private	53	69	10,11	2,96	15,40	2,71	66	69	1,39	19
	Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bahrein Islands — Private	36	1,15	6,88	4,97	16,46	11,24	1,60	14	..	..
Bahrein Islands — Government	..	..	..	..	--	..	..	2,83	..	--
Persia — Private	35	15	7	5	--	1,96	59	..	..	--
Persia — Government	6	..	2	..	--	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	8,06	1,80	7,37	1,21	3,97	5,57	6,16	12	34	8
Straits Settlements (including Labuan). *	60,80	3,94	21,73	5,50	4,60	29,34	8,44	2,19	21,17	5,58
Federated Malay States	--	..	--	..	--	..	..	..	47	--
Java	2	14,77	5	--	--	27	62	33	..	3,99
China (including Hongkong) — Private	66,39	53,27	45,11	12,44	5,66	14	45	2,74	..	..
China (including Hongkong) — Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	8	8,12,30	5	..	--	..	63,60	3,48,36	..	..
Egypt — Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	13,47	1,06,62	1	31	..	9,14	..
Egypt — Government	..	..	..	..	--	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa — Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	19,52,55	11,77,17	..	..	..	..	1
Union of South Africa — Government	..	7	..	..	--	..	6	..	..	--
East Africa	58	1,54	14,57	4	3	9	15	54	4,36	4
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles).	..	..	..	..	--	..	..	1,06	66	8
Canada	..	4,31	..	..	--	..	89,06	..	..	..
United States of America. — Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	2,82,24	8,68	..	..	4,10,88	..	9
United States of America. — Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	--	..	61,59	..	..	--
Australia and New Zealand. — Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	94,39	2,31,65	..	..	..	..	--
Australia and New Zealand. — Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	--	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) — Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	35,22,99	19,50,12	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	37,53	10,07
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) — Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..

No. 45.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		Silver: Imports: Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Silver: Exports: Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,65	7,24,62	6,38,32	12,00,31	48	2,44	1,18	..	1
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	--	..	4,11	2	..	--
Germany		..	..	..	6,16	--	..	..	..	..	--
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	--	..	..	12	..	--
France	Private	..	..	3,63	..	32,90	..	..	..	..	--
	Government	--	..	1	..	--	..	..	..	..	--
Italy		..	..	2	4,22	9,57	..	..	..	..	--
Austria		--	..	..	2,40	8,98	..	..	..	..	--
Mesopotamia }	Private	14,70	5,62	80,83	35,18	21,74	2,24	37	4	..	13
Turkey, Asiatic }	Private				..	--				..	--
Mesopotamia }	Government	..	35	1,47	..	--	3	85,41	38	2	--
Turkey, Asiatic }	Government				..	--				..	--
Aden and Dependencies	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	8,28	14,97	16	3	63	1,23	--
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	2,83	8,65	19	4,99	58	..	--
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	33,36	12,59	27,54	10,32	24,99	17,00	24,85
	Government	15	12	1,58	1,52	--	..	99	28	..	--
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	34,46	25,42	48,21	34,51	40,25	13,61	55,92
	Government	..	..	..	..	--	..	1,50	1,51	..	--
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	15,21	7,59	10,86	4,26	6,76	11,64	7,43
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	6,73	30	6,91	76	37	8
Henjam Island	Private	--	5	4	..	--	..	2,71	..	..	--
	Government	2	2	..	..	--	..	6	2	26	15

Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	8,99	93	59,51	33,02	17,86	1,68	33,68
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	—	60	80	7,00	6,50	—
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	15,95	16	15,48	11,29	26,40	19,83	2,54
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	20	—	..	..	47	40	67
Java		..	..	20	..	4	..	16	1,65	30	3
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	5,96	63	5,20	1,38	1,84	..	..
Indo-China, etc.		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
China (including Hongkong)	Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	21,31	1,06,22	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	1,98,95	63,25
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Japan	Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	..	44	3	46,07	..	2	7
	Government	..	10	..	..	—	..	5,15	6	..	—
Union of South Africa.	Private	..	32	72	17,89	16,08	2	..	..	..	—
	Government	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	1	..	—
East Africa.	Private	2,08	33	68,41	7,59	61	25,20	26,32	7,79	5,49	54
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	—	..	2,90	..	..	—
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles).	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	..	70,95	6,60	2,23	40,01	..	25
	Government	..	..	..	..	—	..	14,00	..	..	—
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	1,44	—	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	9,47,73	4,90,73	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	—	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	1,80,71	1,45,10	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	...	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,85,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	19,85,36	21,65,96	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	2,70,15	1,89,31
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	4,85	10,38	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	7,15	23

No. 45.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		Currency Notes* Imports Pre-war average	Imports War average	Imports Post-war average†	Imports 1925-26	Imports 1926-27	Exports Pre-war average	Exports War average	Exports Post-war average†	Exports 1925-26	Exports 1926-27
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	..	--	—	—	..	..	--
	Government	—	—	30,00	1,79	3,73	—	—	..	..	--
Mesopotamia	Private	—	—	40,75	26,58	2,30	—	—	9,75	44,00	--
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	--	—	—	..	2	3
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	—	—	3,23	3,27	3,57	—	—	..	..	--
	Government	—	—	2,38	1,31	2,72	—	—	10,50	20,00	16,00
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	1,78	9,00	—	—	4	..	5
	Government	—	—	1,30	1,01	--	—	—	..	..	--
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	16	7	—	—	..	..	..
Persia	Private	—	—	1,66	16	44	—	—	..	..	--
	Government	—	—	5	..	4,91	—	—	4,42	5,07	4,52
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	..	--	—	—	..	..	--
	Government	—	—	..	..	--	—	—	3	..	--
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	--	—	—	..	..	--
	Government	—	—	..	..	--	—	—	..	..	--
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	--	—	—	2	..	--
Java		—	—	..	..	--	—	—	..	..	--
Egypt		—	—	--	--	--	—	—	--	--	93
Africa East	Private	—	—	1	1	--	—	—	--	..	--
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	--	—	—	..	..	--
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	45,00	..	--	—	—	10	..	--
Total (all countries).	Private	—	—	1,09,23	31,96	15,38	—	—	9,91	44,00	98
	Government	—	—	48,80	4,11	11,36	—	—	14,95	25,09	20,55

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23.
† Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 46.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1926-27

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	1,89,92	..	1,87,88	..	84	—4,30
May	3,42,14	..	1,39,91	—5	3,71	..
June	2,01,14		1,69,87	2,80	93	68
July	1,14,00	..	1,40,47	..	2,82	—9,70
August	1,22,33	..	86,72	—4	2,55	64
September	1,84,40	..	53,75	—4	1,30	24
October	1,11,23	..	1,88,71	..	76	..
November	96,27	..	2,38,34	..	71	87
December	98,03	..	2,20,53	14	2	54
January	69,93	..	1,95,57	7,34	—18	1,06
February	1,81,76	..	2,06,78	..	50	..
March	2,78,00	..	1,48,12	..	44	78
Total	19,40,05	..	19,76,65	10,15	14,40	—9,19

No. 47.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
1. Production (a)	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,55	2,54	2,23	2,18
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	9,88(b)	30,66(b)	29,25	74,20	35,23	19,50
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	3,01(b)	8,28(b)	6	36	38	10
4. Net imports (i.e., 2—3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	6,87(b)	22,38(b)	29,19	73,93	34,85	19,40
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	31,74	76,47	37,08	21,58
6. Balance held in mint and ernment Treasuri.. and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	22,32	22,32	22,32	22,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	—2,00	..	..	..
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5—7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	33,74	76,47	37,08	21,58
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	5,19,67	5,96,14	6,33,22	6,54,80
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	4,97,36	5,73,83	6,10,91	6,32,49

Note.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 48.—Balance of Trade of India *

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Average of 5 years ending												
	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+76,37	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,86,33	+3,48,84	+3,84,66	+3,74,84	+3,01,43
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+2,65	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+13,07	+13,51	+10,49	+8,01
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—47,95	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,17,03(c)	—2,43,16(c)	(c) —2,24,20	—2,30,07(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+31,07	+30,06	+37,16	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+78,27	+76,31	+53,14	+1,44,88	+1,55,01	+1,61,13	+79,37
Gold (private)	—4,13	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,37	—7,81(a)	—13,98(a)	—29,19	—73,93	—34,85	—19,40
Silver (private)	—6,25	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(b)	—11,79(b)	—18,33	—20,06	—17,15	—19,79(b)
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—1,08	—28	+12	—14
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	—10,38	—12,04	—14,31	—8,50	—14,67	—20,99	—36,08	—10,80	—26,12	—48,65	—94,27	—51,88	—39,33
Total visible balance of trade	+20,69	+18,02	+22,85	+29,16	+31,42	+32,47	+42,19	+65,51	+27,02	+96,23	+60,74	+1,09,25	+40,04
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (e)	—19,77	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,85	—34,96(d)	—15,45	—33,39	—56,35	—61,24	—2,82
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	..	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	..	..	..	+1,93
Transfers of Government Securities	+99	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+38	—35	—88	—1,27	+3
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—85	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—31	—44	—41	—36	—34
Balance of remittances of funds	—19,63	—18,70	—22,31	—27,43	—29,34	—34,25	—42,61	—30,14	—5,96	—34,18	—57,14	—62,87	—1,30

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

Note.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(a) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver-other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R26 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are :—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(c) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(d) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat-purchases.

(e) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	15 2 10	10 6 1	11 1 7
Molasses	"	2 3 7	2 10 2	2 11 1	2 11 10
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 8 2	2 6 10	2 6 7
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	11 12 1	10 11 3	10 14 3
" Whisky	"	6 8 2	17 9 9	16 13 11	16 9 11
" present in drugs	"	17 9 3	29 5 4	26 7 9	27 13 9
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 14 9	0 14 11	0 13 8
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	27 15 4	25 2 5	22 7 8
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 8 2	0 6 6	0 6 0
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	61 4 11	54 0 10	47 4 7
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts.	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 4	0 2 10	0 3 0
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 8 7	0 8 1	0 6 10
(d) Other articles— Salt	Ton	14 8 5	23 3 0	18 9 8	23 4 9
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 10 7	0 10 5	0 10 9
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 11 8	1 8 0	1 5 6
" goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 6	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2
" " white	"	0 2 9	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11
" " coloured	"	0 3 3	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2
" handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 8 10	0 4 4	0 3 11
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	8 6 8	7 1 11	6 6 0
" goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 9 11	1 8 7	1 7 2
" piecegoods	"	0 11 2	1 7 1	1 4 9	1 4 7
(b) Wool—					
" piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	2 3 2	2 0 0	1 12 9
" shawls	No.	2 7 9	5 13 4	5 0 0	3 12 5
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	3 3 0	2 15 7	2 15 9
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	59 14 3	56 9 6	49 5 2
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	175 0 9	192 8 4	134 6 4

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average			1924-25			1925-26			1926-27		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Iron or Steel—													
Beams, etc.	Ton	115	5	6	152	11	9	124	9	8	124	12	4
Nails, etc.	„	205	1	6	358	10	5	303	7	3	299	15	2
Pipes, etc.	„	150	10	9	244	2	2	233	2	0	250	15	4
Sheets, galvanised	„	192	0	1	288	7	8	266	1	0	260	14	6
„ tinned	„	236	15	1	395	3	0	352	8	10	344	14	8
„ not galvanised	„	139	6	0	161	6	6	147	8	4	136	6	2
Tubes	„	221	8	4	337	4	6	382	9	9	304	2	2
Steel, bars and channel	„	99	7	7	126	8	10	106	6	0	98	4	11
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138	4	5	164	10	1	174	3	9	188	12	0
Rails, chairs, etc.	„	3	11	6	6	8	5	5	15	5	5	10	2
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—													
(a) Animals, horses	No.	455	6	3	1,118	4	3	966	13	5	701	1	3
(b) Fruits, coconuts	„	0	0	10	0	1	5	0	1	4	0	1	4
(c) Dyeing substances— Aniline	lb.	0	12	4	1	13	10	1	8	6	1	6	3
Alizarine	„	0	7	9	0	11	0	0	11	10	0	10	3
(d) Chemicals— Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4	1	6	6	9	2	5	12	10	5	14	3
(e) Drugs, medicines— Quinine salts	lb.	9	11	11	26	1	11	23	11	6	21	15	4
(f) Tobacco manufactures— Cigarettes	„	3	0	9	4	6	11	4	10	6	4	10	6
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15	13	9	16	2	11	15	10	10	18	7	2
(h) Flax— Canvas	Yd.	0	8	9	1	7	0	1	5	2	1	3	4
Piecegoods	„	0	5	8	0	13	5	0	12	3	0	10	8
(i) Coal	Ton	17	5	11	26	11	7	23	10	11	22	2	5
(j) Other raw materials— Tallow	Cwt.	28	5	1	35	6	4	34	6	9	22	2	2
(k) Other manufactured articles—													
(i) Arms, etc.— Gunpowder	lb.	0	11	7	1	0	11	0	9	7	0	14	1
(ii) Glass and glassware— Beads	Cwt.	85	9	1	122	15	6	104	1	9	89	10	6
Sheet and plate	Sq ft.	—			0	2	3	0	2	0	0	2	0
(iii) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16	1	2	30	12	2	28	5	11	28	10	6
(iv) Printing paper	„	12	8	8	19	4	7	18	1	5	16	8	1
(v) Soap	„	19	11	7	36	10	10	35	14	11	37	13	11
(vi) Umbrellas	No.	1	1	1	3	1	8	2	14	11	2	13	4
9. Building materials— Bricks	No.	0	1	6	0	3	8	0	3	2	0	4	0
Cement	Cwt.	2	0	5	3	0	0	2	15	0	2	14	2
Pitch and tar	„	4	1	4	7	11	11	5	12	2	6	7	10

No. 50.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	8 2 2	7 12 4	8 1 7
Wheat	"	5 5 5	7 11 9	8 8 2	7 11 3
" flour	"	7 14 8	10 12 11	11 10 1	11 3 8
Barley	"	4 4 2	5 12 5	6 10 1	8 2 1
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	5 14 7	7 8 5	7 6 5
3. Tea	lb	0 7 1	0 15 9	0 13 4	0 13 4
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	86 4 6	90 3 6	88 8 10
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 4 11	0 10 4	0 8 9
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 3 10	0 3 9	0 4 2
(b) Other articles— Ghi	"	0 9 0	0 14 8	0 14 2	0 14 6
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	15 1 11	12 3 1	10 0 6
Copra	"	17 15 7	21 12 8	33 7 8	19 5 5
Cotton	"	3 12 0	5 14 10	5 8 6	4 7 8
Groundnut	"	8 5 1	14 2 11	18 3 5	13 0 4
Linseed	"	10 8 8	13 2 1	13 1 11	10 7 8
Rapeseed	"	7 9 8	11 9 3	11 15 10	11 8 1
Sesamum	"	10 6 5	15 7 9	14 11 3	15 6 7
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 15 7	2 10 9	2 2 7
Coconut	"	1 12 8	2 8 3	2 9 7	2 6 11
Oilcake	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 10 4	5 8 1	5 5 8
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	418 0 1	586 5 7	378 5 11
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 8 9	0 10 1	0 8 8
" cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 1	0 3 6	0 3 0
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	76 13 0	63 11 9	51 7 6
" yarn	lb.	0 7 11	1 0 3	0 14 9	0 11 11
" piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 10	0 4 5	0 4 10
" " coloured	"	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 6 1

No. 50.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average			1924-25			1925-26			1926-27		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
8 Other textiles—													
Wool, raw	lb.	0	7	10	0	15	4	0	14	0	0	14	1
9. Hides and skins—													
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66	4	1	56	10	0	56	8	1	46	1	11
„ tanned	„	85	10	10	128	6	0	125	9	7	122	9	0
Skins, raw	„	68	0	6	108	11	9	100	12	9	115	13	9
„ tanned	„	196	12	3	302	3	4	309	15	7	326	6	9
10. Metals—													
Manganese ore	Ton	16	4	0	25	5	6	27	5	9	27	13	0
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—													
(a) Dyeing substances—													
Indigo	Cwt.	194	6	6	310	3	10	277	8	11	266	15	9
Myrobalans	„	4	4	5	5	14	10	7	1	2	5	14	9
(b) Chemicals—													
Saltpetre	„	11	7	6	16	10	4	15	2	9	12	5	2
(c) Drugs, medicines—													
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured	lb.	0	1	10	0	4	5	0	4	6	0	5	4
Cigars	„	0	13	7	1	2	4	0	14	8	1	2	2
Opium	Cwt	1,945	10	10	2,794	14	6	2,863	1	10	2,729	15	11
(d) Hemp, raw	„	13	12	0	25	13	7	25	8	-	18	13	1
(e) Lac, shell	„	54	1	9	101	3	4	138	5	3	101	12	3
(f) Coal	Ton	9	12	7	16	4	7	14	6	5	12	9	8
(g) Manures—Bones	„	69	0	9	115	8	2	105	12	3	97	12	11
(h) Other raw materials—													
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36	15	5	88	14	8	146	15	7	126	10	4
Coir unmanufactured	„	10	11	6	12	7	3	13	10	5	15	0	1
Mica	„	72	15	0	124	14	0	107	15	11	130	2	2
(i) Other manufactured articles—													
Candles	lb.	0	4	6	0	4	7	0	4	8	0	4	8
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22	7	1	22	13	7	22	13	5	23	15	3
12. Building materials—													
Teakwood	c. Ton	155	12	1	245	0	6	264	8	3	260	9	9

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914 April	1922 April	1923 April	1924 April	1925 April	1926 January	1926 April	1926 July	1926 October	1927 January	1927 April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	2 5 0	1 15 0
	Marseilles	„	1 2 6	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	1 15 0
	Antwerp	„	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 12 6
	Hamburg	„	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 12 6
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	2 5 0	1 15 0
	Marseilles	„	1 2 6	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	1 15 0
	Antwerp	„	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 12 6
	Hamburg	„	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 12 6
Bombay— Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c. ft.	0 12 0	0 18 9	1 2 0	1 1 6	..	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 8 0	0 19 0
	Antwerp	„	0 11 6	0 18 9	1 3 0	1 1 0		0 17 0	0 11 6	0 16 6	0 17 0	1 8 0	0 19 0
	Hamburg	„	0 16 6	0 18 9	1 4 0	1 2 6	.	0 18 0	0 11 6	0 16 0	0 16 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (b)	Yen 23(b)	Yen 4·20	Yen 4·20	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	0 18 9	1 2 0	1 1 6	..	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 8 0	0 19 0
	Marseilles	„	0 11 0	0 17 6	1 3 0	..	.	0 16 6	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 17 0
	Antwerp	„	0 11 6	0 18 9	1 3 0	1 1 0	..	0 17 0	0 11 6	0 16 6	0 17 0	1 8 0	0 19 0
	Hamburg	„	0 16 0	0 18 9	1 4 0	1 2 6	.	0 18 0	0 11 6	0 16 0	0 16 0	1 8 0	1 0 6
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	„	0 10 0	0 16 3	0 19 0	0 18 6	0 16 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 5 0	0 16 0
	Marseilles	„	0 10 0	0 16 3	1 0 0	..	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 9 0	..	0 9 0	0 19 0	0 13 6
Madras— Groundnuts	Marseilles	„	1 2 6	1 12 0	1 12 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 17 6	1 12 6
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.)	London	„	(a) 0 12 0	0 18 0	1 3 6	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	0 18 6	0 17 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	0 16 6
Rangoon— Rice	United Kingdom.	„	1 3 3	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 15 0	1 11 3
	Hamburg	„	..	1 7 6 to 1 15 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6

Note.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1922 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent. not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(a) Rate for Liverpool.

(b) Per ton of 40 c. ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26
Sea Customs— Imports						
Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors	2,34,46	2,26,19	2,50,32	2,53,98	2,61,31	+7,33
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	4,40,95	3,32,23	5,76,90	6,47,81	7,00,72	+52,91
Tobacco	1,54,76	1,67,63	1,73,72	1,55,81	1,90,77	+34,96
Mineral oils	1,10,89	1,27,79	1,43,39	1,54,67	1,29,29	—25,38
Cotton yarn and thread	48,86	42,74	51,41	43,38	36,45	—6,93
Cotton piecegoods	6,39,03	6,16,12	7,73,76	6,06,55	6,21,04	+14,49
Matches	1,53,62	1,38,01	1,13,91	1,13,19	88,64	—24,55
Match splints and veneers	—	—	11,94	5,11	55	—4,56
Portland cement	—	—	—	—	9,06	—
Others	13,09	11,25	11,50	14,45	14,60	+15
Duty at 2½ per cent.—						
Machinery	63,33	55,83	42,88	43,86	38,18	—5,68
Other articles	2,00	1,54	1,16	87	54	—33
Duty at 10 per cent.—						
Metals—Iron and steel	1,84,08	1,72,11	84,12	42,30	42,82	+52
Railway plant and rolling stock	1,07,02	62,56	47,49	38,82	23,52	—15,30
Other articles	2,89	6,53	1,65	1,42	1,06	—36
Duty at 15 per cent.—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	1,22,54	1,27,44	1,39,15	1,59,83	1,74,89	+15,06
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores	74,71	65,78	63,88	69,72	65,03	—4,69
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures)	6,95,32	6,89,27	7,75,33	7,83,77	8,13,89	+30,12
Miscellaneous	52,74	53,07	56,46	55,67	60,72	+5,05
Duty at 30 per cent.—						
Motor cars and cycles	56,08	74,13	79,44	1,05,30	1,04,96	—34
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk	80,62	81,54	90,05	78,16*	78,34*	+18
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	32,42	29,33	27,69	46,03	38,90	—7,13
Other articles	96,82	96,72	98,59	1,03,73	1,04,32	+59
Protective special duties—						
Coal tubs (a)	—	—	1,44	1,09	1,30	+21
Iron and Steel (a)	—	—	2,15,32	2,81,87	2,67,79	—14,08
Steel railway track material (a)	—	—	9,01	9,26	7,84	—1,42
Paper and Stationery (b)	—	—	—	12,78	23,52	+10,74

Government Stores (including imports by State Railways) (c)—						
Articles liable to protective duties –						
Steel railway track material (a)	—	—	7,20†	3,66	1,02	—2,64
Others (a)	—	—	—	17,49	9,70	—7,79
Other railway plant and rolling stock	—	—	—	25,83	23,71	—2,12
Others	—	—	53,09‡	55,49	59,85	+4,36
TOTAL IMPORTS	33,66,23	31,77,61	39,00,86	39,31,90	39,94,33	+62,43
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	1,07,31	79,93	2,14,80	61,26	54,97	—6,29
Net Import duty	32,58,92	30 97,88	36,86,00	38,70,64	39,39,36	+68,72
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS						
Hides and skins, raw	42,60	25,33	26,75	31,74	30,83	—91 *
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,29,25	3,57,80	3,75,64	3,68,05	3,95,05	+27,00
Rice	1,08,06	1,18,22	1,23,97	1,40,81	1,16,68	—24,13
Tea	44,41	50,06	49,12	48 09	50,96	+2,87
Government stores (c)	—	—	5	3	4	+1
TOTAL EXPORTS	5,24,32	5,51,41	5,75,53	5,88,72	5,93,56	+4,84
Deduct—Refunds	9,14	10,31	9,91	9,84	9,60	+26
Net Export duty	5,15,18	5,41,10	5,65,62	5,79,88	5,83,96	+4,58
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	37,74,10	36,38,98	42,51,62	44,50,02	45,23,32	+73,30
Land Customs and miscellaneous	37,15	35,06	39,63	40,01	38,94	—1,07
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	1,87,34	1,56,52	2,17,67	1,46,60	31	—1,46,29
" " " motor spirit	64,69	65,15	78,86	76,82	96,92	+20,10
" " " kerosene	92,32	95,16	98,39	97,88	1,04,77	+6,89
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	42,72,05	40,81,11	49,10,82	48,81,93	48,28,83	—53,10
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9,72	10,44	10,81	10,82	11,43	+61
Tea cess	7,32	12,69	12,87	12,29	13,13	+84

(a) Subject to protective duty from 18th June, 1924.
(b) Subject to protective duty from 21st September, 1925.
(c) Subject to duty from April, 1924.
* Excludes silk goods for medical purposes and silk mixtures from June, 1925.
† Includes the duty collected on "Other railway plant and rolling stock" imported on Government account
‡ Includes duties collected on Government stores other than "Steel railway track material" and "Other railway plant and rolling stock."
NOTE.—Figures for 1926-27 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

No. 54.—Customs Tariff*—Rates of duty in force in British India

IMPORT TARIFF

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 68).
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.
	(For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	METALLIC ORES.
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS.
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.
	SEEDS.
6	Oil-Seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
7	Cotton, raw.
8	Wool, raw and Wool-tops.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
10A	Rubber stamps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a Public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—
	(*a*) Articles falling under the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th or 8th sub-head of item No. 42, when they appertain to a firearm falling under that item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm.
	(*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform.
	(*c*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	(*d*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.
	(*e*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service.
	(*f*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
13	Anti-plague serum.
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine.
14A	Sulphur.

* Corrected to April 1927. [The Indian Finance Act, No. XII of 1922, the Indian Finance Acts, 1923 to 1927, the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1926, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1925 and 1926 and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927.]

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.		METALS.
15	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, Ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts spraying machines and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.*	19	CURRENT NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
		20	GOLD AND SILVER BULLION and coin.
		20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.
			PAPER.
		21	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post
		21A	POSTAGE STAMPS, whether used or unused.
			YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
		22	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS or cloth made of jute.
16	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter-dryers, and butter workers; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.†		MISCELLANEOUS.
		23	ART, the following works of :—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
17	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS and APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	24	BOOKS printed, including covers, for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
18	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.		**IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—**
		25	ANIMALS, living, all sorts.
		26	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, and medals and antique coins.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH.		
27	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅐ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, prescribe. ‡

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 18, dated the 17th June 1926, the following agricultural machines are exempt from payment of import duty :—

Beet Pullers, Broadcast Seeders, Corn Pickers, Corn Shellers; Culti Packers, Stalk Cutters, Huskers and Shredders, Potato Planters, Lime Sowers, Manure Spreaders and Listers.

Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 15, dated the 5th March 1927, Soil graders are exempt from payment of import duty.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 7, dated the 5th February 1927, Milking machines and such component parts thereof as can be readily fitted into their proper places in the machines and cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes are exempt from payment of import duty.

‡ The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	LIQUORS.		
28	ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Eight annas.
29	DENATURED SPIRIT	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
30	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	R 36 A. 0 } or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
31	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto	30 0 } or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 } or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher. and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
32	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Ditto	Ditto.
33	WINES—		R A.
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	9 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Ditto	4 8
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit".		
	SUGAR.		R A.
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (*see* No. 124)—		
	(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above.	Cwt.	4 8
	(2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard.	,,	4 0
	(3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	SACCHARINE.		R A.
34A	SACCHARINE (except in tablets)	Pound	5 0
34B	SACCHARINE TABLETS	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent. or R 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82 lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*

* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1924, is Re. 1-4-0.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	TOBACCO.		R A.
36	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound . .	1 8
37	CIGARS	*Ad valorem* .	75 per cent.
37A	CIGARETTES of value—		R A.
	(a) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand .	Thousand . .	7 0
	(b) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand .	Ditto . .	10 8
	NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of the said section shall be Rs. 7 per thousand.		
38	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured .	Pound . .	2 4
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured— COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
	METALS		
39A	Tin, block	Ton	250 0
	OILS		
40	KEROSENE; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon .	Two annas and six pies.
40A	MOTOR SPIRIT	Ditto .	Four annas.
41	MINERAL OIL—		Rs. A.
	(1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre,	Ton	10 0
	(2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication;	Imperial gallon .	One anna and four pies.
	(3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	*Ad valorem* .	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		R
	(1) Firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (*See* Nos. 46A and 141).	Each . .	15 } or 30 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	,, ...	15 } or 30 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	,, ...	5 } or 30 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(4) Gun stocks and breech blocks . .	,, ...	3 } or 30 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(5) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,, ...	2 } or 30 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	,, ...	1 } or 30 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(7) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem*. .	30 per cent.
	(8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem*. .	30 per cent.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.		
42A	Motor Cars, motor cycles and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	*Ad valorem.*	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		R A.
43	OPIUM and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas	24 0 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.		
44	COTTON TWIST AND YARN and Cotton sewing or darning thread.	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
45	COTTON PIECE-GOODS	*Ad valorem*	11 per cent.
45A	SILK MIXTURES that is to say— (a) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk; (b) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics; (c) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* No. 100 A).	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		R A.
46	MATCHES— (1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	Per gross of boxes	1 8
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	0 6
46A	UNDIPPED SPLINTS, such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Pound	Four annas and six pies.
46B	VENEERS such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Pound	Six annas.
			Rs. A.
46C	PORTLAND CEMENT	Ton	9 0
46D	PAINTER'S INK	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—**Food, Drink and Tobacco**— PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
48	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured— WOOD AND TIMBER.
49	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
50	COPPERAS, green.
	MACHINERY.
51	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not specified in any of the following numbers, namely, Nos. 15, 16, 51B, 53, 54, 55, 87, 90A, 96, 103, 111 and 127:— (1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same portable engines. (including power-driven road rollers, fire engine and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts; (2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—*contd.*
	(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;
	(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials and driving chains but not driving ropes;
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.
	Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
51A	COMPONENT PARTS OF MACHINERY, as defined in No. 51, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
51B	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely — Healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; dobbies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and legs for dobbies, wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; *cumbli* finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames: take-up motions; temples and pickers; picking bands; and printing machines.*
	MISCELLANEOUS.
53	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
54	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, cases imposing tables and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, halftone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule metreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding ink (*See* No. 46 D) and paper (*see* No. 99).†
55	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
57	FODDER, bran and pollards.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*

No	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
58	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
59	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 12, dated the 8th May 1926, component parts, other bobbins and pirns, of any machinery or apparatus specified in this item are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*; provided that such parts are essential for the working of such machinery or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 19, dated the 17th June, 1926, zinc lithographic plates are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
60	IRON alloys " angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see* No 143) " bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* No 144) " pig " rice bowls
61	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables " " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing " " hoops and strips " " nails rivets and washers all sorts, not otherwise specified (*see* No 145) " " pipes and tubes, also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* No 146) " " railway track material not otherwise specified (*see* Nos 63 and 150 including bearing plates cast iron sleepers and fastenings therefor and lever-boxes " " tramway track material, not otherwise specified (*see* No 150) including rails, fish plates, tie bars switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks " " sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc " " plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛ inch thick, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos 146, 147, 153 and 154) whether fabricated or not " " barbed or stranded fencing wire and wire rope " " (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete " " expanded metal
62	STEEL angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead coated " (other than bars), alloy, crucible, shear, blister and tub " (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process " ingots, blooms and billets and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more " bar and rod, the following kinds— (*a*) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under ½ inch,
	METAL—IRON AND STEEL—*contd* (*b*) all shapes and sizes, if— (i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or (ii) galvanised or coated with other metals, or (iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting, (*c*) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes— (i) rounds under ½ inch diameter, (ii) squares under ½ inch side, (iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over ⅜ inch thick, (iv) flats, not under 8 inches wide and not over ½ inch thick, (v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis, (vi) all other shapes, any size.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor, bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs interlocking apparatus brake gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn tables, weigh bridges carriages wagons, traversers rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks and component parts thereof, switches crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel, also cranes water cranes and water tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway company Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein Provided also that nothing shall be deemed to be dutiable hereunder which is dutiable under No 51 or No 51A
63A	COMPONENT PARTS OF RAILWAY MATERIALS as defined in No 63, namely such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable
64	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections * Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No 51 or No 51A shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 2, dated the 1st January, 1927, light-ships are exempt from payment of import duty.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
65	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 27).
66	FISHMAWS, including signally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
67	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.*
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
68	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
69	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 48).
	SPICES.
70	SPICES, all sorts.
	TEA.
71	TEA †
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
72	COFFEE.
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
74	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts, not otherwise specified (*see* No 10 B)
	OILS.
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 40 ,40A and 41).
	SEEDS.
76	SEEDS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
77	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
78	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
79	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
80	CANES AND RATTANS.
81	COWRIES AND SHELLS.
82	IVORY, unmanufactured.
83	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut (*see* No. 5).
84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.‡
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
85	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread (*see* Nos. 132 and 133) and articles made of silk, or silk mixtures (*see* Nos. 45A, 100A and 134).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
86	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
86A	ORNAMENTAL ARMS of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.
	CONVEYANCES.
87	CONVEYANCES, not specified in No. 142, namely tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* No. 42A).
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
88	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 36, dated the 25th September, 1926, currants are liable to duty at Re. 1-4-0 per cwt.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 38, dated the 9th October, 1926, tea of Indian origin which has been exported to Ceylon and is subsequently imported into British India for blending purposes by *bona fide* blenders, is exempt from payment of import duty: Provided
(i) that such tea is identified to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, and
(ii) that it is imported within three years from the date of its export to Ceylon.

‡ Under Government of India Notification No. 4317, dated the 2nd July, 1921, unmanufactured mica is exempt from payment of import duty.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
89	CUTLERY, excluding electroplated cutlery (*see* No. 129).
90	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
90A	ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches, fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof
91	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.*
	DYES AND COLOURS.
92	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
93	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
94	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* No. 131)
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
95	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
96	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT PARTS thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power (*see* Nos 13, 16, 18 and 51B).
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
97	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
98	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
99	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHE, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste-paper and old newspapers for packing but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 21), postage stamps whether used or unused (*see* No. 21A) and paper and stationery otherwise specified (*see* Nos 155 and 156)
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
100	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified; Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (*see* No. 134); Hemp manufactures. Hosiery, excluding article made of silk (*see* No. 134), Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth (*see* No. 22); Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread, Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified
100 A	SILK GOODS used or required for medical purposes, namely — Silk ligatures, elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages; silk abdominal belts, silkweb cathetertubes, and oiled silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
101	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 24.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement (other than Portland cement), chalk and lime, clays, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No 51 or No. 63, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 96-1-Cus.—25, dated the 28th February 1925, apparatus for wireless telegraphs designed either for transmission or reception, whether by telegraphy or telephony, when imported in accordance with the orders for the time being governing the importation of such apparatus, is liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Part V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem-concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd*		MISCELLANEOUS—*concld*
104	Candles.	114	Polishes and compositions.
105	Cinematograph films.	115	Rubber tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 53).
106	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre.	116	Soap.
106 A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	117	Starch and Farina.
107	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	118	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble.
108	Mats and Matting.	119	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified.
109	Oilcakes.	120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
110	Oilcloth and floor cloth.		**IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—**
111	Packing Engine and Boiler—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 51 and 63.	121	Coral.
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.	122	Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades and fittings therefor.
113	Pitch, tar and dammer.	123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.*

Part VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
124	Confectionery.	131	Glass bangles and beads and false pearls.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		METALS.
		132	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.	133	Silver plate, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
		134	Silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 45A and 100A).
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entries Nos. 42, 86A and 141 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.		MISCELLANEOUS.
		135	Fire-works, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 106-A).
		136	Ivory, manufactured.
		137	Jewellery and Jewels.
		138	Prints, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards.
		140	Smokers' requisites, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 46).
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.	141	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports including bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and bows and arrows.
128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.		
129	Articles plated with gold and silver.†		
130	Musical Instruments and parts thereof.		

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 109-1—Cus.-25, dated the 17th March, 1925, insignia and badges of Official British and Foreign Orders are exempt from payment of import duty.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 27, dated 5th August 1926, silver-plated surgical instruments are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	CONVEYANCES.	
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel.	
	(*a*) if of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(*b*) if not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valerom* whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.	
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities.	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*c*) of No. 62—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL NAILS, wire or French	Rs. 3 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(*a*) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not galvanized—	
	(i) not under ⅛-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under ⅛-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	s. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛-inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent, *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 36 per ton.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty,
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*	
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛-inch thick—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* No. 61)— of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 30 per ton.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 61 and 154)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 35 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 59 per ton.
149	IRON OR STEEL WIRE, other than barbed or stranded fencing wire, wire rope or wire netting	Rs. 60 per ton.
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery, *see* Nos. 51 and 51A) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for re-assembly in India.	Rs. 23 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—	
	A. Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—	
	(*a*) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 13 per ton.
	(ii) fish-plates therefor	Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(iii) spikes and tie-bars therefor—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, spikes and tie-bars therefor—	
	if of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	if not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	B.—Switches and crossings and the like materials not made of alloy steel, including switches and crossings and the like materials for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—	
	(i) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 12 per ton.
	C.—Sleepers other than cast iron, and keys and distance pieces and the like for use with such sleepers.	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

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No. 54—*concluded.*
IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded.*
PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62)—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel bars, sections, plates—or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, wellcurbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders, hardware (*see* No. 90) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 51, 51A, 64 or 87—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tin plates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 48 per ton.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.	
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts, containing less than 65 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER, all sorts, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	One anna per pound.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE.		R A.
1	RAW JUTE—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.*	Ditto	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS.		
3	Raw hides and skins†	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent
	RICE.		R A.
4	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅐ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 3

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated 17th November, 1923, jute rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.
† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 35, dated the 25th September, 1926, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings, such as are used for glue-making are exempt from payment of export duty.

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

(In thousands of tons.)

—	Pre-war Average			War Average			Post-war Average			1925-26			1926-27		
	No.	(Tons 1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent
Bengal	1,387	3,979	24·5	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	1,015	3,645	21·3	1,092	3,874	22·7
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,462	4,406	25·7	1,237	4,046	23·7
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,129	1,850	10·8	1,012	1,847	10·9
Madras	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	2,833	3,076	23·2	2,963	4,232	24·8
Burma	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,184	3,259	19·0	1,146	3,047	17·9
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	·2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,507	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	7,623	17,136	100	7,459	17,040	100

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1925-26		1926-27		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1926-27
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	2,074	5,792	2,048	5,745	68·8
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	272	94	327	114	1·4
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	186	627	187	633	7·6
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	112	333	103	307	3·7
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	48	97	41	92	1·1
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	121	444	119	461	5·5
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	9	23	1	3	..
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	26	82	23	70	·8
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	*21	86	33	147	1·8
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	1	2	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	67	280	62	268	3·2
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	99	358	104	394	4·7
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	8	18	19	54	·7
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	698	2,350	692	2,429	29·1
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	739	66	627	58	·7
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,783	8,302	3,694	8,346	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA—*contd.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-War Average		1925-26		1926-27		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1926-27
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	2,158	6,159	2,118	6,052	69·6
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	312	121	346	127	1·5
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	225	756	216	725	8·3
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	119	361	99	296	3·4
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	37	65	32	60	·7
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	122	441	128	486	5·6
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	15	41	4	13	·2
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	22	68	20	60	·7
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	21	86	33	152	1·7
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	1	2	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	26	274	71	300	57	244	2·8
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	100	358	97	371	4·3
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	8	16	19	52	·6
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	741	2,494	705	2,459	28·3
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	629	60	587	56	·6
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743	3,840	8,834	3,756	8,694	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	7,623	17,136	7,450	17,040	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper during the official years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Registration Stations.

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan.

The following stations are included in it :—

1. Duzdap.
2. Mirjawa.
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Yakmach.
5. Dalbandin.
6. Padag Road.
7. Ahmedwal.
8. Nushki.
9. Quetta.
10. Bostan.
11. Yaru.
12. Gulistan.
13. Killa Abdulla.
14. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group :—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Girni Road.
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Damel.
26. Satna.
27. Suchetgarh.
28. Ranbirsinghpura.
29. Miran Sahib.
30. Jammu Cantonment.
31. Parachinar.
32. Mansehra.
33. Srinagar.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group.—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jayanagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Kalimpong Road.
19. Nagrakata.
20. Carron.
21. Banarhat.
22. Saikhowaghat.

[All quantites in maunds, except treasure.]

IMPORTS.

Articles	1925-26	1926-27	Articles	1925-26	1926-27
Grain and Pulse—			Rice, husked—		
Wheat—			Group (*a*)	1,025	1,278
Group (*a*)	14,607	73,387	,, (*b*)	26,495	63,479
,, (*b*)	157,732	232,642	,, (*c*)	686,688	1,273,269
,, (*c*)	206,015	40,262	Total .	714,208	1,338,026
Total .	378,354	346,291			
Gram and pulse—			Rice, unhusked—		
Group (*a*)	9,415	8,681	Group (*a*)	1,056	1,790
,, (*b*)	155,163	326,992	,, (*b*)	111,905	96,204
,, (*c*)	204,041	140,459	,, (*c*)	1,613,189	600,421
Total .	368,619	476,132	Total .	1,726,150	698,415

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper during the official years 1925-26 and 1926-27—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1925-26	1926-27
Grain and Pulse—*contd.*		
Others—		
Group (*a*)	14,011	11,165
,, (*b*)	462,872	416,402
,, (*c*)	323,051	276,662
Total .	799,934	704,229
Hides and skins—		
Hides of Cattle—		
Group (*a*)	815	1,777
,, (*b*)	42,209	71,680
,, (*c*)	22,370	25,465
Total .	65,394	98,922
Skins of sheep and goats—		
Group (*a*)	7,113	14,199
,, (*b*)	41,279	55,360
,, (*c*)	4,264	5,173
Total .	52,656	74,732
Ghi—		
Group (*a*)	9,657	18,534
,, (*b*)	14,954	18,426
,, (*c*)	53,302	68,576
Total .	77,913	105,536
Tobacco—		
Group (*a*)	5,660	9,869
,, (*b*)	66,694	69,067
,, (*c*)	38,844	54,133
Total .	111,198	133,069

Articles	1925-26	1926-27
Wool, raw—		
Group (*a*)	155,744	157,444
,, (*b*)	35,920	51,916
,, (*c*)	55,149	82,268
Total .	246,813	291,628
*Carpets and rugs—		
Group (*a*)	14,559	22,924
,, (*b*)	2,968	6,001
Total .	17,527	28,925
**Borax—		
Group (*b*)	..	..
,, (*c*)	23,958	19,884
Total .	23,958	19,884
† Charas	1,460	1,372
‡ Jute, raw	229,955	222,186
Oil seeds—		
‡ Linseed	376,414	580,448
‡ Mustard and rape seed .	321,048	399,210
Treasure—		
Gold (in ounces)—		
Group (*a*)	290	..
,, (*b*)	..	..
,, (*c*)	..	..
Total .	290	..
Silver (in ounces)—		
Group (*a*)	..	330,695
,, (*b*)	554,907	1,428,488
,, (*c*)	344,029	1,060,420
Total .	898,936	2,828,603

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are registered at those stations, from October, 1925.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).
‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper during the official years 1925-26 and 1926-27—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

EXPORTS.

Articles	1925-26	1926-27
Cotton—		
Twist and yarn—		
Group (*a*)	17,798	12,984
,, (*b*)	26,846	33,497
,, (*c*)	37,922	47,067
Total	82,566	93,548
Piecegoods, foreign—		
Group (*a*)	82,599	66,964
,, (*b*)	182,805	225,592
,, (*c*)	64,022	86,704
Total	329,426	379,260
Piecegoods, Indian—		
Group (*a*)	56,582	61,877
,, (*b*)	73,130	87,982
,, (*c*)	62,527	86,321
Total	192,239	236,180
Grain and pulse—		
Wheat—		
Group (*a*)	164,476	152,580
,, (*b*)	708,772	871,624
,, (*c*)	125,138	171,486
Total	998,386	1,195,690
Rice, husked—		
Group (*a*)	42,032	38,948
,, (*b*)	92,947	158,181
,, (*c*)	493,417	313,823
Total	628,396	510,952
Others—		
Group (*a*)	234,604	95,467
,, (*b*)	777,554	719,580
,, (*c*)	289,729	478,000
Total	1,301,887	1,293,047
Iron and Steel—		
unwrought—		
Group (*a*)	4,298	4,481
,, (*b*)	52,898	24,506
,, (*c*)	8,188	8,098
Total	65,384	37,085
Sections—		
Group (*a*)	17,897	31,976
,, (*b*)	140,706	216,320
,, (*c*)	90,482	140,372
Total	249,085	388,668
Machinery and millwork—		
Group (*a*)	3,655	10,533
,, (*b*)	15,411	38,216
,, (*c*)	10,394	9,712
Total	29,460	58,461
Others, including hardware and cutlery—		
Group (*a*)	16,353	4,794
,, (*b*)	21,581	27,883
,, (*c*)	24,336	19,184
Total	62,270	51,861
Petroleum—		
Group (*a*)	9,894	15,148
,, (*b*)	94,146	140,728
,, (*c*)	86,779	122,167
Total	190,819	278,043
Salt—		
Group (*a*)	12,265	4,853
,, (*b*)	609,744	866,403
,, (*c*)	744,524	769,104
Total	1,366,533	1,640,360
Sugar—		
Refined—		
Group (*a*)	201,293	121,897
,, (*b*)	428,652	632,963
,, (*c*)	95,213	96,964
Total	725,158	851,824
Unrefined—		
Group (*a*)	38,483	60,009
,, (*b*)	104,474	60,069
,, (*c*)	20,689	31,849
Total	163,646	151,927
Tea—		
Black—		
Group (*a*)	30,552	34,889
,, (*b*)	12,343	22,961
,, (*c*)	4,087	775
Total	46,982	58,625
Green—		
Group (*a*)	25,445	16,455
,, (*b*)	58,001	70,407
,, (*c*)	452	353
Total	83,898	87,215
Tobacco—		
Group (*a*)	3,171	7,161
,, (*b*)	50,024	49,993
,, (*c*)	54,247	50,991
Total	107,442	108,145
* Brass and Copper	12,170	11,871
* Betelnuts	21,236	29,227
Treasure—		
Gold (in ounces)—		
Group (*a*)	..	..
,, (*b*)	129	3,121
,, (*c*)	383	..
Total	512	3,121
Silver (in ounces)—		
Group (*a*)	..	91,723
,, (*b*)	1,345,830	5,732,765
,, (*c*)	76,354	338,790
Total	1,422,184	6,163,278

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

No. 57A.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier Routes of Burma during the official year 1926-27.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

IMPORTS.

Articles	1926-27
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—	
(d)	630
(e)	..
(f)	..
Total	630
Cotton manufactured—	
Piecegoods—	
(d)	421
(e)	..
(f)	16
Total	437
Other sorts, including rugs—	
(d)	430
(e)	..
(f)	..
Total	430
Grain and pulse—	
Gram and pulse—	
(d)	14,210
(e)	16,852
(f)	1,274
Total	32,336
Rice, husked—	
(d)	61,366
(e)	25,835
(f)	7,443
Total	94,644
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—	
(d)	34,682
(e)	408
(f)	15,360
Total	50,420
Hides of Cattle—	
(d)	3,698
(e)	6,485
(f)	..
Total	10,183
Lac—	
(d)	2,967
(e)	91,966
(f)	..
Total	94,933
Sugar—	
Refined—	
(d)	6
(e)	272
(f)	..
Total	278
Unrefined, including jaggery—	
(d)	..
(e)	..
(f)	1,246
Total	1,246
Tea—	
dry—	
(d)	6,299
(e)	2,480
(f)	..
Total	8,779
Tea—contd.	
Wet—	
(d)	186
(e)	..
(f)	..
Total	186
Tobacco—	
Cigarettes—	
(d)	165
(e)	27
(f)	..
Total	192
Others—	
(d)	4,805
(e)	136
(f)	191
Total	5,132
Orpiment—	
(d)	9,040
(e)	..
(f)	..
Total	9,040
Silk—	
Raw—	
(d)	4,262
(e)	..
(f)	626
Total	4,888
Manufactured—	
(d)	2
(e)	..
(f)	48
Total	50
Timber—	
Teak—	
(d)	..
(e)	..
(f)	3,729
Total	3,729
Other kinds—	
(d)	69
(e)	218
(f)	..
Total	287
Matches—	
(d)	4
(e)	14
(f)	..
Total	18
Treasure—	
Gold (in ounces)	..
Silver (in ounces).	
(d)	24,093
(e)	229,200
(f)	212,292
Total	465,585

Note.—"(d)" means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
"(e)" means trade at Lashio and Heho, outward traffic.
"(f)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), importations into Burma

No. 57A.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land frontier route of Burma during the official year 1926-27.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

EXPORTS.

Articles	1926-27
Cotton—	
Raw cotton—	
(*d*)	13,355
(*e*)	245
(*f*)	..
Total	13,600
Cotton twist and yarn—	
(*d*)	46,735
(*e*)	11,822
(*f*)	3
Total	58,560
Cotton piecegoods—	
(*d*)	21,827
(*e*)	29,549
(*f*)	89
Total	51,465
Rice, husked—	
(*d*)	2,285
(*e*)	14,521
(*f*)	..
Total	16,806
Dyes and dyeing materials—	
(*d*)	69
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	..
Total	69
Iron and Steel—	
Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)	
(*d*)	..
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	6
Total	6
Machinery and Millwork—	
(*d*)	420
(*e*)	577
(*f*)	39
Total	1,036
Hardware and cutlery—	
(*d*)	5,198
(*e*)	448
(*f*)	28
Total	5,674
Others, including bars, angles, beams, and other sections—	
(*d*)	6,186
(*e*)	17,965
(*f*)	425
Total	24,576

Articles	1926-27
Petroleum—	
Kerosene oil—	
(*d*)	20,683
(*e*)	45,985
(*f*)	978
Total	67,646
Petrol—	
(*d*)	1,900
(*e*)	12,529
(*f*)	21
Total	14,450
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—	
Condensed Milk—	
(*d*)	3,602
(*e*)	2,298
(*f*)	67
Total	5,967
Fish dry and fish wet (ngapi)—	
(*d*)	11,061
(*e*)	10,917
(*f*)	1,089
Total	23,067
Other provisions and oilman's stores—	
(*d*)	4,219
(*e*)	15,393
(*f*)	546
Total	20,158
Salt—	
(*d*)	92,286
(*e*)	129,065
(*f*)	1,206
Total	222,557
Silk—	
Raw	..
Manufactured—	
(*d*)	28
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	..
Total	28
Jade Stone—	
(*d*)	131
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	..
Total	131
Sugar—	
Refined—	
(*d*)	7,893
(*e*)	7,894
(*f*)	374
Total	16,161
Unrefined including jaggery—	
(*d*)	13,205
(*e*)	2,084
(*f*)	2
Total	15,291

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio and Heho, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma.

No. 57A.—Trade at Stations on the Important land Frontier routes of Burma during the official year 1926-27—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1926-27	Articles	1926-27
Tea, dry—		Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—	
(*d*)	2,303	(*d*)	81
(*e*)	2,294	(*e*)	54
(*f*)	3	(*f*)	...
Total	4,600	Total	135
Tobacco—			
(*d*)	1,480		
(*e*)	2,715		
(*f*)	907	Treasure—	
		Gold (in ounces)	...
Total	5,102		
Candles—			
(*d*)	1,752		
(*e*)	4,709		
(*f*)	111		
Total	6,572		
Matches—		Silver (in ounces)—	
(*d*)	3,414	(*d*)	...
(*e*)	1,892	(*e*)	...
(*f*)	..	(*f*)	8,712
Total	5,306	Total	8,712

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio and Heho, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma.

No. 58.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Coal . . . tons	413	342	370	354	433	434	51	65	1,09	84	81	93
Cotton—Twist and yarn . lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	15,493	16,848	16,054	56	97	2,35	1,73	1,68	1,17
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—												
Indian . . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	9,081	8,036	7,477	14	22	37	33	26	22
Foreign . . . "	3,009	3,116	5,496	5,467	4,544	4,056	5	9	24	21	12	11
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—												
Indian . . . "	3,707	5,895	4,485	2,131	3,375	2,396	8	18	25	11	15	9
Foreign . . . "	2,586	3,741	2,003	1,362	1,118	708	5	13	11	6	5	2
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . "	12,199	21,312	18,122	15,860	14,595	14,043	27	60	95	83	67	56
Foreign . . . "	2,333	4,434	8,842	1,439	889	767	6	20	25	10	6	4
Jute bags . . . no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	41,203	54,027	46,434	1,19	1,66	1,85	2,38	3,39	2,62
Betelnuts . . . cwts.	311	279	294	243	254	293	60	56	64	71	79	82
Tobacco—Unmanufactured lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	16,692	14,439	14,558	58	43	51	48	42	47
Pulse . . . . tons	14	12	15	19	18	16	20	20	36	36	34	36
Wheat flour . . . "	16	12	18	23	25	25	29	27	52	54	66	63

No. 59.—Chief exports from Burma to India

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
		Pre-war Average	War Average	Postwar Average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26	1926 27
Rice in the husk	tons	214	168	93	117	155	130	1,54	1,12	86	1,18	1,68	1,36
Rice not in the husk	,,	383	806	769	506	852	587	4,18	7,96	10,93	7,94	12,96	9,37
Pulse	,,	19	19	46	24	18	22	17	19	64	29	23	29
Oils, mineral—													
Kerosene	gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	137,885	127,045	137,687	3,32	3,72	4,10	4,69	4,33	4,69
Lubricating	,,	*	2,967†	2,160	2,847	2,662	2,683	*	21†	21	27	25	26
Benzine and Petrol	,,	*	4,215(a)	14,371	17,672	24,846	29,516	*	46(a)	2,01	2,63	3,40	3,95
Candles	lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	5,388	5,644	4,604	12	15	18	15	15	13
Lac		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	47	19	45
Wood and timber—													
Teakwood	C. tons	128	110	166	185	189	182	1,17	1,32	2,39	2,67	2,85	2,87
Other timber	,, ,,	28	20	25	18	27	40	18	14	28	20	33	52

* Not separately shown before April 1915 and included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds."
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

60.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926
United Kingdom.						
Total	6,550	4,950	3,815	4,451	3,405	3,608
Argentine	2,250	2,090	1,700	2,977	1,510	2,699
India	1,360	2,380	1,905	1,217	1,467	411
India's percentage	21%	48%	50%	27%	43%	11%
France.						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,618	1,715	1,575	1,837
Argentine	1,143	546	649	880	637	1,140
India	1,026	617	841	678	760	492
India's percentage	41%	46%	52%	40%	48%	27%
Italy.						
Total	454	324	373	581	466	577
Argentine	133	11	84	93	15	157
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	250	430	358	313
India's percentage	57%	87%	67%	74%	77%	54%
	1913	1914-15	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Australia.						
Total	35	46	187	195	244	(a)
Argentine	..	..	45	..	61	(a)
India	27	38	139	189	180	(a)
India's percentage	77%	82%	73%	97%	74%	(a)

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926
United Kingdom.						
Total	530	620	609	686	368	162
India	190	210	601	676	330	107
India's percentage	36%	34%	98%	98%	90%	66%
Belgium.						
Total	94	..	107	62*	67	31
Roumania	14	..	1	..	22	4
Argentine	3	..	1	13	..	..
India	67	..	91	35	39	19
India's percentage	72%	..	85%	56%	58%	61%
Italy.						
Total	102	220	582	1,312	967	562
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	543	1,296	949	556
India's percentage	93%	83%	93%	99%	98%	99%
France.						
Total	538	404	317	227	149	141
India	482	303	293	212	129	111
India's percentage	90%	75%	92%	93%	86%	79%

Note.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.

*Ten thousand quintals of rapeseed were imported into Belgium from Dantzig in 1924.

(a) Figures not yet available.

No. 60—*continued.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	261	90	131	148	108
India	228	251	48	55	125	20
India's percentage	82%	96%	53%	43%	84%	18%
China	10	2	27	57	7	49
China's percentage	4%	7%	30%	44%	5%	45%
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available	Not available	587	217	406	195
India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	159	69	330	145
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon).	..	..	27%	32%	81%	74%
China's share	..	..	414	113	55	43
Percentage of China's share	..	..	71%	52%	13%	22%

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	1,917	2,261	2,733	2,900
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	98	192	173	150
India	325	265	..	106	118	100
Total	2,634	2,742	2,492	3,023	3,417	3,336
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	1,857	2,267	2,563	2,502
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	2,315	1,747	1,981	2,060
Senegal	..	20	89	46	113	69
Other countries	245	262	351	497	429	403
Total	2,687	2,982	2,755	2,290	2,467	2,532
*Percentage of total supplied by India	58%	58%	50%	40%	40%	42%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.
NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1923	1924	1925	1926
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	189,093	238,428	267,292	294,511	291,155	271,518
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	120,551	130,462	132,540	140,084
China	19,652	17,682	25,552	24,215	10,284	18,504
Java	17,999	18,591	38,910	57,286	53,582	64,662
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	456,513	510,499	490,567	493,292
Percentage of India's share of total	54·2	61·9	58·5	57·6	59·3	55·0
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,957	1,796	2,170	2,049	2,281
China	7,859	5,785	12,480	14,726	11,590	9,932
TOTAL	9,601	11,098	17,567	20,923	17,480	16,717
Percentage of India's share of total	15·8	26·7	10·2	10·3	11·7	13·6
CANADA—						
India	13,850	13,019	21,638	20,818	21,804	21,083
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	11,592	10,266	10,372	10,462
China	2,772	1,763	2,031	1,594	830	1,062
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,520	2,629	3,334	3,464
Java	..	4,444	1,658	769	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	39,726	36,255	37,379	37,091
Percentage of India's share of total	37·7	33·4	54·5	57·4	58·3	56·8
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—						
India	6,640	10,722	7,670	9,600	12,686	10,914
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	23,420	26,459	26,619	25,992
China	22,180	18,902	19,914	11,712	12,301	12,434
Japan	46,245	49,339	36,237	28,598	29,582	28,292
Java	158	8,656	11,224	7,280	8,801	10,232
TOTAL	95,126	100,715	105,136	92,778	100,962	95,930
Percentage of India's share of total	7·0	10·6	7·3	10·3	12·6	11·4
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,430	4,778	4,348	6,003	(b)
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	12,850	15,246	15,086	
China	2,897	1,982	4,360	1,978	1,225	
Java	3,756	7,746	26,329	27,895	24,340	
TOTAL	35,442	41,987	48,502	49,251	47,088	
Percentage of India's share of total	24·6	20·1	10·0	8·8	12·7	
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	1,008	1,082	1,381	830
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	7,962	9,340	9,145	9,490
China	39	58	158	110	175	92
Java	..	342	810	255	..	514
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	9,967	10,787	10,835	10,927
Percentage of India's share of total	8·6	9·3	10·1	10·0	12·7	7·6

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1923-24 to 1926-27.

(a) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

(b) Figures not yet available.

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